

PROCEEDINGS  
*of the* AMERICAN  
FEDERATION  
O F L A B O R

1900

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Twentieth Annual Convention

OF THE

American Federation  
of Labor

HELD AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,  
December 6th to 15th Inclusive,  
1900

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PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION  
OF A. F. OF L.

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OFFICERS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

## PREAMBLE.

Whereas, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit:

It, therefore, behoves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

### ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

Sec. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Sec. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

Sec. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m., on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Sec. 2. At the opening of the convention the President shall take the chair and call the convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

Sec. 3. The following committees, consisting of seven members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of President; third, Report of Executive Council; fourth, Report of Secretary; fifth, Report of Treasurer; sixth, Resolutions; seventh, Laws; eighth, Organization; ninth, Labels and Boycotts; tenth, Grievances; eleventh, Local or Federated Bodies.

Sec. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. This Committee shall meet at the place for holding the convention three days prior to the convention, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

Sec. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this constitution, intended for consideration by the convention, shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The Secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless printed in the program, or that is introduced before the close of the third day's session of the convention, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 6. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 7. None other than members of a *bona fide* Trade Union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place

in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by the convention, that does not appear in the program, and no grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered, where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from Local Unions not having a National Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate. Only *bona fide* wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for, use of the convention, printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than October 31 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation or in any central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a dele-

gate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without votes.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sums as the Annual Conventions may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

#### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Com-

mittee on Credentials at the convention, a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward, on March 1 and September 1 of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on October 31 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank in his name as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by the Constitution, and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books and papers of the Federation under his control, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trades and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such

time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months, their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the convention in printed form a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union Speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$3.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor, to any National or International Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such union.

#### ARTICLE X.—ASSESSMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per mem-

ber per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National or Local, failing to pay within 60 days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of the American Federation of Labor and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE XI.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-third of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, five cents per member per month. From Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to October 31, preceding the convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the convention when such arrears are paid in full; as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

#### ARTICLE XII.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to, or retain in, their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of being denied representation in the Annual Convention of this Federation.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered Central Labor Unions in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Unions, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interests of the Trade Union movement to do so.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from central bodies.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

1900]

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES

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## DELEGATES TO THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of.....	1	22	John Mulholland, 421 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.....	2	35	W. E. Klapetzky, 407 Electric Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Journeymen....	1	34	Jacob Fischer, Box 216, Anderson, Ind.
Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood of.....	1	45	Henry Gers, Chicago, Ill.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	1	15	Robert B. Kerr, Moline, Ill.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union....	1	51	Wm. J. Gilthorpe, 61 Wyandotte Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
Brewery Workers, International Union of United.....	2	24	John F. Tobin, 620 Atlantic Av., Boston, Mass.
		23	Collis Lovely, 3215 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.
		45	Jno. Alexander, c/o 13.6 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		46	Edmund F. Ward, 1117 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
	4	46	Ernest Bohm, 85 E. 4th St., New York City.
		46	Charles F. Bechtold, 1314 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brickmakers' National Alliance..	1	14	Charles Hank, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Broom Makers, International.....	1	4	Will R. Boyer, 387 S. Prairie St., Galesburg, Ill.
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	4	50	J. Crimmins, New York City.
		50	J. L. Nelson, Colorado Springs.
		50	Henry Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.
		50	J. W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	1	20	Harry D. Thomas, 153 Aaron St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Carvers, International Wood.....	1	18	John S. Henry, 254 Bowery, New York City.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America .....	3	107	Samuel Gompers, 423 "G" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
		107	Thomas F. Tracy, 14 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
		107	John C. Dernel, 1180 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	2	100	John R. O'Brien, County Clerk's Office, Buffalo, N. Y.
		100	Max Morris, Box 1441, Denver, Col.
Coopers' International Union.....	1	38	Nicholas Sullivan, 77 Bickford St., Roxbury, Mass.
Drivers', Team International Union .....	2	.....	George Innis, 213 Franklin St., Detroit, Michigan.
		.....	T. C. Lenard, 116 6th Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Electric Workers, National Brotherhood of.....	2	24	Thos. Wheeler, 365 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Engineers, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting.....	1	24	H. W. Sherman, 731 Powers Blk., Rochester, N. Y.
Engineers, National Union of Steam .....	1	7	Mack Taylor, 3 Goldsmith Bldg., Danville, Ill.
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of .....	1	27	Geo. Beinke, 721 Lagrange St., Toledo, Ohio.
	1	.....	W. H. Hawsworth, 137 E. 13th St., New York City.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELE- GATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Engravers, International Watch Case .....	1	5	Charles Byrne, 428 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Firemen, Stationary, Inter- national Brotherhood of .....	1	24	J. W. Morion, 70 N. Paulina St., Chi- cago, Ill.
Fitters, National Association of Steam and Hot Water .....	1	18	W. L. Onstott, 2834 Wallace St., Chi- cago, Ill.
Garment Workers, United .....	2	37	C. F. Reichers, 1000 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association	2	37	Joseph Hellbronn, Rochester, N. Y.
Glass Workers, American Flint...	1	21	Dennis A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Granite Cutters' National Union...	2	30	Edgar A. Agard, Fairbury, Living- ston Co., Ill.
Hatters, United, of North America	2	30	F. C. Dickens, Pittsburg, Pa.
Horseshoers, International Union of Journeymen .....	1	21	James Duncan, 200 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance .....	1	48	Wm. J. O'Brien, 155 E. 54th St., New York City.
Iron and Steel Workers' Amal- gamated Association .....	1	80	Chas. J. Barrett, 119 Liberty St., Danbury, Conn.
Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal..	1	6	P. H. Connolly, 234 Main St., Dan- bury, Conn.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International Brotherhood of...	1	21	Wm. Mumhead, 83 Vanderpool St., Newark, N. J.
Longshoremen's International As- sociation .....	2	100	Wm. F. Jones, 1409 O'Fallon St., St. Louis, Mo.
Machinists' International Asso- ciation .....	3	75	Thomas Williams, 704 Spring and Monroe St., Zanesville, Ohio.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Work- men, Amalgamated Association of .....	1	32	E. J. Bracken, 1137 Highland St., Columbus, Ohio.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers .....	2	25	Peter Smith, 907 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
Metal Workers, Sheet, Inter- national Association of .....	1	29	Henry C. Barter, 24 St. Aubin Av., Detroit, Mich.
Metal Workers' International Union, United .....	1	10	Daniel J. Keefe, 411 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Mine Workers of America, United	4	253	James O'Connell, Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Molders, Iron, Union of America..	3	50	James J. Creamer, 619 China St., Richmond, Va.
Musicians, American Federation of	2	31	Geo. H. Warner, 91 Center St., New York City.
Oil and Gas Well Workers, Inter- national Brotherhood of .....	1	4	Homer D. Call, Box 317, Syracuse, N. Y.
			E. J. Lynch, 25 3rd Av., Station D. New York City.
			E. J. Leo, Dayton, Ohio.
			P. J. Downey, 25 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.
			C. O. Sherman, 264 Ogden Ave., Chi- cago, Ill.
			John Mitchell, 1103 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
			John M. Hunter, 505 Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
			Patrick Dolan, 490 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
			W. H. Haskins, 81 Clinton Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
			Martin Fox, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio.
			Jos. T. Valentine, Box 388, Cincin- nati, Ohio.
			David Black, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio.
			Owen Miller, 700 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
			James O'Connor, c/o Ed. Brown, 88 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
			Walter L. Reddick, Findlay, Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELE- GATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Painters, Decorators, and Paper- hangers' Brotherhood of Amer- ica .....	2	140	Fred J. Kneeland, No. 3 Hyde Park Ave., Boston, Mass.
Pattern Makers' National League of North America .....	1	22	R. H. Siekman, 2475 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fit- ters and Steam Fitters' Helpers .....	2	23	L. R. Thomas, 25 1/2 Third Ave., New York City.
Plate Printers, Steel and Copper, National Union of .....	1	6	John A. Lee, 27 Columbus, Ave., New York City.
Pressmen, International Printing .....	3	31	James S. Richardson, 140 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative .....	1	21	Henry W. Szegedy, 1342 Emerson St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Railway Employes, Street, Amal- gamated Association of .....	1	35	J. H. Bowman, 260 S. Clark St., Chi- cago, Ill.
Railway Clerks, Order of .....	1	5	V. B. Smith, Louisville, Ky.
Railway Telegraphers, Order of ..	2	40	G. Middendorf, Louisville, Ky.
Seamen's International Union ....	2	21	A. S. Hughes, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Stage Employes, National Alliance of Theatrical .....	1	30	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Blk., Chicago, Ill.
Stove Mounters, International ....	1	10	W. D. Gillespie, 2920 Eads Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Tailors' Union of American Journeyman .....	2	37	J. R. T. Auston, 919 Fullerton, Bldg. St. Louis Mo.
Textile Workers, National Union of Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association .....	1	34	H. B. Perham, 917 Fullerton Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Tobacco Workers' International Union .....	2	30	Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, Cal.
Trunk and Bag Workers' Inter- national Union .....	1	3	Wm. H. Frazier, 11-2a Louis St., Boston, Mass.
Typographical Union, Inter- national .....	3	110	Lee M. Hart, c/o Bartl's Hotel, Chi- cago, Ill.
Upholsters' International Union of America .....	1	13	James A. Dav's, 3123 Sheridan Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Wood Workers, Amalgamated Association of .....	3	40	John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloom- ington, Ill.
Connecticut State Branch .....	1	1	C. N. Bolander, 1618 Bank St., Louis- ville, Ky.
Georgia State Federation of Labor ..	1	1	G. B. McCracken, Augusta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor ..	1	1	Geo. Powell, 26 Fitzwilliams Blk., El- wood, Ind.
Iowa State Federation of Labor ..	1	1	Henry Fischer, 56 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Kentucky State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John Witzel, 86 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
			Jos. H. Schiekel, 1908 S. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
			James M. Lynch, 8 De Soto Blk., Indianapolis, Ind.
			Frank Morrison, 423 'G' St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
			Eugene F. O'Rourke, 18 Chambers St., New York City.
			Anton J. Engel, 23 Greenwood Ter- race, Chicago, Ill.
			Thos. I. Kidd, Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.
			Chas. F. Gebelein, Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.
			Richard Braunschweig, Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.
			James P. Maher, 46 Town Hill Ave., Danbury, Conn.
			Jerome Jones, c/o Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.
			W. D. Ryan, Springfield, Ill.
			Arthur E. Holder, c/o State House, Des Moines, Iowa.
			Wm. Jacobs, 2323 2d St., Louisville, Ky.



ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	D. D. Driscoll, 78 E. Canton St., Boston, Mass.
New Jersey State Branch.....	1	1	J. P. McDonnell, 133 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York .....	1	1	John J. McKernan.
Texas State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	C. W. Woodland, 101 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.
Virginia State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John Krausse, 810 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	Paul Heubner, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	D. H. Howell, Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	W. C. Frank, 14 Central Ave., Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades .....	1	1	T. H. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Ga., Federation of Trades .....	1	1	Wm. G. Gredig, 101 Campbell St., Augusta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md., Federation of Trades .....	1	1	Gustav Meecham, Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council .....	1	1	F. J. Williams, 914 2d Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Frank McCarthy, 10 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John J. Fitzpatrick, 3121 Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Thos J. Donnelly, 733 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio, Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia, District of, Central Labor Union .....	1	1	James Lawrence Feeney, 441 "G" St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Dayton, O., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Jos. P. MacDonough, 222 Jones St., Dayton, Ohio.
Erie Co., N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	Jos. S. Wild, 121 E. Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union....	1	1	Jas. Wilson, c/o Box 189, Erie, Pa.
Galesburg, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Emma Lanphere, Galesburg, Ill.
Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor .....	1	1	J. C. Johnson, 27 Pine St., Geneva, N. Y.
Hamilton, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	James Brannon, Hamilton, Ohio.
Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Edgar A. Perkins, c/o The News, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Council.....	1	1	J. E. Carlson, 100 Willard St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Council.....	1	1	M. F. Bradley, 895 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan., Trades Assembly .....	1	1	C. L. Shamp, 704 Cornell Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Michael D. Connolly, 15 W. 4th St., Covington, Ky.
Los Angeles, Cal., County Council of Labor.....	1	1	Fred C. Wheeler, 167 N. Boylston Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Geo. R. French, 2542 Griffith Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Muscatine, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Chas. L. Breckon, 310 Pine St., Muscatine, Iowa.
Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council .....	1	1	Howard Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Chas. P. Fahey, Nashville, Tenn.
New Albany, Ind., Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Jos. D. Rutledge, 214 W. 7th St., New Albany, Ind.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Isadore Goodman, Niagara Falls, New York.
Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Geo. B. Kleffner, 2956 Martha St., Omaha, Neb.
Paducah, Ky., Central Labor Union .....	1	1	F. G. Davis, 1049 Clay St., Paducah, Ky.
Pensacola, Fla., Central Trades Council.....	1	1	J. R. Jordan, Box 334, Pensacola, Fla.



1900]

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES

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ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Philadelphia, Pa., United Labor League of.....	1	1	Henry John Nelson, 34th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	W. E. Faison, Raleigh, N. C.
Saginaw, Mich., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Stephen Corven, Saginaw, Mich.
San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council.....	1	1	Ed. Rosenberg, 915 1-2 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. Gothier, 346 S. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Robert E. McLean, 1126 N. 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	Chas. Kassel, 2227 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Streator, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Sarah Groshans, Streator, Ill.
Taylorville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	M. Rosonski, Taylorville, Ill.
Toledo, O., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Mason Warner, West, Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Daniel J. Reese, Plymouth, Pa.
Youngstown, Ohio, Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Geo. T. Bert, 217 Scott St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Aluminum Workers' Union, No. 8,361.....	1	2	John D. Miller, New Kensington, Pa.
Blacksmith Helpers' Union, No. 8,553.....	1	1	F. N. Nash, Huntington, W. Va.
Brewery Porters' and Freight Handlers' Union, No. 7,236.....	1	1	Charles Moench, 3017 S. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Building Laborers' Union, No. 7,471.....	1	1	W. P. Reid, 2401 6th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Car Wheel Molders and Helpers' Union No. 7,239.....	1	1	Henry A. Meise, 1103 Sidney St., St. Louis, Mo.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6,617....	1	1	Albert E. Hill, 1907 State St., Nashville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 6,697....	1	1	James B. Brophy, 420 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,010....	1	1	Wm. Lossie, Owensb. ro, Kv.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,087....	1	2	Oliver Green, 346 Short St., Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,187....	1	3	Elmer E. Oakes, Streator, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,231....	1	2	Robert H. Allen, Sparta, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,233....	1	3	James Parks, Barberton, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,235....	1	1	Eugene Merrill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,386....	1	1	Geo. Harvev, 2142 24th St., E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,426....	1	1	R. E. Woodmansee, Milwaukee, Wis.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,491....	1	1	W. C. Puckett, Atlanta, Ga.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,550....	1	2	Areatus Hall, Washington, N. J.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,002....	1	1	Frank Weber, Milwaukee, Wis.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,037....	1	1	Geo. A. Urquhart, 107 Kirk Ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,073....	1	1	Wm. N. Burton, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,087....	1	1	Charles Kessler, Freeburg, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,171....	1	1	H. M. Smith.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,180....	1	1	Escher King, Petersburg, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,208....	1	2	Edward T. Burbank, De Quoin, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,243....	1	1	Hosea A. Taylor, Pickneyville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,326....	1	1	Chas. A. Martin, Percy, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,337....	1	1	P. F. Boland, Roanoke, Va.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,344....	1	1	T. N. Eller, Tracy City, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,347....	1	1	Fred Dement, Box 446, Barnesville, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,393....	1	2	T. A. Carter, 702 N. Stonewall St., Brunswick, Ga.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,398....	1	1	Edward Julin, Booneville, Ind.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,418....	1	1	J. H. LaBlonde, New Lexington, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,491....	1	1	B. H. Hall, Oakland City, Ind.

ORGANIZATIONS.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Votes for Each Delegate	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,499....	1	1	John P. Seabrook, 471 King St., Charleston, S. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,508....	1	1	J. A. Gadsden, 22 Lucas St., Charleston, S. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,519....	1	1	Rudolph Hasley, Paragould, Ark.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,532....	1	1	J. P. Kilne, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,533....	1	1	J. M. Hill, Marissa, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,540....	1	1	Ed. Troutman, Macon, Ga.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,584....	1	1	J. H. Pratt, Assumption, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,609....	1	1	Marshal Roper, Carrier Mills, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,620....	1	1	Chas. W. Craig, Trenton, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,646....	1	2	Chas. L. Rice, Harrisburg, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8,649....	1	2	P. H. Lamb, Sidney, Ohio.
Fire Insurance Agents' Union, No. 8,530.....	1	1	E. E. Donaldson, 6 Na 'l B'k Bldg., Elwood, Ind.
Freight Car Builders, No. 7,472.....	1	1	John Coleman, Council Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.
Freight Handlers' Union, No. 8,214	1	1	Andrew Schwartz, 341 Springfield St., Dayton, Ohio.
Laborers' Union, No. 8,355.....	1	3	Geo. W. Turner, Louisville, Ky.
Marine Firemen's Union, No. 8,063	1	1	Frazee Davie, 520 28th St., Louisville, Ky.
Mosaic Workers' Union, No. 8,145..	1	1	Francis De Spagna, 35 Odd Fellow's Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pavers' and Ramblers' Union, No. 7,182.....	1	1	John Cosgrove, 1711 Rowan Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Pine and Foundry Workers' Union, No. 7,603.....	1	1	Charlie Mason, South Pittsburg, Pa.
Quarry Workers' Union, No. 8,354.	1	1	W. Harren, Alton, Ill.
Sign Painters' Union, No. 8,376....	1	1	J. G. Schenk, c/o C. F. Berabum, Market St., Louisville, Ky.
Soap Workers' Union, No. 7,442....	1	1	Elmer E. Devor, 319 North Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
Sprinkler Fitters' Union, No. 6,087	1	1	Geo. Olson, 177 N. Moyart St., Chicago, Ill.
Steamboat Joiners' Union, No. 8,186.	1	1	Thos. Westoby, 328 1-2 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.
Stove Trimmers' Union, No. 7,361..	1	1	Jacob Kuhn, Detroit, Mich.
Street Car Builders' Union, No. 8,167.....	1	1	Richard M. Kohlmeier, 2851, A Benton St., St. Louis, Mo.
Tube Workers' Union, No. 8,077....	1	2	Charles Rodgers, Washington, Pa.
Watch Workers' Union, No. 6,961..	1	8	Walter D. Kee, Elgin, Ill.
FRATERNAL DELEGATES.			
British Trades Union Congress...	2	1	John Weir, Miners' Office, Dunfermline, Scotland.
		1	Pete Curran, 144 Barking Road, Canning Town, London, Eng.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	David A. Carey, 95 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

The foregoing list shows that 221 delegates were seated, representing 181 organizations—68 National or International organizations, 11 State Branches, 44 Central Bodies, 61 Local Unions, 2 Labor Congresses (British and Canadian.)

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
1900

Report of Proceedings.

**FIRST DAY—Morning Session.**

Music Hall, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1900.

Pursuant to the regular meeting of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers called the convention to order and introduced William M. Higgins, member of International Typographical Union, No. 10, of Louisville, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Trade Unionists, Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of organized labor of our city and State, I have the honor of welcoming the American Federation of Labor and the representatives from abroad, to Louisville and Kentucky. The welcome tendered you comes from the hearts of our people, and I know you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered.

This Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will add another bright page to the history of the labor movement in this country. Upon you rests the dawn of a new century, and may the record made here shine forth during the years to come as does now the Declaration of Independence. Your work is a noble and holy one, and when accomplished will be but the realization of our Savior's mission on earth—the uplifting and elevation morally and socially of all humanity. New questions will come before you that will have a far reaching effect, but when I look into the earnest, intelligent and honest faces before me I have no fears of the result.

Kentucky and the South are today looking to you for guidance and assistance. The industrial development of the South during the coming years promises to be phenomenal and a surprise to the world. Then let us look forward, and profiting by the experiences of the past, strive here and now for a course that will lead to still better and more friendly relations between capital and labor.

Ladies and gentlemen, your struggle during

the past twenty years for shorter hours and better conditions for the toiling masses has been a successful one, and should be vigorously continued. You will thereby create a more intelligent and healthy citizenship, and avert the degradation of all made in the image of God. Under your guidance this most representative and democratic body will soon become of age. Remember that besides the millions already in our ranks, there are still other millions watching you today. Pursuing the same course as heretofore, it will not be long ere they are enrolled, and then labor's hosts will be invincible and equal justice secured for all alike.

I will not detain you longer, only desiring to say that the Kentucky State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union of this city hope to make your stay among us pleasant. All our citizens and officials bid you a hearty welcome. The doors are unlocked. You may enter any where and take what you want. And before your departure, I would ask you to impress upon each and every mind the motto of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky, "United we stand, divided we fall." Make this motto yours and success must come to the American Federation of Labor, the masses of toilers and our entire country. Again I say you are welcome, heartily welcome.

Mr. Higgins' address was warmly applauded by the delegates. President Gompers responding, said that the Convention fully appreciated the very cordial welcome. He said, like Artemus Ward, we were not only treated well, but often. He hoped that the Kentucky Unionists would have mercy on their visiting brothers, and allow the Convention to transact business. That Kentucky was not only generous but profuse. He referred in a humorous way to the fact that it was only recently when Kentucky had two central bodies,

two State federations, two Governors, and two Legislatures. It is regrettable that the same humane methods were not applied to secure the unity of the State, as accomplished the unity of the labor movement in Kentucky and Louisville; and concluded by extending to fraternal delegates, Messrs. Weir and Curran, of the British Trade Union Congress, and Mr. David A. Carey, of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, a most cordial welcome.

Delegate Thos. F. Tracy, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:  
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Credentials respectfully presents the following: We have examined the credentials submitted, and find 208 delegates representing 61 National, 11 State Branches, 43 Central Bodies and 60 Local Bodies, and 3 fraternal delegates, as follows, and recommend that they be seated:

International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, John Mullholland, 22 votes.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, W. E. Klapetzky, Jacob Fischer, 69 votes.

Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, Henry Gers, 45 votes.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Robert B. Kerr, 15 votes.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Wm. J. Giltnerpe, 51 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, John F. Tobin, Collis Lovely, 47 votes.

National Brickmakers' Alliance, Chas. Hank, 14 votes.

International Broom Makers' Union, Will R. Boyer, 4 votes.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, J. Crimmins, J. L. Nelson, Henry Blackmore, J. W. Slayton, 200 votes.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Harry D. Thomas, 20 votes.

International Wood Carvers' Union, John S. Henry, 18 votes.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, John C. Darnell, 321 votes.

Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, 200 votes.

Coopers' International Union, Nicholas Sullivan, 38 votes.

Team Drivers' International Union, George Innis, T. C. Lenard, 47 votes.

National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Thomas Wheeler, H. W. Sherman, 48 votes.

National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, Mack Taylor, 7 votes.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Wm. H. Hawksworth, 18 votes.

National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, W. L. Onstott, 18 votes.

International Watch Case Engravers' Association, Chas. Byrne, 5 votes.

United Garment Workers of America, C. F. Reichers, Jos. Heilbronn, 74 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, Dennis A. Hayes, Edgar A. Agard, 42 votes.

Granite Cutters' National Union, Wm. J. O'Brien, James Duncan, 59 votes.

United Hatters of North America, Chas. J. Barrett, P. H. Connolly, 60 votes.

International Union of Journeyman Horse Shoers, Wm. Muirhead, 21 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Wm. F. Jones, 48 votes.

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Thos. Williams, 80 votes.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, E. J. Bracken, 6 votes.

International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Peter Smith, 21 votes.

International Longshoremen's Association, Harry C. Barter, Daniel J. Keefe, 200 votes.

International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, Geo. H. Warner, 225 votes.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Homer D. Call, 32 votes.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, E. J. Leo, E. J. Lynch, 50 votes.

International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, P. J. Downey, 29 votes.

United Metal Workers' International Union, C. O. Sherman, 10 votes.

United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, John M. Hunter, Patrick Dolan, W. H. Haskins, 1,010 votes.

Iron Molders' Union of America, Martin Fox, Jos. T. Valentine, David Black, 150 votes.

American Federation of Musicians, Owen Miller, James O'Connor, 62 votes.

International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers, Walter L. Reddick, 4 votes.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Fred J. Kneeland, R. H. Seikman, 280 votes.

Pattern Makers' National League of North America, L. R. Thomas, 22 votes.

United Association Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, John A. Lee, James S. Richardson, 45 votes.

National Steel and Copper Plate Printers of the United States, Henry W. Szegedy, 6 votes.

International Printing Pressmen's Union, J. H. Bowman, V. B. Smith, G. Middendorf, 91 votes.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, A. S. Hughes, 22 votes.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, W. D. Mahon, 35 votes.

Order of Railway Clerks of America, W. M. Holman, 5 votes.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, J. R. T. Austin, M. M. Dolphin, H. B. Perham, 80 votes.

International Seamen's Union, W. H. Frazier, A. Furuseth, 42 votes.

National Association of Theatrical Stage Employees, Lee M. Hart, 30 votes.

International Stove Mounters' Union, James A. Davis, 10 votes.

Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, John B. Lennon, C. N. Bolander, 73 votes.

National Union of Textile Workers of America, G. B. McCracken, 34 votes.

Tin Plate Workers International Protective Association, George Powell, 21 votes.

Tobacco Workers' International Union,

Henry Fischer, John Witzel, 60 votes.

Trunk and Bag Workers International Union, Jos. H. Schiekel, 3 votes.

International Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, E. F. O'Rourke, 329 votes.

Upholsterers' International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 13 votes.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, Chas. F. Gebelein, Richard Braunschweig, Thos. I. Kidd, 121 votes.

Connecticut State Branch, James P. Maher, 1 vote.

Georgia State Federation of Labor, Jerome Jones, 1 vote.

Iowa State Federation of Labor, Arthur E. Holder, 1 vote.

Massachusetts State Branch, Dennis D. Driscoll, 1 vote.

New Jersey State Branch, J. P. McDonnell, 1 vote.

Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, James J. McKernan, 1 vote.

Texas State Federation of Labor, C. W. Woodman, 1 vote.

Virginia State Federation of Labor, John Krause, 1 vote.

Illinois State Federation of Labor, W. D. Ryan, 1 vote.

Kentucky State Federation of Labor, William Jacobs, 1 vote.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Paul Huebner, 1 vote.

Alton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, D. H. Howell, 1 vote.

Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union, O. R. Jarrett, 1 vote.

Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades, P. H. Moore, 1 vote.

Augusta, Ga., Federation of Trades, W. G. Credig, 1 vote.

Baltimore, Md., Federation of Labor, Gustav Meechau, 1 vote.

Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council, F. J. Williams, 1 vote.

Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union, Frank McCarthy, 1 vote.

Cincinnati, O., Central Labor Union, Thos. J. Donnelly, 1 vote.

Columbia, District of, Central Labor Union, Jas. L. Feeney, 1 vote.

Dayton, O., Central Labor Union, J. P. MacDonagh, 1 vote.

Des Moines, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly, A. L. Urlick, 1 vote.

Erie, Co., United Trades and Labor Council, J. S. Wild, 1 vote.

Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union, Jas. Wilson, 1 vote.

Galesburg, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, Emma Lanphere, 1 vote.

Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor, J. C. Johnston, 1 vote.

Hamilton, O., Trades and Labor Council, Jas. Brannon, 1 vote.

Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union, Edgar A. Perkins, 1 vote.

Jacksonville, Fla., Central Labor Union, Chas. C. Blake, 1 vote.

Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Council, J. E. Carlson, 1 vote.

Kansas City, Mo., Industrial Council, M. F. Bradley, 1 vote.

Kansas City, Kan., Trades Assembly, C. L. Shamp, 1 vote.

Kenton and Campbell Cos., Ky. Trades and Labor Assembly, M. D. Connelly, 1 vote.

Louisville, Ky., Central Labor Union, Geo. B. French, 1 vote.

Milwaukee, Wis., Federation of Trades, Howard Tuttle, 1 vote.

Muscatine, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly, C. L. Breckon, 1 vote.

New Albany, Ind., Trades and Labor Council, J. D. Rutledge, 1 vote.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Central Labor Union, Isadore Goodman, 1 vote.

Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union, G. J. Kleffner, 1 vote.

Paducah Ky., Central Labor Union, F. G. Davis, 1 vote.

Pensacola Fla., Central Trades Council, J. R. Jordan, 1 vote.

Philadelphia, Pa., United Labor League, H. J. Nelson, 1 vote.

Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union, W. E. Faison, 1 vote.

Saginaw, Mich., Central Labor Union, S. Corven, 1 vote.

San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council, Ed. Rosenberg, 1 vote.

Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union, George Gother, 1 vote.

Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, R. E. McLean, 1 vote.

St. Louis, Mo., Trades and Labor Union, Chas. Kassel, 1 vote.

Streator, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council, Miss Sara Groshans, 1 vote.

Taylorville, Ill., Central Trades and Labor Assembly, M. Rosonski, 1 vote.

Toledo, O., Central Labor Union, Mason Warner, 1 vote.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Central Labor Union, Daniel J. Reese, 1 vote.

Youngstown, O., Central Labor Union, Geo. T. Bert, 1 vote.

Blacksmiths' Helpers 8,563, F. M. Nash, 1 vote.

Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers 7,236 Chas. Moench, 1 vote.

Building Laborers 7,471, W. P. Reid, 1 vote.

Car Wheel Molders and Helpers, 7,229, Henry A. Meise, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 6697, J. B. Brophy, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 7087, Oliver Green, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7187, Elmer E. Oakes, 3 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7231, Robert H. Allen, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7233, Jas. Parks, 3 votes.

Federal Labor Union 7386, Geo. Harvey, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 7550, Aretus Hall, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union, 8002, Frank J. Weber, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8037, Geo. A. Urquhart, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8073, W. N. Burton, Ind., 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8087, Charles Kessler, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8171, H. M. Smith, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8180, Miss Esther King, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union 8203, E. T. Burbank, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union 8243, H. A. Taylor, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 8326, C. A. Martin, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8344, T. N. Eller, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8347, Fred Dement, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, 8393, T. A. Carter, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union 8398, Edwin Julin, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8418, J. H. La Blonde, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8491, B. H. Hall, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8499, John P. Seabrook, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8508, J. A. Gadsden, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8519, J. P. Kline, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8534, J. M. Hill, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8560, Ed. Troutman, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8584, J. H. Pratt, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8609, Marshall Roper, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8620, C. W. Craig, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 8646, Chas. L. Rice, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union 8649, P. A. Lamb, 2 votes.  
 Freight Handlers' Union 8214, Andrew Schwartz, 1 vote.  
 Laborers' Union 8355, George W. Turner, 3 votes.  
 Marine Firemen's Union 8063, Frazee Davis, 1 vote.  
 Mosaic Workers' Union 8145, Francis De Spagna, 1 vote.  
 Pavers and Rammers' Union 8182, John Cosgrove, 1 vote.  
 Pipe and Foundry Workers 7603, Charles Mason, 1 vote.  
 Quarry Workers' Union 8384, W. Haron, 1 vote.  
 Sign Painters' Union 8376, J. G. Schenk, 1 vote.  
 Soap Workers' Union 7442, E. E. Devor, 1 vote.  
 Sprinkler Fitters' Union 6087, George Olson, 1 vote.  
 Steamboat Joiners Union 8186, Thomas Westoby, 1 vote.  
 Stove Trimmers' Union 7361, Jacob Kuhn, 1 vote.

Street Car Builders' Union 8157, R. M. Kohlmeier, 1 vote.  
 The Tube Workers' Union 8077, Charles Rogers, 2 votes.  
 Watch Workers 6961, Walter D. Kee, 8 votes.  
 Freight Car Builders 7472, John Coleman, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 7295, Eugene Merrill, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 7426, R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union 7491, W. C. Puckett, 1 vote.  
 British Trades Union Congress, John Weir, 1 vote.  
 British Trades Union Congress, Pete Curran, 1 vote.  
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, David A. Carey, 1 vote.  
 We also have placed in our hands the following protests:  
 Garment Workers vs. Chicago Federation of Labor.  
 Engineers vs. Brewery Workers.  
 Firemen vs. Brewery Workers.  
 Brewery Workers vs. Engineers.  
 Brewery Workers vs. Firemen.  
 Respectfully submitted,  
 T. F. TRACY,  
 P. J. DOWNEY,  
 JOHN S. HENRY,  
 Credential Committee.

Delegate James Duncan moved that the report of the committee be received and concurred in. Adopted.

President Gompers announced the following appointments subject to the approval of the convention: James McGill, Assistant Secretary; Chas. Peetz, Sergeant-at-Arms; Louis J. Kieffer, Messenger. Confirmed.

The roll was called, and as the delegates responded they were presented with badges by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger.

Delegate Slayton moved that the delegates refrain from smoking during the business of the sessions.

Delegate Emma Lanphere moved to lay the motion on the table, which was adopted.

Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair when President Gompers submitted his report, which is as follows:

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor, greeting:

It is my pleasure, as well as my duty, to submit to you a report regarding the work and progress of our movement during the past year, which, by reason of its being the last report to our Convention for this century, lends additional interest to this momentous gathering. We meet within a few days of the closing of the nineteenth, and the ushering in of the twentieth century; and, though contrary to the commonly accepted idea that something mystical and extraordinary accompanies the transition from one century to another, we can but feel impressed with the marvelous progress which has been made within the past hundred years, and imbued with some conception of that which is anticipated in the century to come.

Through the pages of written history runs the thread of the organized struggle of the workers for the attainment of justice. Those who studiously search may learn that in the effort of the workers to remedy wrongs and establish rights, the trade union has been the factor by which concessions have been forced from existing society. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, and almost with the initiative of our own Government as an independent nation, an immense impetus was given to the movement of labor; but from the fact that ours was entirely an agricultural country, the trade unions were sparse and fragmentary.

Industry was incapable of full development, so long as chattel slavery existed; hence, the formation of national unions could not be effectually achieved. The abolition of chattel slavery paved the way for larger industrial development, and conjointly with it the greater growth and expansion of trade unionism upon a national basis. Now, as industries are frequently merged and concentrated, we present to the world the best federation of organized labor which has been recorded by history.

It is not within the province of this report to review the industrial history of the century, or the attempts of the workers of our country to form a general federation of labor. At another time, and by more competent hands, should this be recorded; but it is not this which we have to bear in mind. Previous attempts at concentration of the organized workers' efforts were made, all of which, through failure to recognize the true functions of such a movement, proved the fatal rock upon which they foundered, went to pieces, and strewn the debris of distrust and discouragement until it not only injured and destroyed the unions, but weakened the faith and the confidence which the workers had in organized effort to abolish injustice, and to attain redress.

Nor is it out of place to call attention to the fact that, though our Federation was formed in 1881, the records demonstrate that a large preponderance of those who were in attendance were not its friends; for, though there were a large number of delegates, who were authorized to attend by the peculiar term of the call, yet at the Convention immediately succeeding there were but nineteen delegates in attendance. But though few in numbers, the men of that and subsequent conventions, realizing that the time would come when the necessity for a broad and comprehensive federation would be generally recognized, hewed strictly and closely to the line.

The movement for the establishment of the eight hour day in 1886, though hampered by a most unfortunate event, still had awakened the toilers to a realization of their duty to such an extent, and had accomplished so much, that that year brought a greater recognition of the true worth of our Federation, and the adoption of the present title.

The history of the struggle made by the few men (upon whom were imposed the duties and sacrifices, without compensation of any kind and with scarcely a dollar to prosecute the work of organization and education) during the five years of 1881-86 to maintain the Federation, has not been, and perhaps never will be, written. The beginning of this new era of our Federation gave the toilers new hope and new courage; for they saw that our movement was founded upon correct principles, and that its affairs were placed in the hands of men who desired above all things the promotion of the interests of the toilers and the achievement of their rights.

I affirm without fear of successful contradiction, and in spite of the insinuations and slanderous charges of the enemies of our cause, that our movement has been freer from dishonest and faithless men than any institution, organization, or movement in our own, and perhaps in any other country.

The American Federation of Labor has not indulged in any exhaustive or elaborate platform of abstract principles. It recognizes that the best organization for the working people is an organization of the working people, by the working people, and that is the trade union; to assure and insure the right of the trade unions to self-government, and yet to insist that the toilers in each union shall appreciate the interdependence of organizations, and by the federation of all to present a solid phalanx of the workers of America.

Our economic and social life presents to us new and complex problems. The century now opening before us requires the keenest appreciation on the part of all, that upon ourselves and upon our unity in sentiment, conviction and action lies the safety of the future manhood, womanhood and childhood of our country. There have been no rights accorded unless they have been conquered through the unity, the wisdom and the willingness, of those who have acquired them, to bear burdens and make sacrifices. What is true of the past is true in the present, and will be equally true in the future. To organize the yet unorganized workers; to build up national and international unions; to make our organizations daily more effective to defend the toilers; to protect and promote their interests in every way; to assure beyond all peradventure the vantage ground already gained; to progress continually in abolishing that which the workers, their wives and their children have too long borne, and the achievement of that justice to which we are entitled. The success of these, as typified by our great cause, now and for all time to come, rests entirely upon the working class itself. It may be true that others, by their sympathetic action, may aid us in our movement; but we resent the claims or the promises of any and all that the amelioration in the condition of the wage-workers, or their disenfranchisement from every form of injustice, depends upon any other power than that of the working people themselves, by and through their trade union effort.

#### ORGANIZED EFFORT ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS.

In our time we are not, and for the future will not be, called upon to deal with individual employers. Industry has become so developed and wealth so concentrated, that we are confronted with the associated interests of the employers. The situation, however, need cause us no alarm, provided we possess the wisdom to unite the forces of labor, and have the fortitude and the



courage to meet associated capital by organized labor. Workmen as individuals, in our day, are as much at the mercy of the employing class as is a rudderless ship in a tempestuous sea at the mercy of the waves. Struggling for the weak and defenseless, conscious of our rights, with the courage and manhood to do battle for their attainment, we confront the new conditions and situations as they arise. We, therefore, at this Convention, find ourselves face to face with important and momentous questions, but with which I have no hesitation in believing we shall deal rationally and intelligently, and thus again place another milestone behind us in the path of the struggle for human freedom.

#### GROWTH IN UNIONS.

The past year has witnessed a most remarkable growth in organization among the workers, who have realized that there is no protection for their interests, or hope for justice and freedom in the future, unless it results from the unity of the wage-working masses. While the growth is very gratifying, there is another feature connected with it which is even a greater source for congratulation. The workers have organized in the unions of their trades and callings; new unions have been formed, and several national unions created from the heretofore scattered and isolated locals, and thus the stability of the labor movement has been more nearly insured.

Whenever applications for charters for newly formed unions have been received at the office, it has been my policy to stretch the jurisdiction as far as possible in order to affiliate the local unions with some national or international union. I am persuaded that the formation of one local union, placed under its proper jurisdiction, is of greater consequence and importance to the safety and progress of the labor movement than could be the issuance of twenty charters for local unions to be affiliated directly to the American Federation of Labor.

We have issued direct from the American Federation of Labor during the past year 849 charters. Of this number 14 were national unions, as follows:

Chain Makers' National Union of the United States of America.  
Order of Railway Clerks of America.  
International Association of Watchcase Engravers.  
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.  
Glass Workers' National Union.  
International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.  
International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.  
Building Laborers' International Protective Union.  
United Metal Workers' International Union.  
International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.  
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.  
Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.  
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.  
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.  
Five State Federations of labor as follows:  
Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.

Ninety-six central labor unions and trade associations in the following cities:

Alabama,	Illinois—Continued.	Michigan—Continued.	Ohio—Continued.
Bessemer.	Streator,	Marquette,	Sandusky,
Arkansas,	Taylorville.	Saginaw,	Warren.
Fort Smith.	Indiana,	Traverse City.	Oklahoma Territory,
California,	Brazil,	Mississippi,	Oklahoma City.
Oakland.	Cornorsville,	Vicksburg,	Oregon,
Columbia, British,	Clinton,	New Jersey,	Astoria.
Victoria.	Elkhart,	Atlantic City,	Pennsylvania.
Connecticut,	Linton,	Bridgeton,	Carbondale,
Torrington.	New Albany,	Elizabeth,	McSherrystown,
Florida,	Iowa,	Salem,	Reading,
Jacksonville,	Des Moines,	Trenton,	Pittston,
Tampa,	Dubuque,	Hudson Co.,	Sayre,
Pensacola.	Lyons and Fulton,	New York,	Shamokin,
Georgia,	Oskaloosa,	Auburn,	Washington.
Rome.	Ottumwa,	Buffalo,	Rhode Island,
Illinois,	Kansas,	Dunkirk,	Pawtucket.
Belleville,	Pittsburg,	Geneva,	Texas,
Blue Island,	Topeka.	Jamestown,	Austin,
Centralia,	Kentucky,	Niagara Falls,	Coriscana,
Chicago Heights,	Muhlenberg Co.,	Olean,	Dallas,
Edwardsville,	Paducah,	Peekskill,	Gainesville,
Galesburg,	Louisiana,	Tonawonda,	Hillsboro,
Granite City,	Shreveport.	Watertown.	Sherman,
Havana,	Maine,	North Carolina,	Virginia,
Herrin,	Bath,	Charlotte,	Norfolk-Portsmouth,
Litchfield,	Biddleford,	High Point,	Washington,
Murphysboro,	Portland,	Raleigh.	Tacoma.
Ottawa,	Michigan,	Ohio,	Wisconsin,
Pontiac,	Ann Arbor,	Chillicothe,	Ashland,
Quincy,	Ishpeming,	Coshocton,	Marinette.
Sparta,	Marine City,	Dayton,	



Four hundred and eighty-four local trade unions having no national or international union of the trade.

Two hundred and fifty federal labor unions.

\*We had, at the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1900, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—

National and international unions.....	82
State federations of labor.....	16
City central labor unions.....	206
Local trade unions (having no national or international) and federal labor unions.....	1,051

There were issued during the year from national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor (direct) charters to the following—

Number of newly formed unions.....	3,743
Charters surrendered, or unions disbanded.....	443
Leaving a net increase of local unions for the year, of.....	33,000
And a gain in membership in the past year of.....	300,446

	Charters Issued during	
	1899	1900
National and international unions.....	9	14
State Federations of labor.....	1	5
City central labor unions.....	35	96
Local trade unions (having no national).....	304	484
Federal labor unions.....	101	250
Totals.....	450	849

Increase over 1899 of 399.

\*On October 31, there were estimated to be 9,494 local unions holding charters from their respective national and international unions.

†Charter of one national union was revoked during the year, that of the American Agents' Association. Quarrymen's National, Stoneware Potter's National and Potters' National Union, disbanded, and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators suspended and charter reissued to consolidated brotherhood.

I regret to be compelled to state that there are still some national unions unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Among them are several of the railroad brotherhoods, the International Union of Operative Plasterers, and the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. Last year the latter organization submitted the proposition to a referendum vote of the local unions to be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Under the rule adopted the question was approved. The officers thereof deemed it advisable, however, to submit the question to the convention held last January, which again referred the matter to a vote of its subordinate unions. We have not thus far been informed of the result. It is not too much, however, to express the hope that the day is not distant when every wage-worker shall be within the fold of his trade union and every union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Trade unions declare that it is morally wrong for a wage-worker to remain outside the fold of his union. National unions justly assert that it is morally wrong for local unions of their respective crafts to remain outside the fold of their jurisdiction, and it logically follows that it can not be morally right for a national union to remain outside the fold of the great family of trade unions, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

#### MINERS, BLACKSMITHS AND FIREMEN.

For some time there has been a controversy between the United Mine Workers of America, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, particularly in Illinois. A request was made by the officers of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths for the President of the American Federation of Labor to render a decision; but, in accordance with the practice of the American Federation of Labor, the organizations were advised that it would be necessary for them to make an endeavor to effect an adjustment of the controversy before any action could be taken by the American Federation of Labor. In accordance therewith a conference was held during the latter part of August, without an agreement being reached. A telegram was received from the representative of one of the organizations, stating that it was decided to leave the entire matter of the controversy to me for decision, the same to be rendered by September 1. However, inasmuch as the papers in the case were only received from one of the three organizations, it was impossible to render a decision either by the time stated or even up to the present date. The organizations were notified to present their cases to the Executive Council immediately prior to or during this Convention; and it is hoped that an amicable adjustment of the differences may be effected.

#### METAL TRADES CONFERENCE AND ALLIANCE.

As you are aware, during the past year a joint agreement was reached by the International Association of Machinists together with the National Metal Trades Association of employers in that trade, for the establishment of a proper workday—the 9 1/2 hour day having gone into effect November 19, the 9-hour day to go into effect on May 1, 1901. Prompted by this achieve-

ment, the other branches of the metal trades organized and endeavored to secure the same agreement. Through the request of the local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor in the metal trades, and through the officers of the other national metal trade unions, a conference was arranged between the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association and the officers of several of the organizations referred to; and it is beyond doubt that the near future will witness an agreement or a number of agreements with the several national and local organizations in the metal trades. Desirous of accomplishing the best results, and having been in constant correspondence with the officers of the national metal trades unions, a third conference has been called to take place in the city of Louisville during the session of this Convention. I have little hesitancy in believing that an alliance of all metal trade unions will be formed in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

#### BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.

At the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was my privilege to recommend the formation of Industrial Councils in the various branches of industry; and, as a natural sequence, that recommendation seems to have been, and perhaps was premature, but in the course of time it has developed until we now find various alliances of the different unions in one industry. The National Building Trades Council is one of them. The error into which the Building Trades Council has fallen is that they failed to ally themselves with the American Federation of Labor; and, having formed themselves upon a national basis, not only hold themselves aloof, but in many instances have proven antagonistic to the very purposes of the American Federation of Labor. Particularly is this true in several localities where they are holding themselves aloof from, and in many instances, antagonizing the local movement. Nothing can be of greater injury to the cause of labor, the cause which we have so seriously at heart, as to divide our forces, and thus render our efforts less effective. When we see on every hand the concentration of wealth, and the development of industry, it behooves the workers of our country not only to unite, but to cement more firmly the ranks of organized labor.

#### PAINTERS' BROTHERHOODS UNITED.

In the early part of the year correspondence was opened with the officers of both divisions of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, with a view of bringing about their amalgamation into one organization, on the basis as laid down by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor; that is, for the holding of a convention to accomplish this purpose. It was found, however, that both divisions were averse to a convention being held, because of the expense involved. Preliminary terms of agreement for a conference were approved and submitted to the members of both jurisdictions, and were overwhelmingly approved. A conference committee from both organizations was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the session lasting three days.

Mr. Woodbury, of Chicago, having resigned from the committee, the Executive Council selected your President to fill the vacancy, and he, together with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Driscoll, represented the American Federation of Labor in the conference. The terms of agreement for amalgamation were adopted, submitted to the membership of all the painters' organizations and ratified. The election of officers, together with the determination of the selection of a constitution, was referred to the members; and the committee of the American Federation of Labor was appointed to canvass the results, which were declared and published in the *American Federationist*. Except in one city, the organized painters now present a united front, in full fellowship with the American Federation of Labor; and thus happily ends one of the most unpleasant episodes in the American labor movement. It is fervently hoped that the organization, now virile and strong, may continue to grow in power and influence for the good of the craft and of all labor.

In connection with this matter, I beg to say that the representatives of the Paperhangers' National Union were advised of the conference which was about to be held at Washington, and one of the executive officers of that organization appeared before the conference. The matter of according that organization the right to be affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor as a national union, or the granting of such other relief as might be requested, was considered. It was decided that paperhanging is a branch of the trade, coming under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; that a local union of paperhangers could, if necessary, obtain a charter as a paperhangers' union from the brotherhood; that a separate charter for a paperhangers' national union ought not to be granted.

The decision reached is perhaps justified; but it has not proved satisfactory to the organization making the claim for charter from the American Federation of Labor.

#### STRIKES.

Quite a number of strikes have been reported, although the main features of the strikes for the year have not been of a defensive character, but rather for higher wages and a shorter workday.

In 1887, we began the system of collecting data in regard to industrial disputes; that is, strikes and lockouts, and these have been of incalculable benefit, particularly in having at first hand authentic data on this important feature of our movement. The reports of officers of affiliated organizations have been generally fair upon these topics. There is considerable diffi-

culty experienced, however, in obtaining accurate data regarding gains which have been achieved without strikes; and the suggestion is made that the officers of our affiliated organizations endeavor to obtain trustworthy reports from their locals of these matters, and, in turn, to report to the office of the American Federation of Labor.

The statistics prepared and presented in the Secretary's report indicate very substantial improvements and achievements for the past year; 688 strikes were reported; 213,190 persons being involved. Of this number 455 strikes were successful, 106 lost, 74 compromised, and 53 still pending. 217,493 persons were directly benefited, while 11,257 were involved in lost or compromised strikes; thus showing that even of the small number of strikes lost, the persons involved in them were comparatively infinitesimal to those who gained. Of the large and important strikes or trade disputes may be numbered:

#### THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania involved over 150,000 persons. When this strike occurred but very few of the men were organized. The substantial victories and improvements obtained by the miners some years ago, together with a general improvement among the workers resulting from organized effort, and imbued the men in the anthracite regions with the fact that the burdens they were bearing and the injustices which were heaped upon them were no longer to be endured.

The splendid contest and excellent results achieved are known to us all, and need not be recounted here. Sufficeth for us to say that the strike of the miners in Pennsylvania has done more to assist in wiping out misery and degradation than all other occurrences combined, and the record we have in regard to the bituminous miners' strike of 1897 may be set down here without hesitation; that the worst that the miners have had to undergo is passed, and in the future they will take their position shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-craftsmen, without the necessity of conflict, continually improving the conditions of themselves and those dependent upon them, and performing their share of the duties in the great and humane struggle of labor.

#### GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

The movement started a few years ago by the Granite Cutters' National Union for the eight hour workday took shape May 1, 1900. At one time nearly the entire membership of the organization was involved in the strike to enforce the eight hour workday in the trade. Soon a number of employers conceded the demand; and after several months of hard-fought contest, during which the granite cutters demonstrated their sturdy, manly characteristics, the eight hour day was achieved for the craft throughout the continent. There is scarcely a non-union granite cutter in America, every union granite cutter limiting his hours of daily labor to eight. Thus, another craft is entirely aligned in this splendid advance position for the universal establishment of the shorter workday.

#### STREET RAILWAY AND OTHER STRIKES.

The great strike of the St. Louis street railway men and the lockout of the cigarmakers of New York and the building trades of Chicago, are familiar to us all; and, although the points contended for have not as yet been formally achieved, there has been no deterioration in the condition of the workers involved in these contests, while indirectly it has benefited many of these and other workers of the crafts, and has instilled greater independence, more extensive organizations and that *esprit de corps* so necessary to the greater progress and advancement of our movement.

It is impossible in this report to enter into the details of, or to enumerate all, the strikes which have occurred during the year. These are more minutely referred to in the reports of my colleagues.

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

In common with the general trend of organized labor to prevent strikes and lockouts wherever and whenever possible, a sentiment for arbitration has been awakened among the people of our country. There are some, however, who, playing upon the credulity of the uninformed seek to divert the principle of arbitration into a coercive policy of so-called compulsory arbitration; in other words, the creation by States, or by the nation, of boards or courts, with power to hear and determine each case in dispute between the workers and their employers, to make awards, and, if necessary, to invoke the power of the Government to enforce the awards. Observers have for years noted that those inclined to this policy have devised many schemes to deny the workers the right to quit their employments; and the scheme of so-called compulsory arbitration is the latest design of the well-intentioned, but uninformed, as well as the faddists and schemers.

Our movement seeks, and has to a considerable extent secured, a diminution in the number of strikes, particularly among the best organized. In fact, the number and extent of strikes can be accurately gauged by the extent, power, and financial resources of an organization in any trade or calling. The barometer of strikes rises with lack of, or weakness in, organization, and diminishes with the extent and power of the trade union movement.

Through more compact and better equipped trade unions have come joint agreements and conciliation between the workmen and associated employers; and only when conciliation has failed has it been necessary to resort to arbitration, and then the only successful arbitration was arbitration voluntarily entered into.

Organized labor can not by attempted secrecy evade the provisions of an award reached by compulsory arbitration, and determine upon a strike. By reason of their large numbers their every act would be an open and public act, known to all; while, on the other hand, an employer, or an association of employers, could easily evade the provisions of such a law or award, by modern processes of enforcing a lockout; that is, to undertake a "reorganization" of their labor forces.

It is submitted that the very terms, "arbitration" and "compulsory," stand in direct opposition to each other. Arbitration implies the voluntary action of two parties of diverse interests submitting to disinterested parties the question in dispute, or likely to come into dispute. Compulsion by any process, and particularly by the power of government, is repugnant to the principle as well as the policy of arbitration. If organized labor should fail to appreciate the danger involved in the proposed schemes of so-called compulsory arbitration, and consent to the enactment of a law providing for its enforcement, there would be reintroduced the denial of the right of the workmen to strike in defense of their interests, and the enforcement by government of specific or personal service and labor. In other words, under a law based upon compulsory arbitration, if an award were made against labor, no matter how unfair or unjust, and brought about by any means, no matter how questionable, we would be compelled to work or to suffer the state penalty, which might be either mulcting in damages, or going to jail; not one scintilla of distinction, not one jot removed from slavery.

It is strange how much men desire to compel other men to do by law. What we aim to achieve is freedom through organization. Arbitration is only possible when voluntary. It never can be successfully carried out unless the parties to a dispute or controversy are equals, or nearly equals, in power to protect and defend themselves, or to inflict injury upon the other.

The more thoroughly the workers are organized in their local and national unions, and federated by common bond, policy, and polity, the better shall we be able to avert strikes and lockouts, secure conciliation, and if necessary, arbitration; but it must be voluntary arbitration, or there should be no arbitration at all.

It is our aim to avoid strikes; but I trust that the day will never come when the workers of our country will have so far lost their manhood and independence as to refuse to strike, regardless of the provocation, or to surrender their right to strike. We seek to prevent strikes, but we realize that the best means by which they can be averted is to be the better prepared for them. We endeavor to prevent strikes; but there are some conditions far worse than strikes, and among them is a demoralized, degraded, and debased manhood. Lest our attitude be misconstrued by silence, this convention should emphatically and without any ambiguity declare its position.

#### HIGH DUES, BENEFITS AND PROTECTION.

Every national, international and local union should make provision for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, preferably weekly, so that its treasury may sustain its members in cases of strikes and lockouts; pay death benefits, funeral benefits, disability benefits, out-of-work benefits for the unemployed members, and such other benefits as may specially apply to the trade or calling. It is an incontestable fact that those unions which have established these features have grown most steadily, and have suffered least from losses in membership.

During the present industrial era, it is not so difficult to organize and to extend organization; but with the periodically recurring eras of industrial crises, stagnation and panics, the maintenance of numerical strength should cause us concern. Apart from the benefits referred to being of such necessary value to the members of our respective trade unions, and the advantages which come with the permanent membership in the organizations, there has no process thus far been demonstrated which will so effectually prevent the loss of membership during dull periods as the payment of high dues in the unions, the building up of large treasuries to be held by the organizations themselves, available for the protection of the members in all casualties which may befall them. Besides, the benefits to which the members are entitled convince them that their interests are furthered by remaining members, while at the same time their continued membership and unity are a constant check to the tendency during such periods to force reduction in wages, and other obnoxious conditions.

This question of high dues, large treasuries in the unions, and benefits to the members, is one which, although it has made considerable progress, is not generally understood or introduced; and it is therefore, urged upon all organized labor to take this matter under advisement in order to make provisions on the lines indicated. There is no one factor so largely contributory to the progress and advancement of the labor movement, the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers, and the inculcation of the principle of fraternal unity, as these features in the trade union movement.

#### PARIS EXPOSITION PRIZE AWARDED TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

In accordance with the resolution adopted, authorizing an exhibit to be made at the Paris Exposition of this year, plans for the same were formed and carried out. It is most gratifying to report to you that the international jury of the Industrial Exposition at Paris awarded a grand prize of honor to the American Federation of Labor for its exhibit of trade union objects in the Department of Education and Social Economy.

#### ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO LABOR.

During the past year the question of organization among the colored workers of the South has been brought forward in several instances. Here and there a local has refused to accept

members, simply upon the ground of the color of the applicant. In such cases, where there was a sufficient number of colored workers of one trade or calling, the suggestion was made that they be organized in separate unions, and a council composed of representatives of both organizations be formed to determine upon trade questions. This has generally been acquiesced in; and where similar circumstances obtain, its adoption has been recommended.

Another matter on the same line requires the consideration and action of this Convention. In some parts of the South, central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor have refused to receive and accord seats to delegates from local unions composed of negro workers. To insist upon a delegation from unions of colored workers being accorded representation in a central body would have meant the dissolution of that organization; and thus neither the desired purpose nor any good end would have been accomplished. This matter has been one of considerable correspondence, with the result, that the thought has been developed for the formation of central bodies composed of representatives of negro workers' unions exclusively; that they be permitted to work under a certificate of affiliation from the American Federation of Labor; that there should be a general council representing both central bodies upon any matter of importance to labor, locally or generally. Application has been received for charter from such a central body in the city of New Orleans, but the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides against the issuance of more than one charter in any one city; hence the matter is referred to you for such action as you may deem necessary.

Realizing the necessity for the unity of the wage-earners of our country, the American Federation of Labor has upon all occasions declared that trade unions should open their portals to all wage-workers, irrespective of creed, color, nationality, sex, or politics. Nothing has transpired in recent years which has called for a change of our declared policy upon this question; on the contrary, every evidence tends to confirm us in this conviction; for, even if it were not a matter of principle, self-preservation would prompt the workers to organize intelligently, and to make common cause. In making the declaration we have, we do not necessarily proclaim that the social barriers existing between the whites and blacks could or should be felled with one stroke of the pen; but when white and black workers are compelled to work side by side under the same adverse circumstances and under equally unfair conditions, it seems an anomaly that we should refuse to accord the right of organization to workers because of a difference in their color. Unless we shall give the negro workers the opportunity to organize, and thus place them where they can protect and defend themselves against the rapacity and cupidity of their employers; unless we continue the policy of endeavoring to make friends of them, there can be no question but that they will not only be forced down in the economic scale and be used against any effort made by us for our economic and social advancement, but race prejudice will be made more bitter and to the injury of all.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND TRADE UNIONISM.

As year by year commercial competition becomes keener, and the standing armies of the great powers are more and more used in aggressive wars, undertaken with a view of opening new markets for our surplus machine-made products, the danger of fratricidal war between the competitors becomes greater and greater. Thus the preservation of the peace of the world devolves more and more upon organized labor, whose voice is ever becoming more potent in the formation of public opinion, that supreme tribunal before which both monarch and merchant must inevitably bow. It is, therefore, with a sense of profound gratification that we greet Mr. Pete Curran and Mr. John Weir, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, and extend to them a hearty welcome. We trust that the bonds now established between the workers of the two great divisions of the English-speaking people will never be broken, but, on the contrary, will ever be more strongly cemented by time, and that efforts will be made in the near future to extend those bonds, on strictly practical lines, until they shall include the workers of the world.

Our fraternal greetings to Mr. David A. Carey, representing our fellow trade unionists of the Dominion of Canada, are equally fervent and sincere.

It has been my privilege to correspond with the officers and representatives of the trade union movement of various countries; and it is gratifying to report the great progress which has been made by the workers of all countries in the establishment and growth of the trade unions and the trade union movement.

Recently, a communication was received from Secretary Isaac Mitchell, of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, in which he expressed the disappointment felt among the delegates of that body at their last annual meeting, because our fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress could not attend. Secretary Mitchell, on behalf of the Management Committee of the Federation, extends an invitation that the delegates which may be elected at this and future conventions of the American Federation of Labor to attend the British Trade Union Congress, may also be authorized to officially represent our movement in the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain.

#### FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO LABOR.

A number of legislative measures have been under consideration in the present Federal Congress, several of them being introduced per instructions of the last Convention. The various propositions are here enumerated:

The 8-hour bill, H. R. 6882, Senate 4521; a bill to protect free labor from prison competition, H. R. 5450; a bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and also the use of restraining orders and injunctions as applied to disputes between employers and employees, etc., H. R. 8917, Senate 4233; House resolution 33, in reference to the employment of enlisted men

in competition with local civilians; a bill to provide a code of laws for the government of the Territory of Hawaii; House joint resolution 138, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, being an anti-trust proposition; H. R. 10,539, to amend the act entitled an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies (anti-trust bill); H. R. 9063, to amend the laws relating to American seamen, and to improve the personnel of the merchant marine; a bill to regulate the boarding of vessels in the harbors of the United States; a resolution to investigate the conduct of the United States army and officers in Idaho; a resolution requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county, Idaho; a resolution to print 30,000 copies of the testimony taken before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in regard to the investigation of the conduct of the United States army officers and soldiers in Idaho; and Senate 727 H. R. 64, a bill to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for government use when necessary.

#### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Your attention should be called to the legislation enumerated. The 8-hour bill was introduced by Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey, January 19, 1900. Upon the 8-hour bill nine hearings were had before the House Committee on Labor. The committee, after considerable labor on the part of your Legislative Committee and your officers, unanimously reported the bill to the favorable consideration of the House, with amendments to which we agreed, both in the title as well as in the body of the bill. The bill, while simpler than as introduced, retains every essential feature we urged. After interviews with the speaker and almost every member of the House, arrangements were made by which the bill was taken up under suspension of the rules, and passed, practically unanimously, May 21, 1900.

The bill, as reported by the House Committee, was introduced by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate, referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, before which committee several hearings on the identical bill were had during the last Congress, which were printed. We were authoritatively informed that there would be no necessity for any hearings, after the passage of the bill by the House. Subsequently we were informed that hearings would be insisted upon, and that there was then no time to have them prior to the adjournment of Congress. We sought to have the committee discharged from the further consideration of the bill, it to be considered by the Senate, but were balked by objections. Upon the following day, coming up in its regular order, the proposition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill was laid upon the table. Our 8-hour bill has not lost its status; that is, having passed the House, it is still before the Senate. Inasmuch as the members of our legislative committee are delegates to this Convention and desirous of avoiding the loss of valuable time, with the consent of the Executive Council I appointed temporarily a competent unionist to insist upon a definite time for hearings upon the bill, if any are to be had. The recommendation is submitted to you that every effort be made to secure its passage or enactment before the close of the present Congress.

#### ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

A bill, and an amendment to the Federal Constitution were introduced, ostensibly to curb the power of the trusts, but beyond question designed and framed to strike a blow at the organizations of labor. The trusts, against which this species of legislation was conceived, have successfully defended themselves, or averted its application. From the time of the first organization of labor, the courts have stigmatized the trade unions as combinations in restraint of trade, and the dockets are filled with indictments, and the jails were filled with men charged with conspiracy because they were members of trade unions; this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the trade unions are the most beneficent organizations the world has ever witnessed to promote the welfare of all the people. We protested against the passage of the constitutional amendment, for we discerned that there was the gravest possible danger to the workers, and to the people of our country. We insisted that if the anti-trust bill should pass, it should contain an amendment that would eliminate the possibility of any court's making victims of the toilers because they have sufficient intelligence and manhood to unite for their own and the common protection.

At our instance an amendment to the so-called anti-trust bill was submitted as follows:

"PROVIDED THAT NOTHING IN THIS ACT SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS TO APPLY TO TRADE UNIONS OR OTHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGULATING WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR, AND OTHER CONDITIONS, UNDER WHICH LABOR IS TO BE PERFORMED."

This amendment, though rejected by the author of the bill and the committee, was offered upon the floor of the House of Representatives. The bill as amended passed the House, practically by unanimous vote; but when pressed for passage in the Senate, the bill, robbed of its sting against organized labor, was practically killed, at least for the session, by its reference to the Judiciary Committee, from which source no report was possible.

Your attention is respectfully called to a letter upon this subject addressed by me to the Hon. Edwin R. Ridgley, and incorporated in the Legislative Committee's report as published in the *American Federationist* of July, 1900. Of course, the constitutional amendment has been defeated, but the anti-trust bill as passed by the House, is in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee. If those who favor anti-trust legislation are earnest, they can attest it by urging the passage of this bill.

That to which we should direct our attention is that its passage ought to be prevented, unless the amendment excluding the trade unions and labor organizations from the provisions and operations of the bill is retained.



## ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Two bills were introduced to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and restraining orders and injunctions; one drafted by the attorneys for the American Federation of Labor and introduced by Hon. Edwin R. Ridgley, of Kansas; the other at the request of the representative of the railroad organizations, introduced by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. A number of hearings were had, at which our attorneys, Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, of Illinois, as well as the Legislative Committee and officers of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

We were unable to persuade the committee to make a report upon a bill which, in our opinion, would prevent the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders in labor disputes. We insisted that the bill should contain provisions that an agreement between two or more persons to do, or to procure to be done, any act in furtherance of any trade dispute between workmen and their employers, should not be deemed criminal, or indictable, or punishable as a crime if such an act, when committed by any one person would not be punishable as a crime. We asked for no immunity for any member of organized labor who might be guilty of any offense against the laws; but insisted that we should have equal rights with all other citizens to unite and take such action for our common defense and advancement as may be taken by any other citizen or citizens. It is deemed preferable by all engaged in the furtherance of the passage of this bill that the principle here contended for should be insisted upon without modification.

The hearings upon the bill were printed, and about one thousand copies distributed among the organizations of labor, and others interested in the passage of the bill. The suggestion is made that our work should be continued to insure its passage, and that the request should be made for the printing of a large edition of the printed hearings for general distribution.

## PRISON LABOR BILL.

The Prison Labor Bill was introduced by Honorable A. V. S. Cochran, of New York, January 8, 1900, and, as amended by the Committee on Labor, is a very simple, yet effective measure, at least so far as it protects those states which have enacted beneficent legislation on this line, and spares them the infliction of convict labor products from those states which, through negligence or otherwise, traffic in this kind of labor to the detriment of free labor as well as the convict. If this bill be enacted (and we should insist upon its passage at this session of Congress) we shall soon see protective legislation more generally enacted in nearly all the states, and those states which fail to follow the course of wisdom would, perforce, be compelled to use and consume the product of their own convicts, and thus hasten action by both the honest workmen and injured business men to demand legislative relief from their own states.

The Prison Labor Bill passed the House May 21, 1900 and now awaits the action of the Senate. This bill, too, should be pressed to its final enactment by this Congress.

## SEAMEN'S BILL.

A bill was passed in the interests of the seamen and went into effect March 31, 1900. This was a most beneficent measure to protect the seamen from falling a prey to the boarding house runner (crimps). It was with considerable difficulty that our Legislative Committee was enabled to persuade Congress not to engraft in the bill features which would practically repeal the progressive legislation for seamen which was enacted by the previous Congress. But by diligent efforts and by the ability of the Legislative Committee, and by the special fitness of one member thereof to discuss and discern matters in the interests of the seamen, the desired purpose was achieved, without the loss of any advantage which had already been secured.

## MILITARY AND CIVIC MUSICIANS.

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution prohibiting enlisted men in the service of the army and navy of the United States from engaging in any pursuit for hire which might interfere with the employment or engagement of civilians in their respective arts, trades or professions. The resolution was reported favorably on May 3, 1900, and is now upon the House calendar, but has not been considered.

## INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN HAWAII.

Through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, involuntary servitude in Hawaii, enforceable by law, was abolished by Congress. The bill providing a code for the government of and perpetuating slavery or involuntary servitude in the Territory of Hawaii, was introduced and passed by the House of Representatives. The bill contained the perpetuation of slavery or involuntary servitude and was reported favorably by the Senate Committee, and would undoubtedly have passed and been enacted, had it not been for the activity of the representatives of our Federation, who secured the following amendments to the code:

"THAT NO SUIT OR PROCEEDING SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF ANY CONTRACT HERETOFORE OR HEREAFTER ENTERED INTO, FOR PERSONAL LABOR OR SERVICE; NOR SHALL ANY REMEDY EXIST OR BE ENFORCED FOR BREACH OF ANY SUCH CONTRACT, EXCEPT IN A CIVIL SUIT OR PROCEEDING INSTITUTED SOLELY TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR SUCH BREACH."

The other amendments referred to, and which were adopted, read:  
 "THAT ALL CONTRACTS MADE SINCE AUGUST 12, 1898, BY WHICH PERSONS SO HELD FOR SERVICE FOR A DEFINITE TERM, ARE HEREBY DECLARED NULL AND VOID, AND TERMINATED; AND NO LAW SHALL BE PASSED TO ENFORCE SUCH CONTRACT IN ANY WAY; AND IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL TO AT ONCE NOTIFY SUCH PERSONS SO HELD, OF THE TERMINATION OF THEIR CONTRACT."

Had it not been for the two amendments procured through the activity of the American Federation of Labor, slavery or involuntary servitude would exist today in the Territory of Hawaii, under the jurisdiction of the United States; and but for the passage of the third amendment, those who had been freed by the change, might never have known that they were at liberty to cease their personal service for labor during their entire lives.

#### THE COEUR D'ALENE TROUBLE AND INVESTIGATION.

Pursuant to your instructions, the Executive Council undertook to secure an investigation regarding the labor troubles of last year in Idaho, and the treatment accorded to the miners who were imprisoned in the stockade known as the "Bull-pen." A resolution was introduced in the House providing for a committee to investigate the entire matter. The testimony taken by the committee was printed in such meager numbers that copies were only obtainable by members of the committee. Although having heard some part of the testimony and made investigation, I do not deem myself competent to pass an unbiased opinion; but the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in its report, states that the members heard the largest part of the testimony. They say that:

"The testimony unmistakably shows that habeas corpus was suspended, that citizens by the hundred were arrested without warrant and kept in prison, many for a period of six months, without any hearing and without any indictment, and that they were finally discharged from prison, as they had been arrested and kept there, without due process of law. The testimony further shows that during the summer of 1899, with the grand jury in session, unobstructed in its business, the courts in session, absolutely unobstructed in its session and its labor, martial law was continued, but had application only to what may be designated as industrial difficulties, such as inducing others to leave employment, or inducing men to refuse to accept employment or for working without special permission issued by one Sinclair, a representative of the governor of Idaho. The testimony further shows that in order to ascertain who was or who had been a member of the Miners' Union of the Coeur d'Alene, the governor of Idaho caused to be issued and put into use a species of 'industrial passport,' which was only issued to such men as were satisfactory to the said Sinclair, and for working without which men were sent to prison."

A resolution was introduced in the House by Hon. John J. Lentz, of Ohio, requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county, Idaho, but was never acted upon. The permit, or "industrial passport," is yet in vogue; and the United States military is still in Shoshone county, Idaho, sustaining the governor of that state in his unjustifiable and un-American usurpation of the right of the workers to seek employment without let or hindrance from the State.

It is recommended that this Convention take proper action upon this matter, expressive of its sentiment, and urge upon the President the withdrawal of the United States troops engaged in such an improper and wholly unwarrantable purpose; and further, that Congress be requested to authorize the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the testimony as the importance of the matter warrants.

#### SUBSIDY BILL.

A bill to "promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, etc.," commonly known as the "Subsidy Bill," was reported to both Houses of Congress with minority reports. In accordance with your instructions, the Legislative Committee laid the objections entered by the Detroit Convention before the committees having the subject matter under consideration. The matter is fully covered in the report of your Legislative Committee, and published in the July issue of the *American Federationist*.

#### IMMIGRATION AND ALIEN-CONTRACT LABOR.

It is authoritatively stated that the number of immigrants for the year 1900 will reach more than 500,000. The Alien-Contract Labor Law of 1885, which was passed at the request of our organizations, to meet conditions as they existed then, falls far short of accomplishing what it was originally intended to do, for the reason that violators of the law are easily and systematically coached how to pass the inspection; and as the immigration officials are dependent upon the admission of the incoming alien to prove a violation of the law, few convictions can be had. So far as the punishment of the contractor who induces the immigrants to come here is concerned, the law is also inefficient. Dealers in alien labor have established a system, whereby aliens from certain sections of Europe are brought to the United States in total ignorance of their real destination, and, after landing, are placed in large numbers in various occupations. At present there appears to be no law on the statute books that will meet these cases.

While the law of 1885 should not be interfered with, the new conditions render it imperatively necessary that legislation to meet the new danger should be urged upon Congress.

It is recommended to you that the incoming Executive Council should be authorized to confer with the immigration officers and the committees of Congress having this subject in charge, and seek to have formulated such legislation as may be necessary to meet the exigencies which confront us.



## CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Information is conveyed that the Chinese Exclusion Act will terminate during the year 1902; and, in view of the fact that the necessity for the enactment of that law has increased a hundred-fold in our day, its re-enactment is strongly urged, and the period of its existence made unlimited. It is true that a treaty exists between the governments of the United States and China, running until December 8, 1904; but the information is reliably given that a treaty, without the machinery of law to make it operative, practically renders the provisions of the treaty a dead letter.

The law providing for the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty terminates May 5, 1902; and any indifference or unfriendliness on the part of any executive officer of our Government could allow the Chinese to come in after that date, by reason of the fact that without further legislation there would be no provision for penalty or deportation of the Chinese for violation of the treaty's stipulations.

I, therefore, recommend that if you should deem it wise to authorize the Executive Council to hold the conference, referred to in this report, with the United States Immigration Officers, that they be authorized, too, to take this matter under advisement, and urge such legislation as may be necessary. Surely, our recent experience with the Chinese is no inducement for the relaxation of the laws for their rigid exclusion from our country.

## AVOID PROPOSITIONS WHICH HINDER LEGISLATION.

An incident in connection with our attempt to secure the report of the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate upon our 8-hour bill will show how necessary it is not only to be careful in the passage of resolutions by this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, but, also to prevent, if possible, any other body from hindering legislation which may be used by those antagonistic to the interests of labor. It is a specious argument of the opponents of our 8-hour bill to say that, in the event of the passage of the bill it will force all government work and work for the government into the government shops or navy yards; and in order to demonstrate this, endeavor to make the cost of government work more expensive.

At the Kansas City Convention, attention was called to the inadvisability of indorsing a proposition then introduced by the delegates of the International Association of Machinists, providing for a leave of absence of thirty days with pay for those employed in the government navy yards. During the last session of Congress the local machinists' union of Washington urged the passage of this bill, and the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, gladly took advantage of that proposition to report it favorably, thus using it as another argument against the passage of our 8-hour bill. In fact, notwithstanding that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor declared that he was unable to secure a committee meeting for the purpose of considering and reporting the 8-hour bill, he was able to secure a meeting or the informal consent of the members of the committee for the purpose of reporting this bill. It is but fair to say that when the attention of the officers of the local machinists' union of Washington was called to this fact they immediately desisted from urging the bill, and requested—and all persons advocating it to withdraw their advocacy of it. However, the damage had already been done.

Although it is true we can not claim to have been very successful in the passage of laws favorable to the interest of labor during the second session of the present Congress, yet we have secured the abolition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, in the Hawaiian Islands. If this one feature would be but the only record which we could show, it would still be an achievement worthy of our cause and worthy of our efforts. But whether successful or not, the matter of securing the enactment of wise and beneficent legislation in the interests of the toiling masses of our country must still be demanded until all the wrongs from which the toilers suffer are abated. We insist upon the enforcement of the rights to which they are entitled. Unless we, as the organized wage-earners of the country, protest against the wrong and demand the establishment of the right, we shall lose the confidence and respect of the organized as well as the unorganized toilers of America, who will hold that we have failed to avail ourselves of all the opportunities which are presented in order to seek redress through the proper channel. It can not be denied that much faster and greater progress can be made, and will be made, providing we are firm in our determination to achieve it, unceasing in our efforts and undivided in our course.

There are innumerable instances in which both the Legislative Committee, as well as the officers of the American Federation of Labor, have been of effective service, by reason of the fact that they are upon the ground at the Capital and ready to personally confer with, and protest to, the officers of the Government of the United States, and to enter complaint and demand redress from them.

With Vice-President O'Connell and President Thomas, of the Patternmakers, a call was made upon the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of securing an order authorizing a greater radius of territory in order to determine the fair wage rate of mechanics and workmen in the Washington Navy Yard. The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John D. Long, issued an order to the commandant in compliance with our request.

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON.

In accordance with your instructions, charges were preferred against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington. An investigation of the conduct of Mr. Johnson was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the charges preferred were proven. However, Mr. Johnson was given an opportunity to resign as an alternative against his removal from office. He availed himself of the former and tendered his resignation.

Recently, accompanied by Vice-President O'Connell, I had the courtesy of an interview with the President and requested him to recommend to Congress legislation in the interests of labor. While no distinct promise was made, yet from the conversation and the incidents in connection therewith, I am led to believe that the President will acquiesce.

#### THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The labor movement in Canada is part of our own; and we have endeavored to encourage our fellow-workers by advice and such practical assistance as was within our power. Not only have a number of officers and representative trade unionists, including the President of the American Federation of Labor, undertaken organizing tours through several parts of Canada, but we have made money contributions to aid and encourage the movement there, as well as made the appointment of a permanent organizer for the Dominion, Brother John A. Flett, besides the corps of voluntary organizers in the various industrial centers.

Desirous of obtaining an accurate and official report, I recently requested P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Dominion Trade Union Congress, to recount the progress of the past year. The report is a worthy production and makes a splendid showing. The following is a summary thereof:

He expresses with great pleasure that all things considered, "organized labor in Canada has much to its credit of a congratulatory character; that it is unceasingly active and progressive, while moderate, and is making its influence gradually felt in wider and more vital matters of legislation. The organization is growing splendidly. The provincial government of British Columbia has passed an act excluding the Chinese and Japanese from working for the government, or on such work where the provisions of the franchise were granted by the Province.

The government of Japan has limited the number of Japanese immigrants to Canada (as it has to the United States). A legislative committee of the Province, with a representative of organized labor as a member, has been appointed to investigate and report upon the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration and labor.

In the province of Manitoba a factory and workshop act has been passed.

In Quebec amendments to the factory act have been secured, and a representative of organized labor appointed for the enforcement of the law.

In Ontario, Secretary Draper says, no session of the legislature of that Province has taken place in years in which some measure of direct interest to the working people has not been passed. At the last session a "shops regulation act" was enacted, providing that the names and addresses of all persons to whom clothing is given to make, must be registered; that every article is required to bear a label, with the number or name of the person making it, so as to prevent the making of such articles in tenement houses or sweatshops. A bureau of labor statistics has been created, with a union man appointed to carry out its provisions.

Secretary Draper concludes by saying: "No reference to organized labor in Canada, and more especially in Ontario, would be complete without recognizing the exceedingly good work done, and still being done, by Organizer John A. Flett. He is doing admirable work; and it is much to be hoped, for the sake of the cause, that the American Federation of Labor will continue Mr. Flett in a work for which he is eminently qualified."

It should be added that a law obtains in the Dominion, providing for "fair wages for all workmen engaged upon any work done directly by the government, or by contractors performing work for the government." An earnest and active trade unionist has been appointed inspector and adjuster of these matters, and his acts have largely aided our fellow-workmen in Canada employed on work herein indicated.

#### CHILD LABOR IN ALABAMA.

For several years, prior to 1895, a law existed in the State of Alabama, prohibiting the labor of children under a certain age, and limiting the hours of labor of all minors. The legislature of that state in the year named repealed that law, and since then children of young and tender age have been employed in the factories, and particularly in the mills of the textile industry, twelve and fourteen hours per day. Recognizing that it is the mission of the trade union movement to protect the children from such evil conditions, we have not only urged upon our fellow-unionists of that state to secure the re-enactment of the law restricting the hours of labor and prescribing the age limit below which children shall not be employed, but we are arousing a sentiment among all the people of that state to secure its enactment. With this object in view we have a direct representative of the American Federation of Labor in attendance upon the legislature which is now in session; and it is confidently hoped that this humane effort may be crowned with success.

#### STATE LABOR LEGISLATION.

Considerable progress has been reported by the officers of our state federations of labor in regard to legislation secured, and progress made in organization. The thought of having each state organization report for incorporation and review to this Convention came too late for any comprehensive presentation. However, it is suggested that in future this course should be pursued, and thus we may obtain and present for general information a comprehensive review of the matters of universal importance.

#### COLORADO EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The supreme court of the state of Colorado declared the 8-hour law for miners and smelters in that state unconstitutional. The last Convention declared that if an appeal could be taken from the state supreme court to the Supreme Court of the United States, the American Federation

of Labor would cause such an appeal to be taken. A legal opinion was sought from Mr. Henry Cohen, and with him was associated some of the best legal talent of Colorado. His advice and opinion are that inasmuch as the law referred to originated with the state, the courts of that state have the right to say how far that legislation may go; that in accordance with the constitution, as the court selected to interpret that instrument, they are the sole interpreters thereof; hence, for that and other reasons given in the opinion, an appeal can not be taken.

It will be remembered that the language of the Colorado act was similar in every way to the 8-hour law of Utah; but it appears that Utah has a constitutional provision, authorizing the legislature to enact legislation of this character. This constitutional authority does not exist in Colorado, and we have, therefore, advised with our fellow-unionists of that state to work for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the state, similar to that of Utah; and then the passage of such a law can, and will not only be pressed, but will be enacted.

#### MR. GEORGE CHANCE.

It is with deepest regret that I have to report the death of that splendid unionist and highest type of manhood, a member of our Legislative Committee, Mr. George Chance. His life and work, his constant effort to serve faithfully and devotedly the cause so near our hearts, his working on despite the fact that his work threatened and hastened his end, must prove an incentive to all to more thoroughly consecrate their lives and their hopes to the noble struggle and cause of labor.

#### UNION LABEL AND UNIVERSAL LABEL.

There has been a constant increase in the demand for the product of union labor bearing labels of our affiliated organizations as well as of the American Federation of Labor itself. Coincident with this increased demand for articles bearing the American Federation of Labor union label has come the want for a union stamp, by reason of the fact that it has been deemed by employers as impracticable to use as a paper gummed label. A study of the question, together with correspondence with the officers of national unions having union stamps and brands, has not appreciably minimized the difficulty of the situation. Among the obstacles in the way may be enumerated the proper administration and control of the union stamp and union brand. In issuing the paper or linen labels to the unions, the absolute control and legal right to their exclusive issuance has been reserved to the American Federation of Labor. In granting the use of a union stamp by the American Federation of Labor, control is likely to be lost by reason of the fact that ours is a federation of trade unions, rather than one organization; the control of such stamp and its protection from either improper use or imitation and counterfeiting, would be greatly impaired; and the very purpose for which the American Federation of Labor label is authorized and issued would likely be perverted. This information is due you by reason of statements which have come to our headquarters that propositions are to be submitted to you for the adoption of a union stamp or brand for the American Federation of Labor.

For several years past there has been an agitation for all affiliated unions to surrender the use by them of any union label of the trade or craft, and the adoption by the American Federation of Labor of a universal union label. The question of practicability has been discussed at previous conventions, and finally the legal status and its effective protection became a subject of contention. With the consent of the Executive Council a legal opinion was requested from a competent attorney, and one in entire sympathy with our movement and our cause, and who associated with himself some of the best legal talent. The opinion rendered is published in the current issue of the *American Federationist*, and from a perusal of it it will be observed that such a universal label could have legal control, protection, provided the affiliated unions now having labels, would refrain from using any particular label for its organization, and that all would concede that the American Federation of Labor was one organization for the purpose of authorizing it to issue, protect, and defend a universal label.

It is not my purpose herein to urge either the one or the other course in regard to the establishment of a universal union label; but I am impelled to say that the issuance of a universal label, without its legal protection, would be fruitless; and there should be hesitancy on our part to surrender the identity and autonomy of each affiliated national union, and thus transform our movement into "one organization" with all that it implies, rather than to maintain its successful career as a federation of the trade unions of America.

#### OFFICERS.

In the many years with which I have been connected with the labor movement, it has been my proud privilege to count the officers of the affiliated national and local unions as my earnest co-workers and friends. There have been exceedingly few, if any, who have failed to respond to any call which may have been made upon them in the interest of our movement. It has been my constant aim to deserve the confidence and good will of the rank and file of the organized wage workers of our country, those who have recognized that if they would be free they themselves must strike the blow, and that that blow is more effectively dealt by unity in purpose, sentiment and principle, and by rational, fair and manly conduct.

#### ORGANIZERS.

In some cases permanently, and in others periodically, we have had twenty salaried organizers in the service of the trade union movement within the past year. They have been efficient, and at all times have been placed at the disposal of our affiliated organizations whenever requested, or whenever any good could be accomplished. In the selection of organizers, either

salary or volunteer, personal feelings or preference have never entered into consideration. The ability to work, faithfulness and willingness to work, have been the factors which have commended them.

Of the work of our 680 volunteer organizers, I should gladly if I had the power, report in adequate terms but the power of speech at best is but a poor vehicle by which to express the earnest gratitude we feel for sacrifices borne and herculean efforts made by this splendid corps of men and women. It has been my privilege to study the work of those engaged in other causes, and it is my conviction that no movement or institution on earth has ever been favored by a band of men and women so thoroughly unselfish, so earnestly devoted, so completely engrossed in their work, as are the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. All honor to them!

#### LABOR PRESS.

We owe a debt of deep gratitude to the labor press of our country, the men who make sacrifices untold in order that they may fittingly defend and promote the cause and principles for which organized labor stands. We should, by every means within our power, endeavor to compensate them for their excellent services, by more generally encouraging the workers to give their patronage to those publications which are issued in our own interests.

#### THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Taking it for granted that the men engaged in our movement desired that our official journal should creditably represent the aims and purposes of our movement, as its editor I have endeavored to make the *American Federationist* an earnest, faithful advocate of the cause of Labor; a defender of the rights of the workers; a fearless critic of shams and pretenders; the champion of all that is true, right and just; and with all, to chronicle the facts connected with the splendid, even though sometimes rough, struggle for right. Apart from the contributed articles and the open forum, I have endeavored to enlist observers and writers in our own and other countries to record the facts, as well as their impressions, regarding the labor movement. The detailed reports of the officers and organizers, both of the active men in their trades and in their localities, have been published regularly, and in great detail, thus presenting a true reflex, obtained from the most direct and authentic sources, of the activity and progress of our movement and of our cause.

During the past year I have endeavored to present a monthly chart of any fluctuations in the employment of our membership. In order to make this chart absolutely authentic and reliable, it is necessary to confine the reports to a comparatively small number of affiliated organizations. There are too few national unions which receive absolutely accurate reports from their locals as to the state of employment and unemployment of their membership. It is earnestly recommended that all national unions obtain reliable data upon this important feature in connection with our movement. It will certainly contribute much to explode false notions and propositions regarding the result of trade activity, influence and efficacy, as well as to demonstrate what we all desire to know—the truth.

Instead of publishing a page of union labels, I have published in each issue a fac simile of one or more labels, with an explanation of their purposes, and an appeal for their general demand. This, I am pleased to say, has proven of great value.

Our unfair list is of constant importance. There has been some criticism of the space the monthly financial account of the American Federation of Labor has taken in our journal; but as we have nothing to hide, the publication of our income as well as the use for which every dollar is expended, has confounded our antagonists as well as won the confidence of our fellow workers. The *American Federationist* has been one of the best means for the propagation of correct trade union principles; it has largely been the organizer of those who have heretofore remained aloof from our movement.

While we get a fair share of advertising for the American Federationist, yet it is far below that which could be secured, much of the difficulty being in enlisting the services of solicitors who are honest and competent and willing to devote their time particularly to our publication, and one of the causes for failure to secure such person or persons is the fact that I have not been authorized to enter into an agreement covering a period of years with an advertising agent, without your consent. I recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to enter into an agreement of the character indicated.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The last convention, in consideration of my enfeebled physical condition, caused by reason of a severe accident, voted me a leave of absence of thirty days, twenty of which were taken advantage of, and a visit to Cuba was undertaken. The warm climate had a very beneficial effect, and permitted me to participate in several of the movements of labor then on foot. It afforded me the opportunity of addressing the Cuban workmen on five different occasions, and of adjusting a strike of 14,000 workmen which had been in progress for months. I learned, too, that the eight hour strike of the Havana workmen was broken through the arbitrary action of U. S. General Ludlow, then governor general of the city of Havana. These matters were presented both to Governor General Wood and to the President of the United States, and recounted in my letters which were published in the March issue of the *American Federationist*. Without at all attempting to take or to attribute credit to ourselves or to anyone, it can be stated that within a few weeks General Ludlow was relieved from his command as governor general of Havana.

## CONCLUSION.

To my colleagues of the Executive Council I am indebted for their continued assistance, advice and co-operation. One of the most gratifying results of the work which I have endeavored to perform in furtherance of our great movement is the constant growth of the confidence and good will of those with whom I have been so closely associated. Without saying aught else of myself, I can aver that it has been my constant purpose to serve the workers of our country and our time faithfully and honestly, and with whatever ability and strength I may be possessed. I earnestly urge upon all our fellow workers to unite, and those who are organized to concentrate their organization, and to federate the powers of labor; to abhor wrong; to stand for the right, with the consciousness of the justice of our cause, ready to do battle in defense of those for whom we stand, confidently abiding the result; for, with a united and federated movement of the toilers of our country, absolute justice can not long be denied us.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President of the American Federation of Labor.

At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned, President Gompers not having finished his report. It was to be resumed at 2 p.m.

## FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p.m. by President Gompers. On motion, the Roll Call was dispensed with.

President Gompers resumed the reading of his report, which was enthusiastically received by the delegates.

The report was referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Secretary Morrison read his report, which is as follows:

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Workmen: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the receipts and expenses of the fiscal year, beginning November 1, 1899, and ending October 31, 1900.

I am pleased to state that the receipts show an increase of \$34,368.69 over last year, and \$2,752.43 has been added to the general balance. The increase in the amount received for per capita tax is notable and encouraging. It is within a few dollars of being twice as much as was reported for last year, viz.: 1889, \$21,407.11; 1900, \$42,095.07; increase, \$20,687.96. The doubling of per capita tax does not portend that the membership has increased 100 per cent. The major portion of this remarkable increase is realized from the 1,056 local unions directly affiliated and paying 60 cents per member per year, 755 of which were added during the fiscal year. The proper apportionment is as follows:

National and International Unions.....	\$20,050 73
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	20,923 79
City Centrals .....	951 38
State Bodies .....	169 17
Total .....	\$42,095 07

The expenses are \$68,373.39, against \$30,599.22 last year, an increase of \$38,774.17. A large portion of the increased expense—\$16,399.69—was expended for salaries and expenses for general organizers, an unusual number of whom were commissioned and kept at work assisting the Nationals and Internationals to strengthen their unions, and forming new unions, directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The following items of expense show the most marked increase over last year:

	1897-1898.	1898 1899.	1899-1900.	Increase
Organizing.....	\$1,257 00	\$6,373 66	\$16,399 69	\$10,026 03
Assessment forwarded to Cigar-makers.....			9,201 53	9,201 53
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	1,225 95	2,711 66	7,398 69	4,687 13
Clerk hire and stenographers.....	1,994 46	3,607 51	7,443 87	3,836 36
Postage.....	677 73	1,071 03	2,237 99	1,166 90

Appropriations were made for: Granite Cutters' National Union, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, \*Western Federation of Miners for legal defense of imprisoned miners, and Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America.\*

Following is a report of receipts and expenses by months for the year, which have been published in detail in the *American Federationist* and a copy forwarded to each union:

## RECEIPTS.

	Per capita tax.	Supplies.	Assess- ment 1898.	Assess- ment 1900.	Federa- tionist.
November, 1899.....	\$3,401 98	\$1,116 50	\$166 50		\$205 91
December, 1899.....	2,006 05	727 97	147 20		34 67
January, 1900.....	1,597 58	1,206 05	1 70		74 65
February, 1900.....	3,924 85	1,059 98	150 54		116 13
March, 1900.....	2,482 26	1,855 71	3 77		60 00
April, 1900.....	3,296 43	1,685 98	14		42 93
May, 1900.....	3,600 62	1,971 10			117 81
June, 1900.....	3,938 01	1,473 35	12		145 10
July, 1900.....	2,313 30	980 71		\$837 30	1,623 11
August, 1900.....	9,733 59	1,000 12		6,587 64	154 47
September, 1900.....	2,785 44	944 21		1,332 63	905 83
October, 1900.....	9,994 36	944 54		463 96	681 43
Total .....	\$42,005 07	\$15,076 22	\$470 97	\$9,321 53	\$4,162 03

\*Amount of appropriation repaid.

## EXPENSES.

	General.	Assessment for Cigar- makers.	Federa- tionist.	Southern and Inter- Mountain Organizers.
November, 1899.....	\$3,041 69		\$251 02	\$812 50
December, 1899.....	4,504 14		2 14	329 98
January, 1900.....	3,893 62		476 78	351 00
February, 1900.....	5,860 10		39 41	
March, 1900.....	4,286 82		662 36	
April, 1900.....	4,357 57		674 30	
May, 1900.....	6,384 91		190 04	
June, 1900.....	6,705 20		730 31	
July, 1900.....	4,293 47	\$1,400 00	405 78	
August, 1900.....	3,535 94	6,004 94	386 31	
September, 1900.....	3,047 87	1,356 63	379 37	
October, 1900.....	3,885 15	470 06	236 09	
Total.....	\$53,710 47	\$9,201 53	\$4,466 91	\$994 84

## RECAPITULATION.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1899.....	\$ 9,549 33
Per capita tax.....	42,095 07
Supplies.....	15,076 22
Assessment.....	9,792 50
Federationist.....	4,162 03
	\$80,675 15

## EXPENSES.

General .....	\$53,710 47
Assessment.....	9,201 53
Federationist.....	4,466 91
Southern and Inter-Mountain Organizers.....	994 48
	68,373 39
Balance on hand November 1, 1900.....	\$12,301 76

Following is a grouping, as near as possible, under their several heads, of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America.....	\$ 75 00
Boot and Shoe Workers Union.....	258 00
Legal defense of imprisoned miners.....	250 00
Granite Cutters National Union.....	2,120 00
Committee's expenses:	
Thos. I. Kidd, Coopers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	18 00
John Mitchell, Building Trades grievances, Kansas City, Mo.....	51 86
Legislative Committee, salary, printing, postage, etc.....	2,161 52
Legislative Committee expenses, Trades and Labor Congress, Canada.....	200 00
Two Delegates to British Trade Union Congress.....	575 00
One Delegate to Canadian Labor Congress.....	100 00
Salary of Samuel Gompers, President, 12 months.....	2,050 00
Salary of Frank Morrison, Secretary, 12 months.....	1,750 00
Salary of John B. Lennon, Treasurer, 12 months.....	100 00
Entertainment of Fraternal Delegates to Detroit Convention.....	234 36
Traveling and hotel expenses of President and Secretary attending Detroit Convention	64 76
Assistant Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger, of Detroit Convention.....	143 00
Committee Room.....	25 00
Convention supplies.....	337 08
Printing daily proceedings, Detroit Convention, bound copies.....	1,831 46
Rent of office.....	606 00
Premium for insurance on \$3,000, furniture and supplies.....	30 00
Auditing Secretary's books.....	00 00
Newspapers for office.....	16 80
Supplies and printing.....	1,394 98
Clerk Hire.....	3,924 39
Stenographers.....	3,519 48
Janitor.....	5 00
Office fixtures, typewriters, etc.....	844 13
Postage stamps, \$1,114.54; postal cards, \$57.50.....	1,172 04
Stamped envelopes.....	1,065 95
Revenue stamps.....	23 25
Special delivery stamps.....	27 50
Expressage.....	1,218 33
Telegrams.....	426 90
Organizing expenses.....	16,309 69
Traveling and organizing expenses of President.....	1,079 10
Traveling expenses of Secretary.....	100 25
Organizing literature and supplies.....	323 50
Supplies for affiliated unions.....	7,398 69
Printing officers' reports.....	173 00
Premium on Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Excess credited to F. L. U. No. 6785, March 7, 1900.....	10 94
Registering label in state of Iowa.....	1 00
Money returned in excess of supplies sent.....	30 00
Fee on protested check.....	2 44
Overpayment on Phillips & Patton's bill.....	1 00
Expenses of Executive Council meeting at Denver, Colo., room, typewriting, etc.....	44 36
Two cent assessment for Cigarmakers International Union.....	9,201 53
Supplies for Louisville Convention.....	44 00
Attending Executive Council Meetings:	
Samuel Gompers, President.....	157 00
James Duncan, Second Vice President.....	319 50
James O'Connell, Third Vice President.....	250 00
John Mitchell, Fourth Vice President.....	252 75
Max Morris, Fifth Vice President.....	236 50
Thos. I. Kidd, Sixth Vice President.....	242 50
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.....	250 50
Frank Morrison, Secretary.....	157 00
Expenses publishing <i>American Federationist</i> , 12 months.....	4,878 35

\$68,373 39

Following is a comparative statement for the past twelve years:

1889.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 604 83
Receipts.....	6,838 40
Expenses.....	7,443 23
	6,578 33
	\$ 864 90

1890.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 864 90
Receipts.....	23,849 74
	<u>\$24,714 64</u>
Expenses.....	21,070 57
	<u>\$3,644 07</u>
1891.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,644 07
Receipts.....	17,702 36
	<u>\$21,346 43</u>
Expenses.....	13,190 07
	<u>\$8,156 36</u>
1892.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 8,156 36
Receipts.....	17,834 51
	<u>\$25,990 87</u>
Expenses.....	18,324 69
	<u>\$7,666 18</u>
1893.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,666 18
Receipts.....	20,864 62
	<u>\$28,530 80</u>
Expenses.....	21,383 36
	<u>\$7,147 44</u>
1894.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,147 44
Receipts.....	15,346 43
	<u>\$22,493 87</u>
Expenses.....	17,302 08
	<u>\$5,191 79</u>
1895.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 5,191 79
Receipts.....	13,751 75
	<u>\$18,943 54</u>
Expenses.....	15,612 42
	<u>\$3,331 12</u>
1896.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,331 12
Receipts.....	16,290 18
	<u>\$19,621 30</u>
Expenses.....	15,452 95
	<u>\$4,168 35</u>
1897.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 4,168 35
Receipts.....	18,639 92
	<u>\$22,808 27</u>
Expenses.....	19,113 83
	<u>\$3,694 44</u>
1898.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,694 44
Receipts.....	18,894 15
	<u>\$22,588 59</u>
Expenses.....	19,197 17
	<u>\$ 3,391 42</u>
1899.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,391 42
Receipts.....	36,757 13
	<u>\$40,148 55</u>
Expenses.....	30,599 22
	<u>\$9,549 33</u>
1900.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 9,549 33
Receipts.....	71,125 82
	<u>\$80,675 15</u>
Expenses.....	68,373 39
	<u>\$12,301 76</u>

## CHARTER FEES.

During the year fees have been received for 849 charters issued to National, International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number 14 were granted to the following national and International Unions:

Chain Makers' National Union of the United States of America.

Order of Railway Clerks of America.

International Association of Watchcase Engravers.

International Ladies Garment Workers Union.



Glass Workers National Union.  
 International Jewelry Workers Union of America.  
 International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.  
 Building Laborers' International Protective Union.  
 United Metal Workers' International Union.  
 International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.  
 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. (Reissued without charge.)  
 Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.  
 Upholsterers International Union of North America.  
 American Wire Weavers Protective Association.  
 Five State Branches, as follows: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.  
 Ninety-six to Central Labor Unions, as follows:

Alabama.	Indiana,	New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,
Bessemer.	Brazil,	Atlantic City,	Carbondale,
Arkansas,	Connorsville,	Bridgeton,	McSherrystown,
Fort Smith.	Clinton,	Elizabeth,	Reading,
California,	Elkhart,	Salem,	Pittston,
Oakland.	Linton,	Trenton,	Sayre,
Columbia, British,	New Albany.	Hudson Co.	Shamokin,
Victoria.	Iowa,	New York,	Washington.
Connecticut,	Des Moines,	Auburn,	Rhode Island,
Torrington.	Dubuque,	Buffalo,	Pawtucket,
Florida,	Lyons and Fulton,	Dunkirk,	Texas,
Jacksonville,	Oskaloosa,	Geneva,	Austin,
Tampa,	Ottumwa.	Jamestown,	Corsicana,
Pensacola,	Kansas,	Niagara Falls,	Dallas,
Georgia,	Pittsburg.	Olean,	Gainesville,
Rome,	Topeka.	Peekskill,	Hillsboro,
Illinois,	Kentucky,	Tonawonda,	Sherman,
Bellefonte,	Muhlenberg Co.	Watertown.	Virginia,
Blue Island,	Paducah,	North Carolina,	Norfolk-Portsmouth,
Centralia,	Louisiana,	Charlotte,	Washington,
Chicago Heights,	Shreveport.	High Point,	Tacoma,
Edwardsville,	Maine,	Raleigh,	Wisconsin,
Galesburg,	Bath,	Ohio,	Ashland,
Granite City,	Chillicothe,	Coshocton,	Marquette.
Havana,	Portland.	Dayton,	
Herrin,	Michigan,	Sandusky,	
Litchfield,	Ann Arbor,	Warren,	
Murphysboro,	Ishpeming,	Oklahoma Territory,	
Ottawa,	Marine City,	Oklahoma City.	
Pontiac,	Marquette,	Oregon,	
Quincy,	Saginaw,	Astoria.	
Sparta,	Traverse City.		
Streator,	Mississippi,		
Taylorville,	Vicksburg.		

484 locals and 250 Federals—734.

#### CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

	National and International.	State.	Central.	Federal and Trade Unions	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	180	217
1898.....	9	.....	12	12	203
1899.....	9	1	35	405	450
1900.....	14	5	96	734	849
Totals .....	40	8	161	1,510	1,719

An unusual effort was made to secure the number of charters issued during the year, the number suspended, also total gain in membership, strikes won, lost, compromised and pending. Nearly every national organization returned reports in time to be tabulated. The national and international unions that failed to report were estimated from the yearly and biennial reports of officers to their respective organizations.

The following tabulated statement shows that 3,743 unions were chartered during the fiscal year, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, either directly or through their respective nationals or internationals. The gain in membership is 300,446; 42,658 of the gain is contained in the membership of the 755 local trade and federal labor unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor during the past year:

NAME.	No. of Charters Issued.	No. of Charters Surrendered.	Gain in Member- ship.	No. of Strikes Won.	No. of Strikes Compromised.	Strikes Pending	No. of Strikes Lost.
A. F. of L.	849	183	**42,658	40	14	15	6
Allied Metal Mechanics	21	2	2,000				
Bakers	56	5	1,997	3			
Barbers	8	16	3,152				
Blacksmiths	†41		1,000				
Boiler Makers	51	7	2,212	49	3		4
Bookbinders	14	4	1,209	3			2
Boot and Shoe Workers	31	9	2,963	3	1		1
Brewery Workers	†25	1	7,633				
Brick Makers	†5	2	600	3		2	1
Broom Makers	14	3	350	6			
Carpenters, Brotherhood	†19		†33,463				
Carpenters, Amal. Soc.	5		809	10	1		1
Carriage Makers	19	9	125				2
Carvers, Wood	3	2	277	10	3		2
Cigar Makers	37	10	6,717	92	10		20
Clerks	180	5	10,000	2			
Coopers	28	2	1,148	15	3	3	7
Coremakers	†3		100				
Curtain Oper.	100		10				
Drivers, Team	96	3	4,100	12	2		3
Electrical Workers	†25	3	4,000				
Engineers, Coal Hoisting	19		400	1			
Engineers, Steam	21	2	1,272	5		5	
Engineers, Amalgamated Soc.			9				
Engravers, Watch Case	8		10	3		1	
Firemen	39	2	2,100	3	1		1
Filters and Helpers, Steam	11	2	††		1		2
Garment Workers, United	47	8	2,500			2	
Garment Workers, Ladies	9		2,000	2			4
Glass Bottle Blowers			200				
Glass Workers, National			60				
Granite Cutters			1,500	1			
Hatters, United			††	1	1		
Horse Shoers	15	4	500	4	4		
H. R. E. I. A. & B. L.	84	10	5,007	14	4		
Jewelry Workers			900				1
Lathers	60	1	1,000				
Laborers, Building			2,000				
Leather Workers	25	3	900	10			1
Longshoremen	80	1	6,000				1
Machinists	105	14	3,000	24	2		6
Meat Cutters	39	1	2,900		9		
Metal Polishers	40	4	2,000	14	2	2	1
Metal Workers, Sheets	60	5	††	14	2		1
Metal Workers, United	6		1,000				
Mine Workers, United	495		67,089				
Molders, Iron	75	3	†8,100	8	1	8	15
Musicians	30	7	2,100				
Oil Workers	23		531				
Painters	160	6	13,000	14	2		2
Paper Makers	5	2	500				
Pattern Makers	9	4	300	4	1	3	2
Plumbers	†55	8	500				
Plate Printers			25	1			
Pressmen, Printing	30	3	2,190	15	5		
Potters, Operative	11	3	957	1			
Railway Employees, Street	39	4	1,00	6		1	3
Railway Trackmen	60	10	1,350				
Spinners, Mule	3		616	2			
Stage Employees	7		††	3		4	
Stove Mounters	10	9	300	4	1		1
Tailors	56	12	3,000	21	2		3
Textile Workers	†41	3	†13,800				
Tile Layers	6	1	††				
Tin Plate Workers	7	5	300				
Tobacco Workers	11	2	2,149				
Trunk and Bag Workers	4		85		1	1	
Typographical Union	81	14	4,623	7			11
Upholsterers	6	1	207	8	4		2
Weavers, Elastic Web	1	1	††	2			
Weavers, Wire			10			1	
Wood Workers	68	17	5,400	16		3	2
Total	3,743	443	300,446	455	74	53	106

†Estimated.

††No gain reported.

‡Amiliated 1900.

## STRIKES.

The effort to secure definite information as to gains and losses unions sustained by strikes during the past twelve months has been unusually successful. While the information does not cover all the strikes and lockouts, yet the results achieved by those reported show unusual results. A careful compiling of the reports show that 688 strikes were officially noticed, involving 213,190 members. Of this number 455 were won, 74 compromised, 106 lost and 53 pending. Number of persons benefited were 217,493, and 11,257 did not receive a substantial benefit. The following is a condensed statement of the reports received from affiliated unions:

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Allied Metal Mechanics.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 2,000.
- Bakers.**—Charters issued, 56; surrendered, five. Gain in membership, 1997. Won three strikes; number of persons involved, 327; same number benefited. Gain in wages, 10 per cent; reduction in hours of labor, one hour; recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$1,363.50.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 84; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 3,152. Have made a wonderful advance in both hours and wages for the entire membership. On account of the peculiar nature of our calling, we do not resort to strikes to gain our point, placing our whole energy and reliance on our shop card—the label of our union. By this means we have unionized many cities, and where a union exists, shorter hours and better wages is the rule. Some of our unions have gained as high as two hours per day, the majority of them one hour, and in many instances from three to six hours per week. No tabulated report can be kept, as sectional latitudes govern the hours of labor; likewise wages. As a whole, we have made a wonderful advance in both hours and wages for our entire membership.
- Blacksmiths.**—No report.
- Boilermakers.**—Charters issued, 51; surrendered six, and one revoked. Gain in membership, 2,212. Won 49 strikes, compromised three, and lost four; number of persons involved in strikes, 2,642; benefited, 5,490; worsted, 1,778. Gains in wages, 10 per cent in 31 cities and 5 per cent in eight cities. Gains in reduction of hours one hour in 16 cities; four cities gained time and one-half for overtime; cost of strikes, \$15,003.50; advantages gained without strikes, in seven cities 10 per cent in wages, and one hour less were given voluntarily.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters, issued, 14; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,209. Won three strikes and lost two, involving 592 persons, benefiting 555 and worsting 37. Total gain in wages, in some cases as high as \$6 per week. Average gain, 20 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor one hour per day for each member. Cost of strikes, \$2,769.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 31; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 2,963. Won three strikes, compromised one, and lost one; persons involved, 380; benefited, 330; worsted, 50; advantages gained without strike, better prices and conditions through diplomatic work and through arbitration and the union stamp.
- Brewery Workers.**—No report.
- Brickmakers.**—Charters issued, eight; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 600. Won three strikes, two pending, one lost. Number of persons involved, 475; benefited, 250; worsted, 60. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Secured the eight hour day and recognition of the union. Cost of strikes about \$2,000.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 350. Won six strikes, involving 200 persons, all of whom were benefited. Total gains in wages, 15 per cent.
- Carpenters, Brotherhood of.**—No report.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society.**—Charters issued, five. Gain in membership, 809. Won 10 strikes, compromised one, and lost one. Cost of strikes, about \$15,000. Chicago strike cost, \$11,500. Advantages gained without strikes, the eight hour day, Saturday half holiday, and two and one-half cents increase.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, nine. Gain in membership, 125. Won four strikes and lost two. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 120. Gained a reduction of one hour each day. Cost of strikes, \$2,800.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Charters issued, three; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 277. Won 10 strikes, compromised three and lost two. Number of persons involved, about 150; benefited, 125; worsted, about 25. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, average of five hours per week. Cost of strikes, \$1,016.11.
- Cigarmakers.**—Charters issued, 37; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 6,717. Won 92 strikes, compromised 10, and lost 20. Number of persons involved, 12,536; of this number are involved 6,613; non-unionists. Persons benefited, 6,586; number worsted, 5,950; 4,000 of whom at least, are involved in New York and other strikes. Only one strike for eight hours, gained.
- Clerks.**—Charters issued, 180; surrendered, five. Gain in membership, 10,000; won, two strikes, involving 300 men, and benefiting 300. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, all day Sunday, 12 hours per week.
- Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.**—Charters issued, seven.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 1,148. Won, 15 strikes, compromised, three; lost, seven; pending, three. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 415; none worsted. Gains in wages, about 20 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, hours reduced in eight or ten cities. Cost of strikes, \$3,140.35. In many cases increased wages and shorter hours have been obtained without strikes.
- Coremakers.**—No report.
- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Gain in membership, 10; strikes pending, one, 100 persons involved in said strike. Gained reduction of hours of labor without strike, also 15 per cent gain in wages. Cost of strike, \$8,950.
- Drivers, Team.**—Charters issued, 96; surrendered, eight. Gain in membership, 4,100. Won 12 strikes, two compromised, and lost three.
- Electrical Workers.**—No report.

- Engineers, Coal Hoisting.—Charters issued, 19. Gain in membership, 400. Won one strike. Number of persons involved, 250, all of whom were benefited. Gain in wages, average of 25 per cent for 750 men; four hours for 500 men; better conditions for 750 men. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. Advantages gained without strikes, 20 per cent increase in wages, and four hours of a reduction in hours of labor for 500 men.
- Engineers, Steam.—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 2. Won five strikes, and five still pending. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition of union and increase in wages. Gain in membership, 1,272.
- Engineers, Amalgamated Society.—Slight gain in membership.
- Engravers, Watch Case.—Charters issued, eight. Gain in membership, 100. Won three strikes, and one pending. Number of persons involved, 220, all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, 15 per cent. Secured the abolition of piece work. Cost of strikes, \$22,000.
- Firemen.—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,100. Won three strikes, compromised one and lost one. Number of persons involved in said strikes, 178; benefited 164; worsted, 14. Gain in wages, 7 1-2 cents per hour. Over 900 men work eight hours instead of 12. Cost of strikes, \$1,462.
- Fitters and Helpers, Steam.—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, two. Two strikes lost and one compromised. Number of persons involved, 1,100. Cost of said strikes, \$9,000.
- Garment Workers, United.—Charters issued, 47; surrendered, 8. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, two pending; involving 130 men; 94 manufacturers are using the label, benefiting 5,500 employees. Cost of strikes, \$400. Advantages gained without strikes, hours of labor reduced, wages increased, and many disputes adjusted through arbitration and conference. One boycott won of great importance, A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., of Philadelphia; wages increased and piece work in cutting shops abolished.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.—Charters issued, nine since June, 1900. Since July 1900, two strikes have been won and four lost. Number of persons involved, 1000; benefited, 300; worsted, 700. Gained 25 to 30 per cent in wages, and recognition of the union. Cost of said strikes, \$6,000. Eighteen shops have been unionized, without strikes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.—Gain in membership, 200. The members of our association received an increase of wages of 7 per cent for blast of 1900-01, commencing September 1, last, and ending June 30, 1901, which was largely due to unionizing the glass plants of South Jersey. Members of our association work eight and one-half hours per day.
- Glass Cutters, Window.—No report.
- Glass Flatteners.—No report.
- Glass Workers, Flint.—No report.
- Glass Workers, National.—Organized September, 1900.
- Granite Cutters.—Gain in membership, 1,500; number of strikes, one, (national) affecting all the States east of the Mississippi and parts of California. Number of strikes won, one (national). Number of persons involved, 4,000, of our own members, but many dependent on same in other branches of the trade were also involved. Total gain in wages, 16-23 per cent, (where wages were low elsewhere, remained the same rate per day.) Total reduction of hours of labor, one per day, placing our working hours from Maine to and including Honolulu, H. I., at eight per day. Gain in other respects, full recognition of union in all parts of the United States, and adoption of official agreements in every branch of our union. The introduction of a minimum wage rate with redress of local disputes through grievance committees: recognition of business agents and the placing of granite cutting by or for the United States Government on an eight hour day, the dilatory action of Congress and the administration to the contrary, notwithstanding. Advantages gained without strikes, not many. It is the fact that our members will strike, which seems to have the strongest influence on employers to be fair. In many instances we gained the eight hour day, without strikes in certain localities, but this condition came about through the fact of our members being on strike elsewhere, with an unbroken and unflinching determination to not cut any more granite unless under the eight hour system. Our agreements with employers provide a plain system of arbitration of technical points which may arise under and during the life of the agreement, and petty strikes are thus minimized, the more so as grievances going to arbitration are usually settled within trade lines, but the cases which go to a seventh or disinterested party are usually unsatisfactory and in many cases impracticable. Strike pay alone, \$115,000. Strike lasted from six to twelve weeks, but we moved up a peg, and do not begrudge the expense.
- Grinders, Table Knife.—No report.
- Hatters, United.—Won one strike, compromised one, involving about 300 persons, all of whom were benefited. Cost of said strike, \$25,000. Two factories unionized; Wabash Hat Works, Wabash, Ind., and E. A. Mallory & Son, Danbury, Conn. Secured increase in wages in both cases, and union conditions.
- Horse Shoers.—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 500. Won four strikes; compromised four, involving 300 persons, all of whom were benefited. Cost of strikes, about \$5,000. Secured the nine hour day.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.—Charters issued, 83; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 5,007. Won 14 strikes; number of persons involved, 991; benefited, 2,000; number worsted, 20. Total gains in wages, \$27,000. Cost of strikes about \$2,000. Advantages gained without strikes; recognition of union, better conditions of employment. Our expenses for sick and death benefits during the fiscal year is estimated at \$4,600, and have in the same period donated to sister organizations, \$1,900. Have assisted materially in pushing union labeled goods, especially all products that members of this union handle.
- Iron and Steel Workers.—No Report.
- Jewelry Workers.—Lost one strike, involving 1,000 persons, of this number 800 were benefited and two worsted. Gains in wages, 10 per cent, and reduction of hours of labor one-half hour. Cost of strike, \$3,000.

Lathers.—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, one. About every local made a demand for more pay and less hours and about all won. Total gains in wages about 30 per cent.

Laborers, Building.—No report.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods.—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 900. Won 10 strikes, lost one. Number of persons involved, about 269; all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, 40 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$7,088.25. Advantages gained without strikes, increased pay, less hours.

Longshoremen.—Charters issued, 80; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 6,000. Won nine strikes, compromised two, and lost one. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,200. Gain in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 5 per cent. Recognition of organization secured. Costs of strikes, \$2,000.

Machinists.—Charters issued, 105; surrendered, 14. Gains in membership, 13,000. Won 24 strikes, compromised nine and lost five. Number of persons involved, 12,000. Number of persons benefited, whole machinists' trade. General increase in wages during the year has been secured. Reduction in hours of labor; nine and one-half hour day, November 19, 1900; nine hour day, May 19, 1901. Cost of strikes, \$45,278. 39. Forty-five shops unionized without strikes.

Meat Cutters.—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 2,900. Two strikes pending. Number of persons involved in said strike, 1,200. Gains in wages, 10 per cent. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, from two to four hours. Cost of strikes, \$12,000. Have gained better wages and shorter hours without strike.

Metal Polishers.—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes won, 14; compromised, two; lost, one. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 3,600; worsted 400. Gain in wages, 25 cents a day for 7,000 members. Secured nine hour day for 3,750 men. Cost of strikes, \$27,000.

Metal Workers, Sheet.—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 5.

Metal Workers, United.—Charters issued, six. Organized, 1900.

Mine Workers, Northern.—Slight gains reported.

Mine Workers, United.—Charters issued, 498. Gain in membership, 67,086. The strikes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers of America during the past year have been so numerous that it will be practically impossible to enumerate them all. The principal strikes inaugurated during the year have been in Alabama, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The strikes in Alabama and Tennessee were settled satisfactorily to the organization, a substantial increase in wages being obtained in both cases. The strike in Maryland was for an increase of wages and the restoration of some men who had been victimized. Compromise was effected and 20 per cent increase in wages obtained. Number of men involved was 4,800. Duration of the strike was three months. A strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania involving 140,000 men was inaugurated September 17 and ended October 29. The strike was for an increase in wages, a reduction in the price of powder, and the remedying of other grievances that existed. The strike was a complete success; 10 per cent increase in the wages of miners obtained; the price of powder reduced, and the coal companies agreeing to take up other grievances with their employes for consideration. The increases in wages will amount to about five million dollars annually. A strike in the Blossburg coal fields was carried over from last year, lasting nine months, involving 2,000 men, and was won by the miners—the miners securing 20 per cent increase in wages. The strike in the southwest, involving between 4,000 and 5,000 miners, was continued over from last year. Part of the miners (those in Kansas and Missouri) have won, securing an advance in wages, while those in Arkansas and Indian Territory still continue on strike. A general advance of 20 per cent in wages was secured by the bituminous miners through joint conference held at Indianapolis Ind.; Altoona, Pa.; Saginaw, Mich.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsburg, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala. The increase of wages obtained for the miners and by the United Mine Workers of America will approximate twenty million dollars during the present year.

Molders, Iron.—Charters issued, 75; surrendered, three. Won eight strikes; compromised, one; lost 15, and eight still pending. Number of persons involved, 1,352; benefited, 211; worsted, 389. Gain in wages, about 10 per cent. Advantages gained without strikes, yearly agreements and increase in wages. Cost of strikes, \$112,265.08.

Musicians.—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, seven. Gain in membership, 2,100.

Oil Workers.—Charters issued, 23. Gain in membership since December 12, 1899, 531. Gains in wages average 50 cents for 12 hours. Last Labor Day conceded as a holiday, which has never before been the case. All concessions granted without strikes.

Painters.—Charters issued, 160; surrendered, six. Gain in membership, 13,000. Won 14 strikes; two compromised, and two lost. Number of persons involved, 2,800; benefited, 2,500; worsted, 300. Gains in wages, 25 per cent of those involved. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, 50 per cent of those involved. Cost of strikes, \$1,500.

Paper Makers.—Charters issued, five; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 500.

Pattern Makers.—Charters issued, nine; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 306. Won four strikes; one compromised; lost two, and three pending. Number of persons involved, 50. Strikes were mostly test cases, involving conditions for several cities, to hold agreements and rates. Cost of strikes, \$872. Advantages gained without strikes, increase of wages.

Plumbers.—Charters issued, 55; surrendered, eight.

Plate Printers.—Gain in membership, 25; won one strike, involving 40 persons; benefited, 100.

Pressmen, Printing.—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 2,190. Strikes won, 15; compromised, five.

Potters, Operative.—Charters issued 11; surrendered, three. Gain in membership, 957. Won one strike, involving 56 persons, benefiting all of them. Total gains in wages, 15 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$1,400. Secured recognition of union and uniform wage scale.

Railway Employees, Street.—Charters issued, 39; surrendered, four. Gain in membership, 1,000. Strikes won, six; one pending and three lost, involving about 2000 men, outside of St. Louis, worsting about 300 men.

Railroad Telegraphers.—No report.

Railway Trackmen.—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 1,350. Through the efforts of the B. R. T. of A., increased wages have been secured for men employed in the maintenance-of-way departments of five of the leading railway systems, aggregating \$200,000 per year. In addition to the above a reduction of hours has been secured to the maintenance-of-way men on 10,000 miles of road.

Seamen.—No report.

Spinners, Mule.—Charters issued, three. Gain in membership, 616. Won two strikes, involving about 40 persons, all of whom were benefited. Gained 10 per cent in wages.

Stage Employees.—Charters issued, seven. Won three strikes, involving 500 men, and benefiting 800. Gain in wages, 25 to 100 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$5,000. Advantages gained without strikes, recognition of the union, and 25 to 125 per cent in wages.

Stove Mounters.—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, nine; three reinstated. Gain in membership, 300. Won four strikes, compromised one and lost one. Number of persons involved, about 250; benefited 230; and worsted, 16. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Secured recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$250, not including expenses of officers handling strikes, etc.

Tailors.—Charters issued, 56; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 3,000. Won 21 strikes, compromised two and lost three, involving 3,600 persons, of which number 3,100 were benefited, and 500 worsted. Total gains in wages, \$100,000. Cost of strikes \$20,418.75. Advantages gained without strikes, advance of wages, \$25,000. Funeral benefits paid, \$494.9. More than one-half of the cost of strikes was paid as benefit on lost strikes.

Textile Workers.—Charters issued 41; surrendered, three.

Tile Layers.—Charters issued, six; surrendered, one.

Tin Plate Workers.—Charters issued, seven; surrendered, five. Gain in membership, 300. Succeeded in reducing the hours of labor from 12 hours to 10 and 11 hours per day.

Tobacco Workers.—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, two. Gain in membership, 2,149. One strike pending, involving 100 persons. Cost of strike, between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Trunk and Bag Workers.—Charters issued, four. Gain in membership, 85. Compromised one strike, and one pending involving 50 persons, and benefiting 80. Gains in wages, 5 per cent. Cost of strike, \$550.

Typographical Union.—Charters issued, 81; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 4,623 (a.) Won seven strikes and lost 11. Number of persons involved, 423, benefited, 40; and 383 displaced. Gains in wages, (b.) Total gains in reduction of hours of labor, (c.) Cost of strikes, \$83,893.01, expended from defense fund.

(a.) The figures regarding membership on their face indicate a large increase in the membership of our organization. These figures, however, are misleading. Our organization continually has in arrears a large number of unions and a large number of members. These delinquent unions and members sometimes pay several months per capita at one time, and in this way the monthly collection of per capita tax fluctuates considerably. The actual gain in the membership of our organization during the past year was about 1500.

(b.) We can not report any noticeable increase in wages. The new unions which have been organized have nearly all succeeded in establishing scales at a slight increase over the wages received by the members of these unions previous to their formation. There has been no appreciable increase in the wages of the older unions.

(c.) A few of our bodies, which failed to establish the nine hour day one year ago, have succeeded in putting it into effect within the past year. With few exceptions, the new unions organized have nine hour scales. There has been no effort on the part of our older unions to decrease the hours of their members.

Upholsterers.—Charters issued, six; surrendered, one. Gain in membership, 207. Won eight strikes; compromised, four, and lost two involving 300 persons, and benefiting, 200; worsted about 100. Gains in wages, approximately, 25 per cent. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. Advantages gained without strike, better conditions and wages, and recognition of union.

Weavers, Elastic Web.—Charters issued one, surrendered, one. Won two strikes, involving 10 persons, and benefiting the whole organization. Cost of strikes, \$250.

Weavers, Wire.—Gain in membership, 10. One strike pending. Cost of strike, \$3,940.

Wood Workers.—Charters issued, 68; surrendered, 17. Gain in membership, 5,400. Number of strikes won, 16; lost, two, and pending, three. Number of persons involved 2,931; benefiting, 2,531; worsted, 230. Total gains in wages average about 15 per cent. Secured the eight hour day for 2,000 men in Chicago, and Saturday half holiday in Toronto. Cost of strikes, \$4,345.

#### LOCAL UNIONS.

Architectural Iron Workers, 7109 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Gain in membership, 25.

Aluminum Workers, 8261 (New Kensington, Pa.)—Won one strike, involving from 175 to 200 persons; benefiting 250, and worsting three. Gains in wages, 12 1-2 per cent; reduction in hours from 12 hours per day to 10.

Assorters and Packers, 8316 (Hartford, Conn.)—Gained reduction in hours of labor.

Brushmakers, 7394 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Gain in membership, and were able to unionize shops without resorting to a strike.

Bottling House Employees, 7430 (Terre Haute, Ind.)—Gained in wages from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and more.

Building Laborers, 7471 (Birmingham, Ala.)—Gained in membership. Won one strike, involving 20 persons. Gained in wages from 80 cents to \$1.05, and from \$1.25 to \$1.35, also gained reduction of hours of labor and recognition of union.

Brewery Engineers and Firemen's Union, 6010 (Cleveland, Ohio.)—Gain in membership. Gains in wages, from \$11 per week to \$14 per week, for firemen. The bosses have signed a two years' contract.

- Bricklayers, Plasterers and Stone Mason Tenders, 8043 (Omaha, Neb.).—Won one strike, involving 65 persons, benefiting the same number. Gained an increase in wages. The members of this union work eight hours. Have secured good recognition from the contractors.
- Building Laborers, 8430 (Cleveland, O.).—Gained increase in wages of \$1.75 per day, working eight hours a day.
- Blacksmith Helpers, 8108 (Dayton, Ohio).—Won one strike, involving three persons. Gains in wages, an average of 20 cents on the day. Cost of strike, \$85.
- Blacksmith Helpers, 8583 (Huntington, W. Va.).—Gained 10 per cent in wages.
- Carpet Upholsterers, 7507 (Washington, D. C.).—Gained in membership. Gained in wages, about 30 per cent., and recognition of union.
- Coal Handlers, 8286 (Amsterdam, N. Y.).—Gains in wages, \$1 for drivers, and \$1 for helpers, per week. Gains in reduction of hours of labor, one hour on Saturdays. The members of this union work 10 hours for five days, and nine hours on Saturdays.
- Car Builders' Laborers, 8340 (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Won one strike, involving 146 persons and benefiting about 155. A gain in wages.
- Car Wheel Molders, 7229 (St. Louis, Mo.).—Gain in membership.
- Federal Labor Union, 6697 (Cincinnati, Ohio).—Gained in membership. Advantage gained without strikes in every instance of grievance by arbitration through officers and committees have won out. Secured better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 7010 (Owensboro, Ky.).—Gained in membership.
- Federal Labor Union, 7087 (Belleville, Ill.).—Won one strike, involving 150 persons, all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, 40 per cent. Secured better conditions. Cost of strike, \$150. Flour mills of that city are using the A. F. of L. label.
- Federal Labor Union, 7146 (Boone Iowa).—Gained the nine hour day on city work.
- Federal Labor Union, 7187 (Streator, Ill.).—Gained in membership. Compromised six strikes and one still pending, involving 250 persons. Gained in wages from 10 to 25 per cent, also reduction in hours of labor. Secured fairer conditions and recognition of union. Cost of strikes, \$375.
- Federal Labor Union, 7204 (Carbondale, Penn.).—Gained in membership. The members are receiving the same wages for a nine hour day as they formerly did for 10 hours and have been recognized by all contractors as a union.
- Federal Labor Union, 7211 (Dover, N. J.).—Gained in membership. Gained recognition for the union. Donated \$68 to other unions for strikes.
- Federal Labor Union, 7241 (Dundee, Ill.).—One strike pending, involving 220 persons; benefiting 95. Cost of said strike, \$1,311.73.
- Federal Labor Union, 7381 (Charleston, Ill.).—Won three strikes and one still pending, involving 25 persons, benefiting 20 and worsening five. Gained 37 1/2 cents per day in wages and a reduction of one hour per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 7479 (Niagara, Falls, N. Y.).—Won one strike, involving 41 persons, all of whom were benefited. Gains in wages, nine hour day and time and one-half for all over time.
- Federal Labor Union, 7550 (Washington, N. J.).—Gained in membership. There have been no cuts in prices paid to piece workers since organized; formerly they were cut regularly spring and fall. Better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8087 (Freeburg, Ill.).—One strike pending, involving 40 persons and costing \$200. Gained advance in wages in every trade and reduction of hours of labor generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8081 (New Windsor, Ill.).—Won one strike, involving 25 persons and benefiting 30. Gained in wages, 5 cents per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8162 (Houston, Tex.).—Gained in wages, 25 to 50 cents per day and a reduction of hours of labor from one to two hours per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8215 (Lyons, Iowa).—Gained 5 to 25 per cent in wages. Since organized, have gained increase for various branches of labor of that city.
- Federal Labor Union, 8271 (Amsterdam, N. Y.).—Total gains in wages, \$500; municipal work, eight hours per day. Better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8297 (Lebanon, Ill.).—Gained a reduction of hours of labor.
- Federal Labor Union, 8321 (Marine, Ill.).—Compromised one strike, involving about 500 persons, benefiting 300, and worsening 200. Secured a gain in wages of from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day. Secured time and one-half for overtime and Sundays.
- Federal Labor Union, 8326 (Percy, Ill.).—Gained increase in wages, and reduction of hours of labor; teamsters, eight hours instead of 10, and the other trades from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day for eight hours' work instead of 10.
- Federal Labor Union, 8328 (Sorento, Ill.).—Gained 25 cents per day in wages, and a reduction of hours of labor: two hours.
- Federal Labor Union, 8347 (Barnesville, Ohio.).—Lost three strikes, involving about 70 persons. Better conditions generally.
- Federal Labor Union, 8344 (Tracy City, Tenn.).—Secured a general demand for union made goods in that city.
- Federal Labor Union, 8371 (LaSalle, Ill.).—One strike pending, involving 165 persons; worsening 46.
- Federal Labor Union, 8375 (Gainesville, Texas.).—Gained recognition of union.
- Federal Labor Union, 8398 (Booneville, Ind.).—Secured gain in wages and a reduction of hours of labor of one per day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8426 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.).—Won one strike, involving 148 persons, all of whom were benefited. Scale of wages remained the same for a 9-hour day as it was for a 10-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8487 (Eldorado, Ill.).—Secured gain in wages.
- Federal Labor Union, 8491 (Oakland City, Ind.).—Secured 15 per cent advance in wages.



- Federal Labor Union, 8499 (Charleston, S. C.)—Scale of wages remains the same for the 9-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8519 (Paragould, Ark.)—Secured recognition of the union by employers.
- Federal Labor Union, 8533 (Marissa, Ill.)—Secured recognition of union, and gained a 9-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8568 (Syracuse, N. Y.)—Secured the adoption of the 8-hour day.
- Federal Labor Union, 8598 (Quaker City, Ohio.)—Secured recognition of union, also agreement with the Quaker City Window Glass company for the first time in the history of the establishment.
- Federal Labor Union, 8620 (Trenton, Ill.)—Secured recognition of union by all employers.
- Fibre Sanders, 7296 (Lockport, N. Y.)—Secured reduction of hours of labor.
- Flour Mill Workers, 8036 (Murphysboro, Ill.)—Gained in membership. Secured 12 per cent. gain in wages, and a reduction in hours of labor of two hours per day.
- Freight Handlers, 8214 (Dayton, Ohio.)—Won one strike, involving 40 persons, benefiting 36. Gained 1½ per cent advance in wages, and recognition of union.
- Furnace Workers, 8359 (Oxmoor, Ala.)—Secured an advance in wages.
- Foundry and Machinists' Helpers, 8386 (Detroit, Mich.)—Won two strikes, involving 50 persons, benefiting all of them. Gained 15 per cent in wages, and recognition of the union by employers.
- Grain Handlers, 7445 (Springfield, Mass.)—Secured an advance in wages.
- Gas Workers, 7493 (Syracuse, N. Y.)—Contributed to other strikers \$10.
- Granite Polishers, 8613 (Penacook, N. H.)—Compromised one strike, involving 12 persons, benefiting 18. Secured an advance in wages of 25 cents per day.
- Horse Nail Finishers and Assorters, 7091 (Fallston, Penna.)—Secured an advance in wages of 10 per cent.
- Hospital Attendants 8097 (St. Elizabeth, D. C.)—Secured recognition of union.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, 8334 (Middletown, N. Y.)—Secured advance in wages and a reduction in hours of labor of one hour per day.
- Iron Chippers, 7573 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Gain in membership.
- Iron Molders' Helpers, 7321 (Mt. Vernon, Ohio.)—Won one strike, involving 165 men, benefiting all of them. Secured advance in wages of 12½ per cent and recognition of the union by employers. Cost of strike, \$25.
- Implement Frame Fitters, 7466 (Moline, Ill.)—Secured gain in membership. Won one strike, involving 32 members, benefiting all of them; secured an advance of 10 per cent in wages and recognition of union.
- Ice Deliverymen, 8392 (Green Bay, Wis.)—Secured a reduction in hours of two a day.
- Laundry Workers, 6668 (Toledo, Ohio.)—Secured a reduction in hours of labor of four per week.
- Laborers, 7326 (Wichita, Kan.)—Lost one strike, involving 1,500 persons.
- Laborers, 7359 (Joplin, Mo.)—Secured an advance in wages of 45 cents per day and a reduction in hours of labor of two per day.
- Laborers, 7402 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Won four strikes, involving 69 persons and benefiting 15. Cost of strikes, \$50.
- Laborers, 7554 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.)—Secured a gain in wages of 25 cents per day.
- Laborers, 8079 (Wetherbee, N. Y.)—Compromised one strike, involving 23 persons and worsting three. Cost of same, \$125.
- Lace Menders, 8151 (Wilkes Barre, Penna.)—Won two strikes and one still pending, involving 105 persons, all of whom were benefited. Secured an advance in wages of \$4 per week. Cost of strikes, \$8,000.
- Laborers, 8240 (Pittsburg, Kan.)—Secured an advance in wages of 25 per cent and also a reduction of one hour per day in hours of labor.
- Leather Workers, 8655 (Costello, Penna.)—Won one strike, involving 150 persons, all of whom were benefited. Secured an advance in wages of 5 per cent.
- Furriers, 7116 (Montreal, Can.)—Secured the recognition of the union by employers.
- Milkmen's Protective, 7571 (Niagara Falls, N. Y.)—Gain in membership.
- Milwrights and Machinery Erectors, 7473 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Gain in membership. Won one strike, involving 43 persons, and benefiting all of them. Gained a 10 per cent advance in wages and a reduction in the hours of labor per day of two. Also secured the recognition of the union. Cost of strike, \$10.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers, 7604 (Yonkers, N. Y.)—Secured an advance in wages of every member of the union.
- Marble and Slate Workers, 8623 (Newark, N. J.)—The members of this union are now working eight hours instead of nine. Secured the recognition of the union by the employers.
- Pipe and Foundry Workers, 7603 (Pittsburg, Tenn.)—Gain in membership.
- Hod Carriers, 8115 (Dayton, Ohio.)—Secured recognition of union by employers.
- Pile Drivers and Dock Builders, 8270 (Buffalo, N. Y.)—Won one strike, involving 77 persons. Gain in wages, from 50 to 75 cents per day. Cost of strike, \$50.
- Quarry Workers, 8231 (Bay View, Mass.)—Gain in membership.
- Quarrymen's, 8312 (Milford, Mass.)—Gain in membership.
- Quarrymen's, 8615 (Sparta, Ga.)—Compromised one strike, benefited 14 persons, nine were worsted. Secured an advance in wages.
- Ship Carpenters, 6076 (Toledo, Ohio.)—Gain in membership. Wages raised from 25 cents per hour to 27½ cents on the demand of the union.
- Shipwrights, 7006 (Chicago, Ill.)—Gain in membership.
- Sawmakers, 7173 (Fitchburg, Mass.)—Gain in membership, also secured an advance in wages.
- Sugar Workers, 7230 (Essexville, Mich.)—Secured an advance in wages, and also a reduction in hours of labor from 12 to eight hours per day, also recognition of union. Won one strike, benefiting 125 persons.



Street and Building Laborers, 7405 (Rochester, N. Y.)—Won one strike, and lost one, involving 28 men, and worsening 10. Secured an advance in wages, and a reduction in hours of labor of two hours a day. Secured an agreement with contractors. Cost of strikes, \$90.

Shingle Weavers, 7488 (Eau Claire, Wis.)—Secured an advance in wages without strike.

Street and Building Laborers, 7543 (Rochester, N. Y.)—Gain in membership. Won one strike, and lost one, involving 28 persons; benefiting 10 and worsening 18. Secured a better agreement with contractors. Cost of strikes, \$84, which was contributed by the four branches of street and building laborers in Rochester, N. Y.

Ship Carpenters and Joiners, 7574 (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Won one strike, and one still pending, involving 825 men. Secured the recognition of union by employers.

Stone Pavers, 7602 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Gain in membership. Secured a gain in wages of 15 cents per hour, and also a reduction in the hours of labor of two per day.

Street and Building Laborers, 8138 (Rochester, N. Y.)—Gain in membership. Won one strike, and lost one, involving 28 persons; benefiting 10, and worsening 18.

Street Car Builders, 8157 (St. Louis, Mo.)—Secured an advance of prices for piecework without strike.

Ship Riggers, 8161 (Philadelphia, Pa.)—Compromised one strike, involving 28 persons, and benefiting 33. Each member lost in wages \$234, occasioned by strike.

Ship and Steamboat Joiners, 8186 (San Francisco, Cal.)—Won one strike, benefiting 144 members, and worsening seven. Cost of strike, \$200.

Sawmill Workers, 8377 (Mills, Penna.)—Secured a 10 per cent advance in wages without strike, also secured recognition of the union by employers.

Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, 8419 (Port Huron, Mich.)—Advantages gained without strike, 25 cents per day.

Tanners and Curriers, 7480 (Buffalo, N. Y.)—Lost two strikes, involving 324 persons, worsening all.

Watch Workers, 6961 (Elgin, Ill.)—Gain in wages, 12 per cent. Secured a reduction of two hours per week in hours of labor. Secured a recognition of the union by employers without strike.

Wire Workers, 8195 (Springfield, Mass.)—Have been able to prevent non-union help from being employed in that city.

Quarry Workers, 8384 (Alton, Ill.)—Have secured better conditions since organized, and a gain of 15 per cent, without strike.

UNION LABEL.

There are now 31 labels and three cards recognized by organized labor. The unions using labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor are:

Cigar Makers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Molders, Horse Nail Makers, Salmon Fishermen, Bakers, Coopers, Tanners and Curriers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Mattress Makers, Broom Makers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Brick Makers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brush Makers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Horse Shoers, Piano Makers, Can Makers, Engravers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Musicians. The Clerks, Barbers and Waiters have a card.

HEADQUARTERS.

The volume of work at headquarters doubled during the year ending October 31, 1899, and an increase equal, if not greater, in the amount of work has been experienced during the present year. There are now employed at headquarters 12 employees, against 4 in 1897. The following statement shows that during the 12 months ending October 31, 1900, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 492 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and by post.....	7,581
Packages of literature for organizers.....	1,185
Proceedings of conventions .....	1,812
Letters in 2-cent envelopes .....	70,894
Circulars and circular letters in 1-cent envelopes.....	69,200
Total number .....	150,672

REVENUE FROM CITY CENTRALS AND STATE BODIES.

The reduction of per capita tax for city centrals and state bodies assisted in a measure to secure the affiliation of 101 of those bodies during the year. The affiliation of a central body is, in nearly every instance, an indication and guarantee that the local movement is alive, and it invariably results in a thorough organization of all the crafts and callings under their immediate jurisdiction. A good central body means stronger and better local unions.

COST OF ORGANIZERS.

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, sufficient funds were available to keep general organizers in the field continuously. Up to June 30, fully 20 organizers were actively engaged in different localities. The expense thus incurred gradually exhausted the treasury, and by the middle of July but \$2,000 remained, forcing the discontinuance of all but three organizers for a short period, to prevent the funds falling below the \$2,000 mark.

Since that time the treasury increased sufficiently to warrant the reappointment of eight or ten organizers. Besides the amount paid for general organizers, nearly \$3,000 were received by district organizers for the formation of local unions. The following statement will indicate the amounts paid and to whom:

J. D. Pierce .....	\$ 2,071 79
F. L. McGruder .....	1,502 14
J. A. Flett .....	1,309 75
James Leonard .....	1,075 25
F. J. Weber .....	964 51
Thos. Flynn .....	937 24
W. G. Armstrong .....	925 66
Robert Askew .....	653 33
Rud. Benz .....	623 71
Geo. Thompson .....	503 06
C. J. McMorro .....	457 75
Harvey Schamel .....	330 10
J. J. Magrane .....	317 11
Clinton Simonton .....	270 00
J. H. Murray .....	245 98
C. O. Sherman .....	205 46
W. B. Kissinger .....	100 15
P. J. MacDonagh .....	153 66
John F. Tobin .....	150 00
M. D. Flaherty .....	129 90
W. E. O'Brien .....	100 00
W. H. Winn .....	100 00
Chas. H. Leo .....	91 06
N. P. Geiger .....	86 00
H. W. Smith .....	67 49
J. A. Burket .....	46 60
I. B. Kuhn .....	43 70
H. A. Duke .....	42 50
Paid to local organizers in small amounts .....	2,804 89
Total .....	\$16,399 69

The American Federation is now in a position, numerically and financially, to accomplish during the coming year more remarkable results than have been achieved during the present year. Members of unions are beginning to realize that higher dues and united action are necessary for success. The organization and affiliation of 14 national and international unions to the Federation during the past year is ample proof of the desire for closer affiliation.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

I desire to extend through the delegates here assembled, to the officers of the affiliated unions and the organizers of the Federation, my keen appreciation of their services and able assistance during the year, and for their prompt response to all communications requesting information that was necessary to carry on the work of the office. My colleagues of the Executive Council I desire to thank for the earnest and faithful manner in which they have worked for the Federation, and for their good counsel and assistance to me in the performance of my duties as Secretary.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The Secretary's report was referred to the appropriate committee.

Treasurer Lennon then read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Report, when appointed.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

At the expiration of another year I submit for your examination my report as Treasurer. The year has been one of material progress to union men and women. The non-unionist remains practically in the same condition as one year ago. To the members of our unions in great numbers has come as a result of union effort an increase of wages and reduction of the hours of labor. To the non-unionist neither the one nor the other. Still, in spite of this striking lesson of the efficiency of the Trade Union, many workers are still on the outside. The year has added many thousands to our numbers, but we are still far from a complete organization, and in the year to come there will be much hard work to bring in those yet on the outside, and at the same time maintain all advantages heretofore gained, and take some practical steps forward toward greater accomplishments, in consequence of the rapid growth of our unions and the rapidly

increasing number of sub-divisions of trades. The question of jurisdiction of the various unions is one of the most perplexing we have to meet. The officers and members of our unions should be patient upon this subject, as haste can only bring disruption, while time and experience will properly adjust all these various claims of jurisdiction, and the workers will eventually be found where they can and do, receive the greatest degree of benefit from their membership; and that is where they should be.

The shibboleth of the Trade Unionist, "Less hours and higher wages,"—these are things that touch the worker's life on every possible side. More light to the mind, more comfort to the body, more beautiful ideals to the soul. For what has been gained we have been compelled to struggle and fight, and that has made us strong for the battles yet to be fought, and I believe we can look to the future with absolute confidence that the wage-worker is to attain higher planes of living than most of us have as yet even dreamed of. All that is needed is faith in our cause and confidence in the Trade Union, and courage to persevere to the end, that the workers shall be emancipated from all forms of injustice and wrong.

I most heartily extend my best wishes and regards to all the members of our great Federation, feeling assured that the milestone erected by this convention will bear a positive record of substantial progress.

## INCOME.

1899.			
November	1.	Balance in hand.....	\$ 8,549 33
November	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	4,890 89
December	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	2,916 49
1900.			
January	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	2,969 98
February	28.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,251 50
March	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	4,401 74
April	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,025 48
May	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,689 53
June	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,556 58
July	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,884 42
August	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	10,486 82
September	30.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	5,968 11
October	31.	Received of Secretary Morrison.....	12,084 28
Total			\$79,675 15

## EXPENSE.

1899.			
November	1.	Paid Warrants.....	\$ 3,608 21
December	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,840 26
1900.			
January	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,632 40
February	28.	Paid Warrants.....	5,899 51
March	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,979 18
April	30.	Paid Warrants.....	5,031 87
May	31.	Paid Warrants.....	6,574 94
June	30.	Paid Warrants.....	7,435 51
July	31.	Paid Warrants.....	6,099 25
August	31.	Paid Warrants.....	9,927 19
September	30.	Paid Warrants.....	4,752 82
October	31.	Paid Warrants.....	4,592 20
Total			\$68,373 39
Total income			\$79,675 15
Total expenses			68,373 39
November 1.		Balance in hands of treasurer .....	\$11,301 76
November 1.		Balance in hands of secretary .....	1,000 00
Total funds			\$12,301 76

Bloomington, Ill., November 1, 1900.

JOHN B. LENNON,  
Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers, before announcing the appointment of the various committees, said that with the sanction of the convention he would divide the Committee on Labels and Boycotts into two separate committees.

Delegate Lennon moved that the recommendation of President Gompers be concurred in. Adopted.

President Gompers then announced the appointment of the following

## COMMITTEES.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.—George H. Warner, Dennis D. Driscoll, W. L. Onstott, W. J. Gilthorpe, Henry Gers, George Beinke, Jacob Fisher.

Committee on President's Report.—Andrew

Furuseth, D. A. Hayes, J. C. Dernel, John F. Tobin, Henry W. Szegedy, John M. Hunter, L. R. Thomas.

Committee on Executive Council's Report—M. M. Dolphin, Joseph Vallentine, John Mulholland, J. J. Creamer, Harry Blackmore, Thomas Weeler, Ed. Rosenberg.

Committee on Secretary's Report—George Innis, J. R. T. Auston, Charles E. Bechtold, Lee M. Hart, George A. Urquhart, Robert B. Kerr, John A. Lee.

Committee on Treasurer's Report—Fred J. Kneeland, Frazee Davie, A. J. Engel, C. E. Gebelein, J. Heilbronn, J. H. Schiekel, John P. Seabrook.

Committee on Resolutions—James Duncan, Max Morris, E. A. Agard, J. H. Bowman, Patrick Dolan, H. C. Barter, W. R. Boyer.

Committee on Laws—John B. Lennon, Martin Fox, James J. O'Connell, J. Crimmins, D. J. Keefe, C. J. Barrett, George Harvey.

Committee on Organization—John Mitchell, W. E. Klapetzky, E. F. O'Rourke, C. M. Bolander, R. Braunschweig, G. B. McCracken, George B. French.

Committee on Labels—James M. Lynch, P. H. Connelly, Henry Fisher, Ed. F. Ward, Collis Loosly, Frank McCarthy, E. J. Lynch.

Committee on Boycotts—Thomas I. Kidd, W. H. Haskins, Walter D. Kee, H. D. Thomas, John Witzel, J. L. Nelson, J. Alexander.

Committee on Grievances—David Black, W. J. O'Brien, W. D. Mahon, John R. O'Brien, Owen Miller, Charles Reichers, Elmer E. Oake.

Committee on Local or Federated Bodies—Thomas J. Donnelly, J. L. Feeney, J. W. Slayton, Emma Lanphere, H. W. Sherman, Sarah Groshans, Charles Hank.

A communication from the Y. M. C. A., tendering the use of reading-rooms, bath and gymnasium to delegates while in the city, was, on motion of Delegate Bracken, accepted with thanks of the convention.

A communication from the management of the Avenue Theater, stating that should the delegates desire to attend the theater in the evening, the front row seats would be reserved for them at half-price.

Secretary Morrison read by title the sixteen resolutions contained in the printed programme, which were referred to the proper committees as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America:

WHEREAS, Private employment agencies at their best are bad, and believing that the American Federation of Labor should use every effort to eliminate said agencies, and particularly those run in connection with the saloon business, as we find by actual experience that all patrons of such agencies are pitted against each other, the successful patron being the one who spends most over the bar to secure the job, we therefore adopt, in convention assembled, the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the American Federation in convention assembled such

steps as will obliterate saloon employment agencies, and similar institutions in connection with any other branch of business, believing them to be inimical to the interests of those who toil.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 2.—By John F. Tobin, delegate Boot and Shoe Workers Union:

WHEREAS, It is the settled law and policy of the American Federation of Labor to recognize only one union and one label in any one craft, and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in the New York convention of 1895, gave its exclusive recognition and endorsement to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and its union stamp as the only union and union label in the shoe craft, and forbade all affiliated organizations lending any encouragement, or support to any other body, label or device claiming to represent a shoe to be union made in whole or in part; and,

WHEREAS, The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, have established the aforesaid union stamp as a well recognized union label in general demand; and,

WHEREAS, Certain persons are endeavoring to defeat the objects of the demand for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, by forming small factions into independent associations, and adopting other devices falsely claimed to represent union labor; and certain shoe manufacturers are seeking to deceive our fellow unionists by deceptive substitutes, bearing the words "Union Made," "In Union there is Strength," "L. P. U. Union Lasted," etc., etc.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly condemns the conduct of any faction of shoe workers that attempts to confuse unionists with unendorsed, unauthorized or deceptive alleged union devices, and calls upon all shoe workers to unite in the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, thereby promoting craft unity as the first essential to success; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor again indorses the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union as the only recognized union label on boots and shoes, and all manufacturers and jobbers of footwear are hereby warned that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations will assist the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to drive out of the market the goods of any manufacturer or jobber which bears any device substituted for the union stamp, and intended or calculated to deceive or impose upon the organized workers and sympathizers; and, be it further



RESOLVED, That all members of the American Federation of Labor, and its friends, are requested to immediately withdraw their patronage from any shoe retailer who displays or offers for sale, boots or shoes bearing any device intended or calculated to deceive the organized workers into buying substitutes for the union stamp, which as hereto affixed, is again declared to be the only union label on shoes in the sole support of which the purchasing power and influence of the American Federation of Labor, with all its affiliated organizations, unions and members are hereby pledged.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 3.—By W. L. Onstott, delegate National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America:

WHEREAS, A conditional charter was granted our association on November 4, 1899, and,

WHEREAS, Steam and hot water heating is a separate and distinct trade, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always stood by trade autonomy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, be granted a constitutional charter by the American Federation of Labor at this, the twentieth annual convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 4.—Cleveland (Ohio) Central Labor Union:

To Amend Constitution. Add to preamble, last line, after the words "under the trade union system."

"And pledging said organizations so affiliated to at all times resist upon the political field all parties who uphold the capitalist system of production, through which wage slavery is perpetuated." Add after words "working masses" in last line of Section 1, Article II:

"Through a class-conscious political labor party, thus combining the industrial and political power of the working class with a view of abolishing the wage system, which is responsible for the deplorable condition of the wealth producers."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 5.—By Federal Labor Union No. 8087:

WHEREAS, The employees of the Reichert Flour Milling Company of Freeburg, Ill., are out on a strike in sympathy with the Coopers Local, No. 53 (whose members are also belonging to Federal Labor Union No. 8087) and whereas, we know the said coopers and mill hands are in the right and have a just cause, it was therefore resolved to beg your honorable body to assist the striking employees of said firm, and place the latter on the "unfair list."

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 6.—Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The effect of the good work of the salaried organizers of the American Federation of Labor is in evidence by the almost thorough organization of the southern states in which they have been working and agitating; and

WHEREAS, This has been made possible by the delegate from this organization at the Kansas City and Detroit Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has been unable to receive any benefits from the efforts of the salaried organizers of the American Federation of Labor in the South, owing to the amount of work necessary in the other southern states for the past two years; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Trades and Labor Council of Nashville, that we earnestly request the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct the incoming Executive Council to place one of the salaried organizers in Tennessee for at least six months during 1901.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 7.—United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The success of the union label as a means of advancing the welfare of labor depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has in the label representing the conditions which it guarantees; and

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is the beneficiary of the support accorded it by members of other unions, who, therefore, are entitled to some additional assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair conditions, or upon inferior products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose authority and integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be empowered to exercise a supervision over the methods pursued by the respective unions in governing the label, with a view of correcting any possible deficiencies; and it is further

RESOLVED, That said council be instructed to report any union at the succeeding convention which violates union requirements in the granting of the label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 8.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for the solidarity of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Central labor bodies have been chartered in the numerous industrial centers by the American Federation of Labor with this object in view; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the locals of affiliated national organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor chartered unions shall affiliate and retain membership in the regular central labor bodies in the cities in which they are located before allying themselves with any other central body in name or pretensions.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 9.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The union labels of the different crafts and trades represented in the American Federation of Labor are active agents in promoting and maintaining organization among the workers; and

WHEREAS, The central labor unions are largely engaged in label agitation for the different trade organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by this convention to arrange for the grouping and printing of the union labels of all the organizations represented in the American Federation of Labor, the same to be furnished the central labor unions and women's label leagues at cost.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 10.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor recognizes in the shortening of the hours of labor a help to more steady employment of the workers, together with a higher rate of wages for labor performed; and

WHEREAS, We believe a shortening of the hours at this time is particularly essential to maintain and improve present conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, again calls the attention of the workers to the great necessity for the inauguration of a general eight hour work day in the United States, and advises chartered locals and the officers of national organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to make a strenuous effort to inaugurate the shorter workday in their respective localities and trades on May 1, 1901.

Delegate Lennon moved the reference of Resolution No. 10 to a special committee and all matters pertaining to the eight hour work day be also referred to this committee.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 11.—By Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union:

To amend Article IV, Section 1, to read: The basis of representation shall be one delegate from each affiliated organization, and from national or international unions one delegate additional for each 2,000 members.

To amend Article IV, Section 3, to read: "Questions may be decided by a division or a show of hands, and upon the demand of one-tenth of the delegates present the roll shall be called. To amend Article IV by striking out Section 4.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 12.—By Iron Workers and Helpers Union, No. 6709:

RESOLVED, That all local unions having no national head, but chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, should be placed in charge of a separate department of the American Federation of Labor, and the funds derived from such locals be used for their exclusive benefit.

RESOLVED, That the locals chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and connected with the central union of their city or town, have the right, when having no delegate of their own, to be represented in the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the central labor union of their city or town, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the

regular delegate or delegates from such local union or unions.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 13.—By W. R. Boyer, delegate International Broommakers Union:

WHEREAS, The International Broommakers Union are making every effort to better the conditions of their craft, by organization, gaining shorter hours and increased wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be and are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the broommakers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a circular be issued to all organizers urging them to at once make attempts to organize the broommakers in their districts.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 14.—By W. R. Boyer, delegate International Broommakers' Union:

WHEREAS, The Lee Broom and Duster Company are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their factory, located at Davenport, Iowa; and

WHEREAS, The said firm employ convicts in the manufacture of brooms at the State prison located in Lincoln, Neb.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Lincoln, Neb., and Davenport, Iowa, be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, as published in the *American Federationist*, and all labor and reform papers be requested to copy.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 15.—By Geneva (N. Y.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, On or about March 1, 1900, Iron Moulders Union 109, through their representative, M. J. Keough, entered into an agreement with the Herendeen Manufacturing Company of Geneva, N. Y., whereby said manufacturing company agreed not to discriminate against union molders, and further agreed to grant an increase in wages of 12 1-2 per cent, to take effect March 15, 1900; and

WHEREAS, At the time the negotiations were going on said manufacturing company had engaged or caused to be engaged non-union molders to take the places of the molders with whom they were pretending to make a settlement; and,

WHEREAS, On March 19, 1900, said manufacturing company locked out their employees, and have since refused to entertain any proposition looking toward a settlement of their differences; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Herendeen Manufacturing Company be placed on the unfair list, and that the members of all affiliated unions are hereby requested to refuse to purchase or handle any of the products of this concern, which consist of steam heating boilers known as the Furman Boiler, the Junior Boiler and the Sectional Boiler.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 16.—By George Beinke, delegate International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers Union, by retaining engineers, firemen, machinists,

team drivers, coopers, painters, and men of other trades that are organized and affiliated herewith as members of their unions, are preventing them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; and,

WHEREAS, With two national heads endeavoring to control the wages and hours in any trade, there is bound to be conflict of authority to the disadvantage of the workers at the trade in the attainment of higher wages and shorter hours of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, and herewith expressed, that national and international unions of any trade affiliated herewith shall have exclusive jurisdiction of that trade without interference from the National Union of United Brewery Workers; be it further

RESOLVED, Conforming to the above, that the convention directs the National Union of United Brewery Workers to instruct all engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters and other mechanics employed in breweries whose trades are organized and affiliated herewith, to immediately join the legitimate union of their trade and to withdraw from membership in the National Union of United Brewery Workers, be it further

RESOLVED, That the national Union of United Brewery Workers be further directed to refrain in the future from initiating mechanics whose trades are otherwise organized and affiliated herewith, and that all such applicants must be referred to the legitimate union of their trade; be it further

RESOLVED, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is further directed to prevent its members from interfering with or endeavoring to work at any of the trades of the mechanics above mentioned in the breweries where such work is done; be it further

RESOLVED, That failure on the part of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter, in which event it shall be revoked by the Executive Council.

Delegate Mahon moved that Resolution No. 16 be referred to the Grievance Committee, and that the Committee on Credentials be discharged from further consideration and the delegates seated.

The question was divided, and that part calling for reference of resolution to Grievance Committee was adopted without opposition.

Delegate Driscoll opposed the second part of the motion.

Delegate Duncan raised a point of order. He stated that Mr. Beinke who offered the resolution, was not a delegate.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. The resolution was on the "programme."

Delegate Gilthorpe offered an amendment that the subject matter be postponed until after the Credential Committee makes its report.

Delegate O'Conner moved consideration lay over until after the Committee on Credentials made its report.

The previous question was called for and sustained, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 94 to 25.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to their proper committees:

Resolution No. 17.—By James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, There prevails a rule in the War and Navy Departments of the United States, whereby machinists employed by the navy yards and arsenals are classified into several classes, in accordance with which classes several rates of wages are paid to machinists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist the International Association of Machinists in an effort to bring about a change in the department rules, to the end that there shall be only one class under which machinists are employed, who shall receive the standard rate of wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 18.—By James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The firm of Schneider-Trencamp Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of oil, gas and gasoline stoves (all marked "Reliable"), have not as yet made a satisfactory settlement with the International Association of Machinists, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the boycott upon this company be reaffirmed, and that all affiliated unions be notified of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 19.—By James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has entered into an agreement with the National Metal Trades Association (employers), whereby the nine and a half hour day went into effect November 19, 1900, and the nine-hour day is to go into effect May 18, 1901, and,

WHEREAS, There is a large number of firms throughout the United States and Canada, not members of the National Trades Association, who have not reduced the hours of labor in accordance with the above arrangement; and,

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists is preparing to inaugurate the nine hour work day throughout the trade on May 18, 1901; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby fully endorses the effort about to be made by the International Association of Machinists to inaugurate the nine hour work day, and pledges its support, morally and financially, to the extent of its ability, to assist in fully inaugurating the nine hour day as above outlined.

Referred to Committee on Shorter Work and Eight Hours.



Resolution No. 20.—By Jas. O'Connell, International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists will, on May 18, 1901, endeavor to inaugurate the nine hour work day throughout the machinists trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to advise all general and local organizers of the American Federation of Labor to assist the International Association of Machinists wherever possible to bring about a more thorough organization of the trade, and to co-operate and assist the international officers of the above association to the end that the nine hour day may be successfully inaugurated.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 21.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegations:

WHEREAS, Certain representatives of the New York *Sun* have declared to subscribers, advertisers and newsdealers that the matter in dispute between that paper and New York Typographical Union No. 6 has been settled; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring to the notice of their respective unions that such representations are misleading and entirely untrue, that conditions remain unchanged, and that Typographical Union No. 6, maintaining its attitude unchanged as regards that publication, calls upon its fellow unionists to continue the fight with renewed vigor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycott.

Resolution No. 22.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, It is understood that Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the unfair Los Angeles *Times*, and an avowed enemy of organized labor, is a candidate for the portfolio of Secretary of War; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., protests against the recognition of this unfair employer; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to use every effort at their command to prevent the appointment of Harrison Gray Otis as Secretary of War, or to any other Cabinet or public position.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch, and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, It frequently occurs that books used in the public schools of the various states are more or less manufactured by poorly paid labor, to the detriment of the interests of the entire people; therefore, in order to insure the paying of a fair living wage on all such work; be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., that all school books used in the public schools of the vari-

ous States should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 24.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union delegation:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor believes that:

(1) The voters of each State ought to have the power to submit constitutional amendments by petition to the referendum.

(2) That the right of the people to change their constitution and enact laws, by petition and vote, is a clear, unquestionable and vital right, which must be attained before any reform of present conditions is possible.

(3) That the present monopoly of the law making business by the legislatures of the various states is the source of all the forms of monopoly that oppress labor and rob the public.

Therefore the State branch of the American Federation of Labor in each State is hereby instructed to petition the legislature for a change in the constitution, providing for the submission to the people of constitutional amendments on petition of voters.

And the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to ask for a like amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke, and Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, has been suspended by the Baltimore Federation of Labor without constitutional authority; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to instruct the Baltimore Federation of Labor to reinstate Typographical Union No. 12.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 26.—By D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Many unions formed and known as federal labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, carry the card of said federal labor union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated national or international bodies respect and recognize cards of federal labor unions, and give same support as given local unions affiliated with their national or international unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27.—By W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, The two great producing classes of the country, the agriculturist and the wage workers, have many interests in common, and particularly against those who grow rich by manipulating the markets and influenc-



ing legislation for the benefit of monopolies; and,

WHEREAS, The real wealth producers of the country are powerless, individually, to prevent themselves being exploited for the benefit of the capitalistic class; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to open communication with the various farmers' organizations of the United States and Canada, to the end that some common ground may be found where we can co-operate as organizations, in assisting one another, and to combine our organized power in behalf of legislation for both.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 28.—By Geo. H. Warner, Actors National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the Actors National Protective Union, No. 1, of New York City, members of the American Federation of Labor do respectfully request the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations to recognize our union card, and also patronize our union whenever entertainments, carnivals, fairs, festivals, etc., are desired.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 29.—By Oliver Green, Federal Union, 7087, Belleville, Ill:

WHEREAS, The Federal Labor Unions are a strong support of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, There being a great amount of unskilled labor in said unions; and

WHEREAS, They have no law governing unskilled labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we add to the constitution that all work not governed by a national or international or local union be and is hereby declared work that belongs to Federal Labor Unions; be it further

RESOLVED, That any member belonging to a national or international or local union and working at work controlled by a federal union is controlled by the union controlling said work; be it further

RESOLVED, That no national or international or local union, which has a contract with any firm or manufacturer or contractor will not be allowed to interfere with a contract or agreement while such contract or agreement is in full force and virtue.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 30.—By Geo. J. Kleffner, Central Labor Union, Omaha, Neb.:

WHEREAS, The prime object of the trade union is to secure justice to the wage-earner; and

WHEREAS, Justice and equality among men are more permanently secured through legislation; and

WHEREAS, The methods adopted by the trade union in the past for securing labor legislation, by sending petitions to the various law-making bodies, interviewing legislators and methods of a similar nature, have often been entirely ignored, meeting with contempt in many cases and practical failure in all; and

WHEREAS, When such legislation was enacted it has always been declared unconstitutional, or it has been left unenforced by the officers of the law, through their criminal neglect or culpable connivance with the oppressors of labor; and

WHEREAS, Each day demonstrates more emphatically that the trade union is fighting conditions which are entrenched behind the law of the land; and

WHEREAS, The men who oppose the interests of labor and who make the laws are agents of concentrated capital; and

WHEREAS, The laws at the present day are not or never were made by the working-men or by the common people; and

WHEREAS, We fully realize that, before we can secure any of the much-needed labor legislation, the workingmen and the common people must be possessed of the powers of legislation, or be the legislators themselves; and

WHEREAS, For these and other reasons, and because of the rapidly-changing conditions coming upon the labor movement through the unprecedented concentration of capital in the hands of a few and the usurpation by them of the law making, executive and judicial powers of government, the indications are that we may be forced to use more effective means in the future to meet this growing power of concentrated capital on the floors of our legislative halls with concentrated numbers of workmen as legislators, in order that we may secure the law-making power in our own hands; and

WHEREAS, The lack of this power to control and enact legislation is the one thing which holds labor practically powerless before concentrated capital, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates of organized labor in the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled, that the efforts of each member of organized labor and of the various bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be concentrated on securing this greatest of powers to and in the hands of labor, by which alone lies the complete and ultimate solution of the problems that confront us now or those which are likely to arise in the future; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That as direct legislation through the initiative and referendum is a means, and the only means, by which this can be done, this convention heartily endorses that principle, and we hereby declare it to be fundamental to a solution of the labor problem we are organized to solve, and we call upon the members of organized labor throughout the entire country to concentrate their efforts to secure that principle in government and this great power to labor to the common people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Francis De Spagna, Mosaic Workers No. 8145:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union have no delegate present at this convention, and the further fact that the Mosaic Workers Union No. 8145, of Philadelphia, have a grievance against the said Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union; be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to notify the officers of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers by telegraph to send a delegate to this convention in time, so that the said grievance may be considered at this convention.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 32.—By James O'Connor, American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The American Blind People's Higher Education and General Improvement Association has prepared a bill asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a committee to obtain means for enabling blind students to enter colleges, conservatories, and other institutions of higher learning, for the purpose of fitting them to pursue those vocations in life in which blind persons can most successfully compete with those with sight; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the more liberal education of blind people, and the consequent increase in the number of blind persons who would thereby be enabled to attain to positions of independence, trust and influence, would greatly hasten the solution of the problem of affording constant and remunerative employment to all classes of blind people, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the Senators and Congressmen of the United States be requested to give their hearty support to the bill to provide for the higher education of the blind, and to use their best efforts to secure its enactment into law at the approaching session of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33.—By Elmer E. Oakes, Federal Union 7187, Streator, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The unskilled labor in the glass-bottle houses, in the competitive field of Illinois and Indiana, are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, This is a menace to the membership of Locals 7187, Federal Labor Union, of Streator, Ill., and 7087, Federal Labor Union, of Belleville, Ill.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in regular session at Louisville, Ky., that general organizers be put in said competitive field immediately, for the purpose of organizing said unskilled labor, and for no other purpose.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 34.—By James Wilson, Jr., Erie, (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The Blach & Germer Stove Company, manufacturers of the Radiant Home stove, of Erie, Pa., have locked out their union molders, to the number of eighty-five, and all efforts to come to a satisfactory settlement have failed; and

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union and Local No. 38 of the Iron Molders' Union have placed them on the unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do declare the Radiant Home stove to be unfair.

Resolution No. 35.—By James Wilson, Jr., Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The post office clerks of Erie, Pa., affiliated members of the local Central Labor Union, desire to enlist the support of your convention, and that of your Legislative Committee at Washington, in favor of an eight-hour bill for all post office clerks in the United States, which will be introduced at the coming session of Congress, and its passage will advance the cause of an eight-hour day for all labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Erie Branch No. 78, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, that our cause be referred to the delegate of the American Federation of Labor from the city of Erie, Mr. James Wilson, Jr., and that he be requested to present the same to your honorable body for favorable action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 36.—By James Wilson, Jr., Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor have in the past had paid organizers in the field; and

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union has at its own expense supported one or more organizers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to aid Erie in the support of an organizer to the extent of \$25 per month.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 37.—By James Wilson, Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor Organizers, the fishing industry has been sufficiently organized to warrant a national organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to endeavor to organize such an organization.

RESOLVED, That the officers be instructed to hold the convention for that purpose in the city of Erie.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38.—By James Wilson, Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The postal clerks in the post office met in annual convention at Milwaukee on Labor Day, 1901, and,

WHEREAS, These postal clerks are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but many of their locals have affiliated with different central bodies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do appoint a representative to go to their convention and endeavor to have them affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council.

Resolution No. 39.—By Owen Miller and James O'Connor, American Federation of Musicians:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of municipal ownership of street railways.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 40.—By D. D. Driscoll, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Many federal labor unions of rubber workers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and leather workers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council call a convention of said unions to form national or international unions of rubber workers and national or international leather workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 41.—By James Brannon of Co-operative Trades and Labor Council of Hamilton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, The H. P. Deuscher Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, exhibited a malignant disposition toward organized labor by peremptorily dismissing, on September 15, 1899 from its employ forty-two members of Iron Molders Union No. 68 because of their affiliation with the Union, and

WHEREAS, Said company operates a "jobbing" shop and is also a manufacturer of agricultural implements and hot-air furnaces, which latter are put upon the market as the product of the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, that the products of the H. P. Deuscher Co. and the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Co. be and are considered unfair, and the affiliations of the Federation are herewith requested to render their contempt for the companies' products as ardent as their respect for union labor can make it.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 42.—By J. W. Slayton, of No. 206 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

RESOLVED, That this convention approve and adopt a universal union label embodying a design, a portion of which shall be made to represent the American Federation of Labor, and in the central part the label of each trade affiliated therewith shall be placed or fixed, the same to be issued by the American Federation of Labor, under such provision, legal or otherwise, as will seem most likely to attain the object sought. Approved by J. L. Nelson, G. T. Burt, O. R. Jarett, H. A. G. Mise, Jos. Crimmins, J. W. Slayton, G. Gorthie, Daniel J. Reese and H. Blackmore.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate James P. Maher, Connecticut State Branch:

WHEREAS, The union label is a great factor in the labor movement of to-day, and whereas it is our duty to do all in our power to advance the use of the union label, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the future no delegate will be allowed a seat in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor unless all wearing apparel on his person bears the union label of the craft engaged in the manufacture of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, St. Louis, Mo.

Our experience in the great strike movements of recent years demonstrates the fact that the present system of mutual financial aid among the various trades unions of this country is still very defective. It has become necessary that the American Federation of Labor take immediate steps towards establishing a general fund for the purpose of aiding trades unions in cases of long strikes.

Said general strike fund to be used only

in cases of urgent necessity, and where the unions directly involved have exhausted their financial resources.

We, therefore, offer the following resolution for its kind consideration at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Louisville, Ky., December 6, 1900:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a general strike fund, under the supervision and management of the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board be empowered and instructed to levy a special annual assessment of not less than one (\$1.00) and not more than six (\$6.00) dollars on all members affiliated for said strike fund.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor shall be authorized to use their best judgment in the appropriation of money out of said general fund for the purpose of aiding unions that may be involved in strikes.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 45.—By Chas. Moench, Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union 7236:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union No. 7236, American Federation of Labor, of St. Louis, having differences in regard to work done by members of our organization for the last five to ten years, and which comes under our jurisdiction, and which work is now claimed by the Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6 of the United Brewery Workers; and

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union 7236 have made every effort trying to effect a settlement in bringing about an agreement and friendly feeling but failed each time; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to St. Louis, Mo., to investigate the case and to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest date; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of organized labor assembled in convention, that the Brewers' National Union shall not *intercede* with the contract of the other party, but all differences shall be settled by arbitration.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 46.—By John Krausse, delegate State Federation of Virginia:

RESOLVED, That this body send an organizer for the State of Virginia.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America:

On changing Congressional laws governing the appointment of United States inspectors of steam boilers and vessels.

WHEREAS, The present enactments of Congress in regard to the appointment of assistant United States inspector of steam boilers require every applicant for said position to have previously made two voyages on some

steam vessel as engineer before being eligible to said office, and

WHEREAS, Under the present laws the United States supervisor and chief inspector must be engineers to be eligible to said office, which, under the natural order of things, does not give satisfaction or a fair representation to the boilermakers who have received a mechanical education, especially fitting them as boiler inspectors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be authorized to use their best endeavors, and petition Congress on behalf of the boilermakers to remove the restrictions on that craft and so frame the laws that boilermakers and iron shipbuilders shall be eligible to and exclusively be competent to the office of assistant United States inspector of boilers, thus securing efficiency in the service which can not but cement the bond of fellowship between all crafts involved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 48.—By E. J. Leo, Metal Polishers and Brass Workers:

RESOLVED, That a boycott be placed on the Kahn Stove Works, manufacturers of stoves and ranges, at Hamilton, O., by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 49.—By E. J. Bracken, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor provide a special organizer for a short time to assist in organizing the members of the craft in the Eastern States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, Upholsterers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There are a great many upholsterers throughout the country that are still unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the Upholsterers' International Union that with the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country be and are hereby instructed to give their assistance towards organizing the upholsterers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Delegate Warner, for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates:—We, your Committee on Rules and Order, beg leave to submit the following report:

We organized by the selection of George H. Warner as chairman, and Dennis Driscoll as secretary. We recommend the following as the rules to govern the convention:

Rule 1.—The convention shall be called to order at 9 A. M., adjourn at 12 noon, to reassemble at 2 P. M., and to continue in session until 5 P. M., standard time.

Rule 2.—Every delegate, when he rises to speak, shall respectfully address the chair; announce his name and organization he represents.

Rule 3.—Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4.—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it shall be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5.—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6.—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at a time without permission.

Rule 7.—A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

Rule 8.—When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order named.

Rule 9.—A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10.—A motion for a reconsideration shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11.—Any delegate not present to answer to his name at roll call shall be marked absent; but in the event of being unavoidably absent, shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12.—The previous question can only be put when called for by at least twelve members.

Rule 13.—That before a resolution is received by the chair or Committee on Resolutions, it shall bear the signature of the delegate introducing it, with the title of his union.

Rule 14.—No motion or resolution shall be finally passed without opportunity to speak is afforded the delegate making or introducing the same.

Rule 15.—That no resolution be received after Saturday's session without unanimous consent.

Rule 16.—All questions not herein provided shall be decided according to Roberts' Manual.

Rule 17.—The main body of the hall to be reserved for Delegates, the rear and balcony for visitors.

#### \* ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll Call of Officers and Delegates.
2. Reading minutes of previous session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of regular committees.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Unfinished business.

8. New business.
9. Election and installation of officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. WARNER, Chairman,  
W. L. ONSTOTT,  
HENRY GERS,  
JACOB FISCHER,  
GEO. BEINKE,  
WM. J. GILTHORPE,  
D. D. DRISCOLL, Secretary.

Delegate Hart moved the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Duncan offered amendment to strike out in Rule 1 the figure 5 and insert 6. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 72 to 40.

Delegate Duncan moved to strike out in Rule 15, the word "Saturday" and insert "Tuesday."

Delegate Lennon offered an amendment to strike out "Saturday" and insert "after the fourth day."

Delegate Blackmore said he was in favor of extension of time, in order to give delegates who were late in arriving an opportunity to offer resolutions.

Delegate Weber called for the previous question which was sustained, and Delegate Duncan's amendment was adopted by a vote of 59 to 28.

On motion, the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Delegate Mahon asked the privilege of reading a resolution on arbitration, which was granted. After which it was referred to a special committee to be appointed, the chair to be a member. The following is the resolution:

Resolution No. 51.—By W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, The question of compulsory arbitration as a means to the settlement of labor disputes is now being agitated throughout the country to that extent that a conference of the employers of labor and represent-

atives of labor organizations and various government officials and persons interested will meet under the auspices of the Civic Federation of Labor in the city of Chicago on the 17th and 18th of this month to discuss and, if possible, decide upon some policy to be presented to the various state and national legislative bodies, and

WHEREAS, This movement is one of vital importance to the organized wage workers of the nation and one upon which this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor should clearly express itself, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a special committee of five, including our president, be appointed to draft an outline of our position to be submitted back to the convention for its ratification and approval or amendments, in order that we may announce clearly to the world our exact position upon the question of compulsory arbitration.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 52.—By Anton Engel, Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsteres' International Union of North America has adopted a union label, which is now in use and recognized as the emblem of organized upholsterers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses, approves of and recommends the yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 53.—By Peter Smith, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The United States Federal Government has in the past had all leather work done in arsenals, but has recently given such work out by contract, to the detriment of the interests of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse and other Leather Goods; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to do all in their power to have the Federal Government return to the system of having this work done in the arsenals and discontinue the contract system.

Referred to incoming Executive Board.

Meeting adjourned at 5:20 P. M., to meet at 9 A. M. Friday morning.

## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

Music Hall, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, 1900.  
President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, and called upon the secretary to call the roll of delegates.

Absentees:—Morris, O'Brien, Byrne, Williams, Barter, Keefe, Call, Sherman, Thomas, Szegedy, Hughes, Hart, Davis, Ryan, Huebner, Moore, Urlick, Lanphere, Brannon, Perkins, Connelly, Rutledge, Corven, Reid, Brophy, Harvey, Urquhart, Burton, Smith, Taylor, Dement, Carter, La Blonde, Hall, Seabrook, Gadsden, Kline, Hill, Troutman, Craig, Turner, Davie, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn, Rogers, Kee, Coleman, Woodmansee, Kidd and Puckett.

Delegate Klapetzky moved that the reading of the minutes of the first day's session be dispensed with, and if any errors be discovered by delegates they be made known to the secretary. Adopted.

President Gompers called Delegate Esther King to the chair.

Delegate Tracy for the Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

The Committee on Credentials having examined the credentials of Charles P. Fahey, of Nashville (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council, and M. S. Hayes, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Central Labor Union, and finding them correct, recommend that they be seated.

Delegate French moved that the report of the committee be received, and the delegates seated. Adopted.

On the protest of the United Brewery Workers vs. Engineers and Firemen, we recommend that the protest be dismissed and delegates be seated.

Adopted.

On the matter of the protest of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of Stationary Firemen against the credentials of the United Brewery Workers' Union of America, for non-compliance in carrying out the decision rendered by the Executive Council, we desire to report that as this is a very important matter, and will come before the convention from report of the Executive Council and by resolutions submitted, and while we feel that the United Brewery Workers' Union have not complied with the law and the spirit of trade-unionism, we, nevertheless, recommend that their delegates be seated and the whole matter be referred to the Grievance Committee for adjudication.

Adopted.

On the protest of the United Garment Workers vs. the Chicago Federation of Labor, after hearing the testimony presented, beg leave to recommend the following: That the delegate of the Chicago Federation of Labor be seated, and recommend that the Chicago Federation of Labor be instructed to expel from that body every dual and seceding organization connected therewith within thirty days from date, or their charter be revoked.

T. F. TRACY,  
P. J. DOWNEY,  
JOHN S. HENRY,  
Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Braunschweig moved that the report be received and the recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Lennon moved in amendment that that part of the report aside from the seating of the delegate be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Delegates Reichers, Goshans, Sherman and Heilbronn spoke against the amendment.

Delegates Lennon and O'Connor spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Fisher called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The amendment offered by Delegate Lennon was defeated by a vote of 68 to 65, and the motion to concur in the report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Morrison announced that a mistake was made in printing the programme by crediting resolution No. 4 to Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union. It should have read, "Cleveland (O.) Central Labor Union."

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to their proper committees:

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the label of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union be endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Jos. H. Heilbronn:

We recently read in the New York journals of the retirement from business of three large cloak manufacturers. This, in itself, would attract no particular attention, from the fact that such events take place daily in the mercantile world; but to us, as representatives of organized labor, it is a matter of great importance and suggests food for thought. The

reason given by one of these manufacturers for his retirement was to the effect that he had been driven out of business by the competition of the sweatshop. Here was a manufacturer, as I am led to understand, and inquiry has strengthened that understanding, who conducted his business enterprise under fair conditions, bought his material in the open market, had plenty of capital to carry on his business in a legitimate way, paid fair prices to labor, and his article was produced under fair conditions. These conditions, moreover, were brought about by the demands of organized labor. The question occurs whether organized labor in this instance, and in many other instances which may occur to some of us, was not really "hoist by its petard."

We associate for the purpose of securing the greatest good to the greatest number. Of necessity, to attain the objects of our organization, we must secure a large membership, a membership well distributed in the various markets where the trade to be organized is located. Betterment of conditions shorter hours and increased pay are the special benefits and inducements which we hold out to our membership. The great question confronting organized labor is how to attain this in a permanent way. Hardly an issue of the metropolitan journals is complete but what mentions strikes and lockouts among the clothing workers of New York City. They gain today; they lose tomorrow. The struggle in New York strikes one who judges the same from a distance as the ebb and flow of the tide—high tide in labor circles today, low tide tomorrow. And each succeeding day seems to bring with it a struggle, either to maintain what has been gained or to recover what has been lost. Permanent benefits and permanent concessions are what we desire, and the query is how to best attain that. I do not arrogate to myself that I am the first to consider this question. I have no doubt that it has received the best thought that our best men can give to it. But this event of the manufacturers forced out of business called to my mind whether the movement for betterment in labor circles has not been confined to too narrow a compass; whether it has not been too localized; so as not only to render futile the cost of attaining betterments, but, to speak plainly, that these betterments have been obtained at the expense of organized labor itself. You ask, "Why the latter?" Simply because betterments have been attained without any regard to the environment of the market; without any regard to the relation of the market in which it is obtained to the other markets, as to whether uniform conditions prevail throughout the markets, or as to whether by securing the local improvement that local market has not been much handicapped in marketing its product. As long as the world will exist underselling will take place. The economies and extravagances of individual manufacturers permit this, and the crushing of a competitor even by loss, where one thinks he can afford it, encourages it.

But the force of competition can be minimized where uniform conditions of labor exist. What good to shorten hours or limit the producing quality of an employee if thereby the marketing of the product is defeated, if thereby the employer in that particular location is handicapped? It seems to me that a new era is open to labor if it takes to heart the

lesson of the three manufacturers: an era where employer and employee will work together in harmony, where the employer, recognizing the effort of employee in the right direction, will give the best wages conducive to success in his business, and where each employee would give his best work and his best effort for the time of employment, and to which the employer is entitled.

We know that with shears and a sewing machine one can constitute himself a clothing manufacturer; but even with shears and a sewing machine he should not be permitted to operate under improper conditions. After the abating of the sweatshop organized labor will have reached that stage of its existence where it will have attained the greatest good to the greatest number.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 56.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The Bakers and Confectioners' International Union has largely increased its membership in the fiscal year; and,

WHEREAS, It is now in a position in many cities to reduce the hours of labor from ten to eight hours per day, and such demand will be made in several cities throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the moral assistance of the American Federation of Labor be assured, and State federations and central bodies be requested to assist the Bakers in their struggle for shorter hours.

Referred to Special Committee on Eight-Hour Workday.

Resolution No. 57.—By Delegate Thomas C. Lenard:

WHEREAS, A boycott has been placed on the Peabody Coal Co., of Chicago, Ill., and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott has been indorsed by the International Team Drivers' Union and central bodies and the Chicago Federation of Labor, after careful consideration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the actions of the above organizations affiliated be endorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Peabody Coal Co., of Chicago, Ill., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor now assembled, and published in the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate John C. Dornell:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the southern, inter-mountain and Pacific coast States and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico shows only too plainly that the field for agitation and organization is ripe in the above part of the country; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited number of organizations in the States and territories mentioned, it is impossible for them to properly carry on the agitation and organizing necessary to be done in such a large field; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should more thoroughly cover the South and the West in the interest of organization; therefore, be it



RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention four (4) permanent organizers, to be employed for the ensuing year in the southern, inter-mountain and Pacific coast States and the territories.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate William Jacobs:

WHEREAS, No State in the Southwest has been more neglected in the way of organization and in securing the enactment of laws favorable to the toilers than Kentucky; and,

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled November 13 and 14, passed a resolution requesting that the American Federation of Labor help organize the State by donating several hundred dollars, to be used exclusively for organizing purposes; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested through our delegate to aid us in more thoroughly organizing the State by allowing us not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars for this purpose.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, We find that the rules now governing the giving of licenses to officers of ocean-going steamships in that they do not provide for an examination in practical seamanship, or for any time of service in sailing vessels; and

WHEREAS, Men who have simply served on steamers are generally in other countries refused a license or certificate of efficiency, being held as lacking in experience; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we request the Board of Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers to amend the regulations so as to provide for a reasonable time of service in sailing vessels and an examination in actual seamanship.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

RESOLVED, That we renew our petitions to the President of the United States on behalf of E. W. Clark, now in the Thomaston jail, and that the incoming Executive Board use their best efforts to obtain executive clemency for this man, who surely has suffered sufficiently to meet the demands of justice.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The increasing use of tow barges on the lakes and the Atlantic coast has proven them a source of danger to life and property, caused by the breaking away of the tow, while at sea, and the consequent loss of the barges and their crews, and by the length of the tows, are a serious menace to navigation in narrow waters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we protest against more than one cargo-carrying vessel being towed at one time, unless such

vessels are capable of taking care of themselves at sea under sail or steam.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 63. — By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States Courts of appellate jurisdiction have decided that the Alien Contract Labor Law of February 26, 1885, and the various amendments thereto, do not apply to artisans, mechanics or skilled workmen; and

WHEREAS, The decisions of the courts above named are to the effect that only manual, unskilled laborers may be barred when brought here from abroad under contract, and that all others may be admitted; and

WHEREAS, Those who framed the law and presented it to Congress were themselves skilled workmen, and intended that the provisions of the law should apply to all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled; and

WHEREAS It is just as essential that the workman himself, whether skilled or unskilled, should be protected from the competition of alien workmen as it is that the article which he manufactures should be protected; and

WHEREAS, It was intended by the Window Glass Workers' Association, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the other organizations of labor which took part in the agitation that culminated in the passage of the Alien Contract Labor Law, that said law should apply to all kinds of labor, skilled or unskilled, whether performed by the hand alone or by the joint co-operation of hand and brain; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby recommends that Congress immediately enact such amendments to the Alien Contract Labor Law as will make the same effective and afford that same measure of protection to the workman himself as to the article fashioned by his hands.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby calls upon all organizations of labor within the United States to direct their attention to this subject, and for the purpose of securing uniformity of sentiment and action we recommend that the Executive Council meet at Washington as early as convenient for the purpose of preparing and submitting to Congress such amendments to the Immigration Alien Contract Labor and Chinese Exclusion Laws as will be for the best interests of labor in the United States, and that all organizations vitally interested in the matter be requested to have a representative present or submit their views in writing on the matter.

Referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 738, introduced at the last session of Congress, and which will be called up for action at the present session, provides for the creation of an Executive Department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industries, and which shall also have representation in the Cabinet; and



WHEREAS, The fact is now and has for many years been recognized by all the principal commercial bodies and organizations of labor that a department of this kind is essential and necessary for the development and promotion of industries and labor, and as it creates a new Bureau of Manufactures, and will have under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Labor, Immigration, Mines and Mining, and other departments relating to and germane to the industries and labor of the country, it will undoubtedly prove beneficial to labor in general, and tend to advance the industries of the country that we are all interested in; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse and advocate the passage of said bill, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use their best endeavors to have said bill enacted into law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate George Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to organize engineer locals wherever it is possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said board for their faithful work performed, but believing their work on that line has only begun, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing local unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The firms of David Stott Milling Company, Robert Henkel Milling Company and the Joseph Beck Milling Company, of Detroit, Mich., have been placed on the unfair list by the Coopers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Bakers' Unions Nos. 40 and 63, of Detroit, Mich., are allowing the use of their stamp on bread made from the product of these unfair firms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the stamp of the Bakers' Union should not be allowed on bread made from flour manufactured under unfair conditions.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, Coopers' tools are being used in tightening the hoops on loose coeprage packages and the inspecting of coeprage is being done in some breweries by members of the National Union of United Brewery Workers, they (the brewery workers) being protected therein by their national union; and

WHEREAS, This is recognized as a part of the coeprage's trade in all other industries where coeprage's work is performed, and is an unwarranted infringement on the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union in the brewing industry; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, is of the opinion that coeprage work such as tightening hoops and repairing coeprage and all other work done on coeprage requiring the use of coeprage's tools is work that properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union and all men engaged in such work should be members of the Coopers' International Union.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is hereby directed to refrain from striking against members of the Coopers' International Union in breweries, or otherwise working them out and replacing them with unskilled men who do not understand the coeprage business.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That where coeprage's machinery, and particularly hoop-driving machines, are used in breweries, it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor that members of the Coopers' International Union should be employed to perform such work.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Wiedemann Brewing Company, of Newport, Ky., have refused to use union-made coeprage, a committee of Coopers' Union 59, of Cincinnati, O., having endeavored to reach a settlement and sign an agreement; and

WHEREAS, They come in competition with the union brewers of Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., who have signed an agreement with the Cooper's International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled endorse the action of the Central Labor Union, of Louisville, Ky., the Kentucky State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Kenton and Campbell county central body, and the Coopers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union is boycotting three of the worst labor-crushing concerns in the country, namely the Hauser, Brenner & Fath Coeprage Company, the Cincinnati Coeprage Company, and the St. Louis Coeprage Company because they have refused to recognize the Coopers' International Union, and,

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that these three firms, with their cheap child labor, have brought ruin to the coeprage trade, and,

WHEREAS, We realize that they will never recognize organized labor, unless compelled to; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Coopers' International Union, in declaring the above-mentioned firms on the unfair list.

Referred to the Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate D. H. Howell:

WHEREAS, The right of direct legislation is one of the leading political demands of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, We can never hope to acquire this right as long as we continue to divide our strength at the ballot box; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., as an organization, take such steps as are necessary to go into the next national campaign with this single demand, upon which all lovers of freedom and justice can stand.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate J. A. Gadsden:

WHEREAS, Having the right granted to me by Federal Labor Union 8508 of Charleston, S. C., and as there is much dissatisfaction as to organizers in Charleston, for they are all of a trade union and not of a federal labor union, and instruction received from organizers who are members of a trade union not having the right to federal labor-union secrecy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all organizers of federal labor unions shall be members of federal labor unions, and if there are no organizers in that city or the vicinity of the federal labor union, where a federal labor union is to be organized, then the Executive Council shall be notified at once, and the council shall notify the nearest federal labor union organizer.

RESOLVED, That all pass-word instruction for federal labor unions be sent to the secretary of each federal labor union.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 72.—By Delegate Ed Rosenberg:

WHEREAS, It is evident from the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer that the local central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor have greatly aided in the growth of the trade union movement; and

WHEREAS, Article XII of the constitution of the Federation denies chartered local central bodies representation at the conventions of the Federation if they retain unions who refuse to affiliate with their national or international unions; and

WHEREAS, In many cities there still are a large number of locals of national and international unions that keep aloof from chartered local central bodies affiliating with local bodies who often pretend to be central bodies, thereby retarding the work of chartered local central bodies; and

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution provides that the national and international unions shall instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies, a provision honored more in the breach than in the observance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Federation shall request chartered local central bodies to forward to him, from time to time, the names of locals of national and international unions also of locals chartered direct by the Federation, not affiliated with chartered local central bodies. The Secretary, then, upon receipt of such data, to call the attention of the respective national and international unions to Section 2, Article XII, requesting them to instruct such non-affiliated

locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies.

Referred to the Committee on Local or Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 7295, of Knoxville, Tenn., has for the last nine months carried on a systematic boycott on Knoxville Woolen Mills and has succeeded in taking away nearly two-thirds of its immense trade; and

WHEREAS, The boycott was put on for good reasons by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after due investigation; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 7295 has received no aid, financial or otherwise, from the American Federation of Labor, but has had to depend on its own resources, the Central Labor Union of East Tennessee, and such sums as were donated by the well-disposed unions of all trades, and as a victory in the mills of South is of great importance to labor everywhere; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That we sustain said union in its fight, both financially and otherwise, to the extent found to be required, on investigation by the Executive Council, to bring the fight to a successful end.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

RESOLVED, That the city of Knoxville, Tenn., a city of over 40,000 population, be given an organizer who resides in the city.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75.—By Delegate Peter Smith:

The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods beg leave to submit the following resolution, and ask for adoption of same:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, an international organization, chartered under the American Federation of Labor, have endeavored to more fully unionize the leather workers on horse goods employed by the United States Government at the arsenal in Rock Island, Ill., and other places, but have been unsuccessful on account of apathy on the part of the Government officials having in charge the departments in which leather workers on horse goods are employed; and

WHEREAS, The workmen are at variance with each other, thus affecting the good will, harmony and social conditions of the men employed; and

WHEREAS, By unionizing the shops we believe that the present conditions will be improved, and a feeling of harmony and fellowship prevail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee to wait upon the proper Government officials, and use their best efforts to have the department employing leather workers on horse goods unionized under the international organization known as the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76.—By Delegates E. E. Oakes and Oliver Green:

WHEREAS, There has been a resolution offered to the effect that all Federals be compelled to recognize the working cards of all trades on work controlled by said Federal Unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention, in regular session assembled, that all other trades be and are hereby commanded to recognize the working cards of all Federal unions on any line of work under control of any trade union whatsoever.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Grievance Committee appointed at the nineteenth session of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, in reporting on Resolution No. 38, which was introduced by Delegate O'Connell, in its recommendation most emphatically said that "with a view to settling the dispute once and for all that existed between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union, a committee of arbitration should be appointed by each of the parties to the dispute, who would act in conjunction with a third committee of three disinterested trade unionists by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; this committee to have authority to give the dispute the fullest possible consideration and investigation." This was adopted by the convention. And

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor and the International Association of Machinists, in strict compliance with the action taken by the said Nineteenth Session of the American Federation of Labor, appointed committees to take the necessary action, and up to the present the International Typographical Union has refused to appoint a committee or in any way act in accordance with the dictum expressed by this body at its last session; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor put itself on record as to whether it stands for trade autonomy or not, and without equivocation or evasion say whether a man shall or shall not belong to the union of his craft, irrespective of where he is employed, and that it does here and now settle for once and all this dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union; and that it demands the immediate transfer of such machinists as are at present members of the International Typographical Union to the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union is hereby instructed to comply with the decision of this body within the period of ninety (90) days, or stand suspended from the A. F. of L. until this decision is complied with.

Referred to the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 90, of Philadelphia, Pa., has certain members on strike against the firm of Hawthorne & She-

ble, manufacturers of phonograph horns, who discharged a committee of their men for asking for an increase in wages; and

WHEREAS, The said strike has the endorsement of the Metal Polishers of North America and of the United Labor League of Philadelphia; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the said firm of Hawthorne & Sheble upon the "unfair" list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, The shoe lasters employed by P. T. Hallahan, who has three shoe stores and one shoe factory in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., are on strike for the right to organize and for increased wages; and

WHEREAS, The United Labor League has investigated this strike and has given it its approval by passing a boycott against the firm in question; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place P. T. Hallahan, shoe manufacturer and shoe retailer, of Philadelphia, Pa. upon the "unfair" list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 80.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, The trend of organization today is toward trade autonomy, and

WHEREAS, The paper hanging trade has been, and is, by right recognized as a legitimate and distinct craft of itself; therefore, be it and it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor grants to the National Paperhangers Protective and Beneficial Association of America a charter as a national organization.

Referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 81.—By Delegate John B. Lennon:

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby requested to make a special effort to start a local union of custom tailors, affiliated with the Journeymen Tailors Union of America; and

RESOLVED, That central bodies and organizers be and are hereby instructed to use all the influence possible to induce independent local unions of custom tailors to affiliate with the International Union of the Craft.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 82.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, The constitution now reads: "The convention will meet annually at 10 a.m. the first Thursday after the first Monday;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention of the American Federation of Labor open the first Monday in December, and said constitution to read: "Article III, Section 1, page 4, 'The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m. on the first Monday in December at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.'"

Referred to the Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate Harry D. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are attempting to compel members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to relinquish their membership in said society and join the brotherhood in localities where the Amalgamated has no branch; be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is hereby ordered to instruct its locals that the card of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners entitles the bearer to work on all buildings and in all mills within the jurisdiction of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

The following cablegram, invitation and communications were read:

Federation of Labor Congention, Music Hall, Louisville, Ky.:

British Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee sends hearty fraternal greetings.

WOODS.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.:

The Ohio Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Newark, Ohio, sends fraternal greeting.

AUGUST SMITH, President.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Chairman American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that we welcome the representatives of united labor to our city, and beg to extend an invitation to you and your delegates to attend the Friday evening performance at our theatre.

The badges of the delegates will be recognized at the doors, and we shall endeavor to the best of our ability to make the evening a very pleasant one for you.

Sincerely trusting that your convention will be a most successful one, we beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

WHALLEN BROS.

On motion the invitation was accepted with thanks of convention.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, Nov. 29, 1900.  
Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, to extend to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor a warm invitation to hold their annual convention for 1901 in this city.

To refer to the beauties of Toronto, and to its varied attractions as a convention city, might be considered as egotistical on my part. They are, I have no doubt, well known to many of you, and need not, therefore, be here enumerated by me. I may say, however, that Toronto has always been a convention city, that its very name signifies "a place of meeting," and that we are always glad to welcome our American cousins, and to do our best to make them feel at home during their sojourn among us.

To your Canadian members our welcome shall be no less cordial, and to them we look to pilot your worthy organization to Toronto in 1901.

Assuring you of a hearty welcome, in the full confidence that you will have nothing to regret should you decide to honor us with your presence next year, I am,

Yours very truly,  
E. A. MACDONALD, Mayor.

The following communication from the Free Public Employment Bureau of Cleveland, Ohio, was read on motion of Delegate Beinke:

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7, 1900.

To the American Federation of Labor in Louisville, Ky., in Convention assembled, Greeting:

Brethren: While it is my desire to meet with you and present to you certain recommendations in behalf of the toiling masses, conditions have arisen which may make my attendance impossible, and I therefore have taken the liberty to entrust to Brother Gompers to lay before you my ideas relative to the work I am so deeply interested in.

For many years there have been in operation in every city in this country, (as well as in other countries) under the alluring cognomen of employment bureaus, certain offices conducted by unscrupulous sharks and thieves for the ostensible purpose of securing employment for the unemployed and needy. While I do not wish to be understood that all managers or proprietors of so-called employment bureaus are crooks, it is a matter of fact established by police records that the majority are transients, traveling from city to city for the purpose of catching the unwary.

The poor unfortunates who are in need of work are lured to these dens by glaring and promising advertisements in the daily press, and the beguiling operator will tell them that a large number of good paying positions are awaiting them, provided they drop from \$2.00 to \$5.00 in the always open palm of the procurer. Often without friends to advise with, often desperate through unsuccessful search for work, the unwary will hand over their last dollar or pawn some valuables and pay to the polite "lady" or "gentleman" the required amount for a position.

The usual *modus operandi* then is to send the victim to a place where a position was open, "but had just been filled" before the duped applicant arrived, and he is "out" the money paid to the employment bureau. These vampires operated to such an extent in all large cities that not only the attention of the police, but also that of the people at large was attracted to such an extent to prevail upon various legislatures to establish free public employment bureaus, where the unfortunate unemployed may secure work or such assistance as may lead to secure employment for them.

These free employment bureaus are under direct supervision of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and while labor statistic bureaus exist in almost every state, free employment offices have so far only been established in Ohio, Illinois, and probably two or three other States.

It may here be stated that the establishment of State bureaus of labor statistics and free employment offices is a direct concession to organized labor, and the first demand for such bureaus was made by workmen at a labor congress in Cleveland in 1867, and the first bureau established in Massachusetts in 1869.

The eight hour agitation and the evils known to exist among women and children were factors which induced the establishment of this bureau. After this, Pennsylvania established a bureau in 1872, Connecticut in 1873 (abolished in 1875 and again established in 1885), Kentucky in 1876. Ohio in 1877, New Jersey in 1878, and Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Kansas, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Colorado, North Carolina, Maine, Minnesota, West Virginia, North Dakota, Tennessee, Montana, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Washington soon followed. South Dakota and Utah, who also established bureaus, have since abolished them.

The establishment of these bureaus led Congress to create the department of labor as a national institution. In most States the chief of the bureau is appointed by the governor, who again appoints his subordinates, usually for a term of two years, as in Ohio. These chiefs are known as the commissioners of labor statistics; but in some States, as in Nebraska, the governor is chief *ex-officio*, with a deputy to perform the duties of the office. The Chief of the National Bureau, at present Carroll D. Wright, is appointed by the President for a term of four years.

All these bureaus are of importance to organized labor and in carrying out their work they have considerable power accorded them by law. They may send for papers, administer oaths, require the giving of testimony, investigate papers and records, and in this manner secure for the public at large important information as to capitalization of corporations, wages paid to laborers and mechanics, number of laborers, mechanics and office help employed, value of material used, value of manufactured articles, amount of wages paid managers, office help, number of females employed, etc., etc. All this information is of benefit to the public, inasmuch as it is a true reflector of the social condition of these states and communities, and foreign governments have seen the wisdom of these institutions by creating similar bureaus, modeled after those in our country.

But while today there are in existence labor bureaus in thirty-three states and one national bureau, the free employment bureaus are in many states unheard of, and their good work is not known. To show of what importance they are to the laboring men and women in large cities, allow me to state that in this city, in 1899, 409 men and 1,051 women secured work through the Free employment Office without the expenditure of one cent on their part. What a harvest these 1,460 applicants would have been for the wily operator of an employment bureau! And the total for the offices in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton for 1899 is as follows: Positions secured for males, 5,058; for females, 9,931; a total of 14,989. An average charge of \$3 from every applicant who secured work would have enriched the coffers of the "charitable" (?) employment agencies in this State to the amount of \$44,967, or in other words, the State of Ohio, through its free employment offices, the expenses of maintenance of which are comparatively small, has saved the poor, unemployed men and women the above amount.

In consideration of these facts, dear brethren, I consider it my duty to recommend that

you, as representatives of the great army of union laborers, employed as well as unemployed, take such action as would make it imperative on every State and local organization affiliated to use their influence and demand of the respective legislative bodies of all States where so far no free employment offices exist, the enactment of necessary legislation for their creation. It can and will be done if the mighty voice of the toiler demands it. It is for the protection of our fellow laborers, of strangers seeking employment in strange cities, it is for the protection of innocent men and women, who are easily beguiled by the ever hungry sharks, who are after their last dollar without consideration for the future of their prey.

To further protect the unemployed, I suggest that the convention instruct its delegates, and through them, State and local organizations to demand such legislation as will tend to wipe out these fake institutions known as employment agencies, which may and can be brought about through a heavy tax or license levy. As stated before, a majority of the operators of these bureaus are transients, without any fixed place of abode. They open their agency, advertise, gather in the blood money, and then depart to another city to work the same game. There is no question but what free State employment offices, in addition to those of charitable institutions, are wholly sufficient to meet all necessities, and the "pay offices," who usually rob the seekers after work should be wiped out.

Resolutions adopted for the carrying out of the foregoing suggestion will make this convention a memorable one, and I am positive that such resolutions and instructions to local unions will bear fruit and it will be a blessing to the unemployed by securing work for them without fleeing them of their last pennies.

Hoping that the convention in its wisdom will deem it to the advantage of our fellow men to carry into effect these recommendations, I remain,

J. K. VICHA,  
Superintendent Cleveland Free Public Employment Office.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions, Mayor's Office, City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1900.

To Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: Understanding that there is to be held soon the annual convention of your association, I desire to call your attention to Niagara Falls as a convention city.

You will probably decide at this meeting where your next convention will be held, and I desire to say that we have here ample hotel capacity to take the best of care of you at rates ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day.

There is surely no place where the members and their friends can be better amused, outside of convention hours, than at Niagara Falls, and I trust that our city may be seriously considered by you as the place for holding your next meeting.

I enclose you under separate cover some circular matter showing the advantages of Niagara Falls as a convention city, and would be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may desire, and I cordially extend to your Association the freedom of the city.

Respectfully yours,  
M. B. BUTLER, Mayor.  
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1900.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: Supplementing the invitation of the city of Niagara Falls to hold your convention in that city, would say that the New York State Reservation is open and free to the association and their friends, and the commissioners have always endeavored to make the large park comprising this reservation attractive and convenient for all visitors to this city, and with this end in view the State has expended large sums to make the park and surrounding points of interest attractive to visitors from all parts of the United States.

Any information regarding visiting Niagara

the commissioners or their secretary will be glad to give you and hope that you may be able to hold your next meeting here, and enjoy the beautiful natural scenery as well as the mechanical interests, which are many.

Very respectfully yours,  
ALEX. J. PORTER, Commissioner.

In order to enable the committees to consider and act upon the resolutions referred to them, the rules were suspended on motion, and the convention adjourned at 11 a.m., to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

### THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 o'clock. Roll call was taken.

Absentees.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fischer, Thomas, O'Brien (John R.), Byrne, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Barrett, Keefe, Barter, Warner (Geo. H.), Call, Sherman, Miller (Owen), Bowman, Holman, Perham, Hart, McCracken, Schmelkel, McKernan, Huebner, Howell, Moore, Donnelly, MacDonagh, Urick, Blake, Wheeler, Rutledge, Jordan, Miller (John D.), Nash, Reid, Hill, Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Taylor, Martin, Eller, Carter, LaBlonde, Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Troutman, Craig, Lamb, Donaldson, Davie, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn.

Delegate Gers moved that reading of minutes be dispensed with. Adopted.

Delegate Kidd moved to reconsider the report of the Committee on Credentials on the protest of the United Garment Workers vs. the Chicago Federation of Labor, adopted yesterday. <sup>11:15</sup>

Motion to reconsider was adopted. In favor, 80; against, 38.

Delegate Kidd then moved to amend the report of the Committee on Credentials as follows: By adding after the word "seated," "and recommending that the Chicago Federation of Labor and other city and state central labor organizations be instructed to expel, before June 1, 1901, every dual and seceding organization connected therewith, or their charter be revoked."

Delegate Rosenberg raised the point of order that that part of the amendment of Delegate Kidd in reference to other city and state central organizations, to be out of order.

President Gompers declared the point of order in reference to all organizations outside of Chicago Federation of Labor to be in order.

Delegate Driscoll offered an amendment to the amendment to strike out "June," in the amendment of Delegate Kidd, and insert "March."

After some debate by Delegates Henry, Reichers, Braunschweig, Lennon, Heilbronn, Groshans, Boland and Kidd, Delegate O'Connor moved the previous question, which was agreed to. The amendment of Delegate Kidd, to strike out "thirty days," and insert "June 1, 1901," was adopted. In favor, 86; against, 48.

The report of the Committee on Credentials as amended was then adopted.

The following communication was received:

22 Willow Street,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1900.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Brother President and Brethren Delegates—Comrades: As a representative by special mandate from the Federacion Libre of the workmen of Porto Rico, in San Juan (Cruz 43), I herewith send you their most hearty greeting and fraternal salute, expressing their sincere wishes that your deliberations may result in improving essentially the condition of all producers and proletarians in the United States and its possessions.

The Federacion Libre of Porto Rico could not be represented in your convention, as it is not yet affiliated with the A. F. of L., notwithstanding permit me to submit to you an ardent supplication on behalf of the unfortunate organized workmen of Porto Rico, asking you to adopt some resolution in favor of my comrades in that island.

We desire that you should grant us these three favors:



1. Recommend to and influence in a decisive manner the public authorities, to see to it that the workmen of Porto Rico be accorded full freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and free speech. The laws made by the Chamber of Representatives in Porto Rico provide for a representative in Congress and a delegate who may speak to President McKinley. But, would it not be far more generous and just that these laws be at least enforced in an equal manner for all, or that they be like the laws for the American nation, and not, as they are at present, like the old Spanish laws still prevailing in Porto Rico?

2. Recommend to the organizations of carpenters, bricklayers, painters and cigarmakers and tobacco workers in the United States to have their constitutions translated into Spanish, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for purposes of organizing and agitating among the workmen of Porto Rico, that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

3. Recommend to the organizations here mentioned to appoint a joint commission to visit Porto Rico for the purpose of investigating the conditions of labor in that island, and also to organize the 15,000 skilled workmen who will, I am certain, be glad to join the A. F. of L.

If you will kindly make these three recommendations you will, thereby, show your sentiments of solidarity with the workmen of Porto Rico, who are suffering immensely from brutal oppression, who are kicked and cuffed and imprisoned without any cause whatsoever, without being able to defend themselves against their oppressors.

I beseech you to extend your fraternal hands to my fellow countrymen in the unfortunate island of Porto Rico. They are willing to be under American laws; they only ask for just and equal treatment, and they will share with you your success as well as your defeats in the fight for better social and economic conditions.

Fraternally yours,

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,

Delegate of the Federacion Libre of Porto Rico.

Delegate Lennon moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Resolutions. Delegate Richardson amended to refer the communication from Porto Rico to a special committee.

Delegate Richardson's amendment was adopted. In favor, 81; against, 23.

The following telegrams were read:

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

Samuel Gompers, Louisville, Ky.:

The National W. C. T. U. in convention assembled in Washington, D. C., send to the A. F. of L. Convention hearty greetings. We are studying how to promote the labor cause, and look to you for co-operation in abolishing the liquor traffic.

COMMITTEE.

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

President Gompers, American Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.:

The Washington Board of Trade extends

to the American Federation of Labor a hearty invitation to hold its next annual convention at the National Capital. A great organization such as yours should need no urging when an attractive opportunity is afforded to visit the home of all Americans.

Much good will, many courtesies, and the freedom of the District of Columbia await you.

GEORGE H. HARRIES,  
Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1900.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.:

San Francisco Labor Council greets American Federation of Labor, and urges emphatic action against Shipping Subsidy Bill, Compulsory Arbitration and Enforced Labor of Porto Ricans in Hawaii.

A. DIJEAU, Secretary Pro Tem.

The following communications were read:

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6, 1900.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir: The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, in behalf of organized labor of the banner city of the great Northwest, desires to extend a most cordial invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next regular convention in the city of Minneapolis, Minn.

Hoping you will place the name of this city as one of the foremost candidates,

We are, respectfully,

JOHN O'DONNELL,

President Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council.

FRANK BOREEN, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1900.

To the Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, here assembled:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We, the Executive Committee, cordially invite you, personally and as a body, to attend our Workingmen's Rally, to be held at Music Hall, Sunday, December 9, at 2 p.m. We trust you will honor us with your presence.

JOHN KOCH,  
THOMAS REAGAN,  
I. F. JONES,  
C. C. WARDELL,  
H. VOIT,  
CHRIST VOLPERT,  
CHAS. STRAUB,  
JOE MEYER,  
JOHN RODERER,

Executive Committee, Local Union No. 103,

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

President Gompers called Delegate Rosenberg to the Chair, and Second Vice-President Duncan then read the report of the Executive Council:

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Comrades: As your Executive Council, it is our privilege to submit the following report to you relative to the various subjects referred to us for consideration, as well as those matters in which we have taken the ini-

tative, and to submit further to your consideration such suggestions which we deem timely.

The Executive Council has held four meetings—one at the close of the Detroit Convention at that city; one at the headquarters of the A. F. of L., March 19-23; one at Denver, Col., July 16-21, and one in this city, beginning December 4. A full report of the business transacted is kept, and extracts are published in the official columns of the *American Federationist*, all of which should be referred to the proper committee when appointed.

There were submitted through the mails by the President sixty-six different circular letters, containing seventy-seven propositions and questions to be decided upon by vote, also transmitted through the mails and by telegraph.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth and Mr. George Chance, (now deceased), were directed to proceed to the capital at once, to prosecute the work in order to secure the passage of the labor bills which we proposed, and in which we were interested, and to prevent legislation hostile or inimical to the interests of the workers.

During the sessions of Congress Mr. Chance became very enfeebled, owing to the strenuousness of the work devolving upon him as a member of the Legislative Committee; and, realizing the necessity for Mr. Furuseth to have additional assistance we appointed Mr. Thomas F. Tracy to aid the committee already appointed. It is with the deepest regret we are compelled to report the death of our veteran, faithful and honest fellow-unionist, Mr. George Chance. His death occurred while our Executive Council was in session in Denver; and Mr. P. J. McGuire, First Vice President, having been detained in Philadelphia, we telegraphically requested him to officially represent our organization in the funeral ceremonies of our deceased distinguished brother-worker.

#### CHICAGO NEWS AND RECORD.

The application to place the Chicago *News and Record* upon the unfair list was taken up and a full hearing had. A committee, consisting of President Gompers, Vice President Kidd and Treasurer Lennon, was appointed to make an investigation of the matter in dispute at Chicago, and to endeavor to effect an adjustment. The committee reported that they had a conference with the representatives of all the trade unions involved or interested, and then with the Publishers' Association. The Proprietor of the *News and Record* declined to consider the matter as an individual. Two conferences were held with the Newspaper-Publishers' Association in January. They declined to discuss the question of effecting a settlement until after the Executive Council had determined upon approving or disapproving the application pending. Desirous of proceeding in the matter, the committee of the A. F. of L. followed that course, and submitted its report to the Executive Council at its meeting March 22, upon which the Executive Council adopted the following:

"On the application to place the Chicago *News and the Chicago Record* upon the unfair list, the Executive Council of the American Federation feels it to be its duty to decline to give its endorsement of the same.

"The Council believes that it owes it to all parties in interest to give at least a few reasons

which impelled its members to arrive at this decision:

"There is no escape from the fact that primarily the matter in controversy is the stereotypers strike in the Chicago newspaper offices, and the general agreement that the policy pursued by the stereotypers in regard to that strike was unwise, and that the application to place the Chicago *News and Record* on the unfair list was promoted by the effort to secure fairer consideration for the stereotypers than they have been compelled to bear since the inauguration of their strike.

"During the entire controversy the major portion of the employees of the Chicago *News and Record* have been, and are, members of organized labor—to-wit, members of Typographical Union No. 16, attached to the International Typographical Union.

"The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has lodged a protest with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against the indorsement of the application to place the Chicago *News and the Chicago Record* upon the unfair list.

"In giving the reasons which impel the Executive Council to arrive at this conclusion, we express our desire to be of practical aid to the stereotypers, so that they may have renewed opportunities for employment at their trade; also the worthy purpose of the pressmen to secure the recognition of their union in the *News and Record*, and all other newspaper offices of Chicago. With this purpose in view, we tender the good offices of the Executive Council as the representatives of the labor movement of America to accomplish these much to be desired ends, and to that end a committee of the Executive Council stands ready to act."

In view of the fact that a decision has been rendered by the Executive Council on the *News and Record* matter, President Gompers was directed to re-open correspondence with the purpose of reaching an adjustment of the matters in dispute, and of organizing the yet unorganized branches in the *News and Record*, or any other newspaper office of Chicago. He and Vice President Kidd had two further conferences in the early part of November, lasting nearly seven hours. We were advised that efforts at unionizing these branches were about to be made, and the dispute adjusted. Up to the present time, we are not in a position to report that our desires in this direction have been achieved.

#### PIANO MAKERS' STRIKE.

Upon the request of Mr. Dold, of the Piano Makers Union, President Gompers and Treasurer Lennon, at the time of their visit to Chicago in regard to the *News and Record* and other disputes were authorized to act and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the Piano Workers' strike. An agreement was reached with the manufacturers upon every point insisted upon by Mr. Dold and the other representatives of the Piano Workers Union. After the agreement was made, in accordance with the wishes here stated, through some cause, the Piano Workers refused to abide by its terms. We regret to say that the strike was subsequently lost.

A dispute between the order of Railway Telegraphers and the Colorado & Southern Railroad was referred to Vice President Max Mor-



ris, and we beg to report that arrangements were made with the railway officials for a conference between them and the officers of the Brotherhood with the view of effecting an amicable adjustment.

I. T. U. VS. I. A. M.

Pursuant to instructions, correspondence was opened with the officers of the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists for the purpose of having the subject matter in controversy between these organizations, in regard to the linotype machines was decided by arbitration. The Executive Council selected as its members of the Committee, Messrs. John B. Lennon, Thos. I. Kidd and James Duncan; and the International Association of Machinists appointed Messrs. James O'Connell, D. Douglas Wilson, and Geo. H. Warner. The President of the International Typographical Union declared that he had no power in the premises, but would be compelled to submit the proposition to the convention of that organization. A reply was received from the then President, Samuel B. Donnelly, to the effect that the convention of the I. T. U. had decided that that organization was not in a position to submit its constitution to arbitration. And thus the matter stands.

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

We recommend to Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, a number of members of Congress be appointed on the Committee on Labor, and our requests in this regard were in the main complied with. Our Legislative Committee called attention to the fact that the bills introduced in Congress for the territorial government of Hawaii contained provisions that "all obligations, contracts, rights of action and judgments, existing prior to the taking effect of the bill, shall continue to be effectual as though this act had not been passed." The matter has been more fully covered in President Gompers' report; but we take pleasure in stating that owing to the efforts of our Legislative Committee and of the Executive Council, the provision quoted was eliminated from the bill, and other amendments adopted abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude in the Hawaiian Islands. Credit is due to Senators Pettigrew, Hoar and Tillman for their assistance rendered upon this measure, after their attention was called thereto.

#### MINERS OF SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO.

Inasmuch as the Congressional Committee was making an investigation into the labor troubles in Shoshone County, Idaho, we decided that a special committee should be appointed to present a report upon the matter. The subject is covered in the officers' reports, which have already been submitted. We appropriated the sum of \$250 for the legal defense of the miners of Idaho.

#### GEORGIA CHILD LABOR BILL DEFEATED.

It is with keenest regret that we are compelled to record and report the defeat of the Child Labor bill by the Legislature of Georgia. The bill was formulated by our Georgia Federation of Labor, and urged with eloquence

and persistency, but the power of the factory owners in Georgia was more potent than the yearning cry of the factory children of that state.

Though defeated, it becomes our duty to undertake an agitation for the creation of a healthier public opinion—to arouse the conscience of the people of Georgia, so that when this humane proposition is again introduced, it will be enacted into law, and thus preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of otherwise helpless children.

#### POSTAL CLERKS.

An investigation of the condition of the clerks in the postal service of the country demonstrates the fact that they are denied the benefit of the existing eight-hour law, under the pretense that they are neither workmen, laborers, nor mechanics.

Of course this interpretation is contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, for certainly the arduous and responsible work of the different clerks in the postal service must have a very deleterious effect when the hours of labor are abnormally long. With this, too, is the fact that the post office clerks are, to a very large extent, required to work seven days per week.

We recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and directed to seek to obtain a more liberal interpretation of the eight-hour law, so that it shall apply to the clerks in the postal service; further, that the grievances from which many of them suffer may be allayed.

Complaint was made to us that the eight-hour law was being violated by contractors at Twhee Island, Ga. Proper presentation, together with affidavits, was made to the War Department. The case is of recent occurrence, and an answer has, probably, for that reason, not been received.

#### ORGANIZERS.

Mr. John A. Flett was appointed organizer, permanently, for the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Frank J. Weber was authorized to devote three weeks, as organizer, in the interests of the International Seamen's Union.

Mr. J. D. Pierce was selected as permanent organizer, and placed at the disposal of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and other trades, and is now making an organizing tour in the interests of our fellow-workers on the Pacific Coast.

#### BOTTLETS VS. BREWERS.

A dispute between the Bottlers' Union and the Brewers' Union was adjusted, even though temporarily, by refusal to issue charter to the Bottlers' Union as a National Union, the same to be without prejudice upon future application, should a sufficient number of bona fide unions of bottlers be formed.

#### FIREMEN, ENGINEERS VS. BREWERY WORKERS.

Relative to the dispute between the Firemen, Engineers and the Brewery Workers Unions, a decision was reached, and subsequently added to, so that it reads:

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workers refrain, hereafter, from issuing charters to the Engineers and Firemen; that all such applications should be referred to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Fire-

men, and that the cards of the members of the latter organization should be recognized in the breweries under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workmen, and that the same rules should apply to the Engineers, the effect of which is, that the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen shall refrain from issuing charters to unions composed of brewery engineers or brewery firemen. In the event of applications for charters being received from such unions, then said applications to be referred to the International Union of Steam Engineers or the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. The cards of all members of the two latter organizations shall be recognized by the members of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen; at the same time, the engineers and firemen who are members of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen shall have the right to retain their membership in said organization, and their cards shall be recognized by the Engineers' and Firemen's Unions."

We can not report to you that the organizations have faithfully abided by the decision rendered.

#### GRANITE CUTTERS STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The Granite Cutters' National Union was on strike for the enforcement of the eight-hour day, and a conditional resolution was adopted to levy an assessment, provided that the call be made therefor. Instead of the enforcement of the assessment, the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated in aid of the Granite Cutters' strike.

We are gratified to report that the purpose of the strike, that is, the general enforcement of the eight-hour day in that craft, was crowned with success.

#### STEAM ENGINEERS VS. COAL HOISTING ENGINEERS.

The Steam Engineers' International Union requested the revocation of charter held by the Coal Hoisting Engineers' International Union. The organizations were requested to appoint a committee to arrange a basis of amalgamation, and were promised every assistance by us to accomplish that end. The amalgamation, however, thus far, has not been effected; and we are not aware that any serious effort has been made toward securing that result.

#### CHARTER APPLICATION.

The application for charter for "The Grand Epicurean College" was not granted, and the applicants were referred to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

#### AMERICAN AGENTS.

We directed President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and Mr. Furuseth to make an investigation regarding the American Agents' Association. Mr. Sidener, on behalf of that organization, appeared before the committee, and it was clearly apparent that the association had no *bona fide* existence. In accordance with the instructions of the Detroit convention, the charter held by the so-called American Agents' Association was revoked, and authority given for the issuance of charter, free of cost, to any *bona fide* local of agents then in existence.

#### TEXTILE WORKERS.

Every effort was made to bring about an amalgamation of all unions of textile workers of the country. We can report that a conference of the delegates of each of these organizations will be held in the city of Washington, beginning Monday, December 17.

#### LACEMAKERS' VS. LACE CURTAIN OPERATIVES.

The charter of the Brooklyn Lacemakers' Union No. 8013 was revoked for their unfraternal action toward the Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America, in taking the places of the latter organization who were on strike at Wilkesbarre, Pa. In connection herewith, we can say that there is a movement on foot for the amalgamation of all the lacemakers and lace workers in the national organization named.

#### CIRCULARS TO ORGANIZERS.

In compliance with instructions, we issued a special circular to all organizers, notifying them to give heed to the request for the organization of the workers named in various resolutions adopted by the Detroit convention. It is a matter of great gratification for us to report that the result of the efforts has proven substantial and of great benefit. The figures presented in the report of the President and Secretary indicate the great growth and extension of our movement during the past year, due in no little measure to the effort of the salaried and volunteer organizers of the A. F. of L.

#### NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

Messrs. Gompers and Kidd were directed to have a conference with the general manager of the National Biscuit Co., and Secretary Harzbecker, of the organization in interest, was present. Some progress has been made toward unionizing the various plants under the jurisdiction of the above-named company.

#### CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

Several endeavors to adjust the differences between the Carriage and Wagon Workers' local unions of Washington, D. C., were made, but were hindered through the attitude of the officers of the national organization of that trade.

In connection with the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, we beg to say that the general officers submitted a proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L., and join an organization hostile in every sentiment and purpose to the wage-workers and the trade unions of the country. This proposition was submitted, in spite of the fact that a similar proposition was rejected by the previous convention of the organization. In the circular in which this proposition was submitted to the members, the vilest charges were made against the trade union movement, its officers and its members; and the official journal, instead of containing matter affecting the interests of that craft and its members, was filled with the most unjustifiable and unwarrantable abuse of every one engaged in our movement. President Gompers, by our direction, issued a circular to the local unions, refuting the charges made. Although this

circular letter was issued twenty days after that of the officers of the organization, and many unions had already voted, the proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L. was defeated.

From the most authentic sources, we have every evidence that the members of the organization, generally, are faithful trade unionists, and that the general officers of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union do not represent them. Inasmuch as it has been officially stated that the General Secretary and General Organizer of that organization refuse to continue to serve the organization, and that it has been unofficially, although reliably, communicated to us that these persons propose to divide and destroy the International Union, another circular letter was issued to the locals of Carriage and Wagon Workers, appealing to them to remain loyal to their unions, the International Union and to the American Federation of Labor. We are pleased to say that our information justifies us in affirming that the prompt action taken will prevent the effort to disrupt the organization, and that it will continue to be loyal to the general labor movement of our country.

We recommend that the incoming Executive council be authorized to take such action as may be deemed necessary, to see that the integrity and solidarity of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union are maintained, and that the same will continue in affiliation with the A. F. of L.

#### TRADES' JURISDICTION.

A number of complaints regarding the invasion of the jurisdiction of national and international unions by other nationals and internationals was received; and, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Detroit convention, each union making complaint was notified that it would be necessary for representatives of the organizations in interest to meet and endeavor to effect an adjustment before cognizance of the dispute could, or would, be taken by the Executive Council. We beg to say in connection with this matter that we deplore these questions of jurisdiction which so often arise. It demonstrates, however, the jealous care the officers of each organization have for the interest of the workers committed to their care. Yet, we can not refrain from expressing the belief that, after all, the first consideration should be the fact that the workers are organized within the field of unionism, and are endeavoring to protect themselves and each other.

Exaggerated statements often reach us as to the ruination which threatens organizations by reason of these questions of jurisdiction; and, yet, every organization has gathered great strength in membership, influence and power. The hope is entertained that a fraternal spirit will be manifested by all, and that they will arrive at as near a line of demarkation as it is possible to reach under our constant industrial transitions. For the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., itself, to determine a distinctive line might bring about the very reverse of the desires entertained by the disputants. After all, the best which can be done is to give an expression of opinion, depending upon the common sense and good will of the officers and members of affiliated organizations to yield a willing acquiescence.

#### EXPULSION OF MINERS FROM INDIAN TERRITORY.

A protest was made to the Secretary of the Interior against the expulsion of the representatives of the miners' organization from the Indian Territory. The Secretary of the Interior telegraphed orders for a suspension of the order made by the agency in the Territory, which suspension was subsequently made permanent.

Endorsement was given to an appeal for the better ventilation of mines in the Indian Territory.

At the March session we issued an address to the working people of the country to the following effect:

#### ADDRESS TO LABOR.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity of addressing trade unionists and all unorganized workers, with a view of furthering and extending the principles for which we stand to every section of the country. The experience of the past proves that the steady growth of trade unionism brings greater relief to oppressed, overworked and low-paid wage-earners, male and female, than any other form of relief heretofore advocated in their behalf. The work of organizing into unions the unorganized has progressed more rapidly in the past two years, with more beneficial results, than at any similar previous period in the history of the labor movement. The future calls for our attention; and, in order to take advantage of every opportunity to better the conditions of wage-workers, it is earnestly desired that officers of national, international and local unions give the greatest possible attention, not only to the closer organization of their own crafts, but to assist and encourage their organizers in getting into the ranks of trade unions the unorganized of other branches of employment, however and wherever situated.

"To aid in bringing about the best results, we recommend that May Day, wherever observed, Independence Day and Labor Day be set apart as special dates for public meetings in every city and town where public demonstrations can be made, at which attention should be given to the shorter workday question so that the eight-hour day can be introduced into every trade and calling as the maximum workday throughout North America. Speakers who have studied the principles for which the A. F. of L. stands should be selected for these occasions, to the end that a uniformity of discussion may promote our desired reforms.

"Requests for attention to this subject should be made at the same time to the press and pulpit, so that, by editorial comment and sermons, the good work of labor lectures may be made more effective. The benefits of the shorter workday movement are already apparent in our midst, in the form of more intelligent, better fed and better clad workmen and women; and all reforms for which we stand are now receiving greater attention by the public than at any other previous stage in the development of the labor movement. These benefits have not come about through revolutionary process, but through an evolutionary system sufficiently gradual to give it a deep hold in our progress, and, therefore, so binding that retrogression is balked. This

being true where the shorter workday is now in use makes it the more desirable that another great effort be made for a uniform reduction of the working day to not over eight hours on any calendar day for every trade and calling in the United States and Canada.

"Other subjects of social well-being should also be discussed at meetings held on the dates suggested; for, although there is a universal demand for a uniform eight-hour workday, there are other reforms, of economic, politic, legislative and social nature, which must be advocated and pushed forward side by side with the eight-hour question, and which organized labor, public speakers, preachers and writers can advocate at the same time and in the same manner, so that all acting in concert may produce the best possible results in the interests of the entire people of our country."

#### LABOR COLLEGE.

A proposition was made to endow a labor college in the United States, to be known as Ruskin Hall; the sum of \$20,000 to be contributed by trade unionists and others of Great Britain, for the erection or purchase of a structure and for its maintenance. A delegation, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Bowerman and James Sexton, came to the United States to lay the matter before President Gompers, and through him to the Executive Council. A number of protests both by mail and cable were received, particularly from the Trades Council of London, England. The matter was referred to Vice-President Duncan for investigation and report. Mr. Walter Vrooman, who is the promoter of the project, called at the office of the A. F. of L., and considerable correspondence was had on the subject, and Vice-President Duncan reported as follows:

"I find little foundation for the claim publicly made that the college is founded on money provided for that purpose by the Trade Unions of Great Britain. Ruskin Hall, in England, was founded by Mr. Walter Vrooman, of the United States, who is financially supporting the institution under it is on a paying basis, and nearly all the money provided in starting Ruskin College in Trenton, Mo., has also been provided by Mr. Vrooman. The Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Congress is represented on the governing board of Ruskin Hall, England, and Mr. Vrooman desires to have representatives of the American Federation of Labor on the Trenton College governing board."

Without making any other recommendation upon this subject, we prefer that an opportunity be presented to Mr. Vrooman, who has appeared before our council, to present the matter briefly to the delegates of this convention, and that thereafter the matter be referred to a sub-committee, or to the Executive Council, as the judgment of the convention may determine, to visit Trenton College and to fully report to the next convention on the workings of the institution.

#### CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

In connection with the strike and lockout of the cigarmakers of New York, application was made to levy an assessment. We intended to make a monetary appropriation, and declined to levy an assessment; but a cir-

cumstance arose from which, in the interest of our movement, it was essential to levy an assessment of two cents per member upon all affiliated organizations.

#### CUSTOM CLOTHING WORKERS.

An application was received from the Custom Clothing Makers' Union of America. Inasmuch as the question of jurisdiction arose between that organization and the United Garment Workers, together with the Journeymen Tailors' International Union, it was decided that a conference should be held between representatives of each, for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion advantageous to the trade.

In regard to the dispute between the Plumbers' Association and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters, recommendation was made, by reason of the kindred nature of the trades, that a mutual exchange of cards should be agreed upon.

#### LABOR GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, ETC.

A proposition was submitted by a number of men to organize a "Labor Guarantee Association." The project is an extensive one. Briefly stated, the idea was that a company be formed for the purpose of insuring contractors against loss by strikes, a condition precedent to such a guarantee being given that the contractor shall agree to the union conditions as to wages, hours, and other union rules, and that no guarantee be given or insurance undertaken, unless the contractor had agreed with the organization or organizations of the trades; the presidency of this company to be filled by a representative of the American Federation of Labor. We can find nothing inimical to our cause in the proposition, yet we do not deem it expedient to make any other recommendation than that an advocate of the project, who has made the request, be accorded an opportunity to be briefly heard before the convention.

Another proposition is made to us by the Independence Gold and Copper Mining Company of Utah. It is stated that the mines controlled by the company yield a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. The proposition is to have the company merge into a co-operative concern, eighty thousand shares to be subscribed by organized labor, ten thousand shares to be contributed to the A. F. of L., as an emergency fund, and ten thousand shares were offered to President Gompers outright as a means of administration. The proposition was for the A. F. of L. to select some member as trustee, who would be empowered to cast the vote in the direction of the affairs of the co-operative company. We feel that this matter should receive the attention of this convention to determine upon the course it desires to pursue in regard to it.

The Executive Council deems it its duty to submit all propositions of this nature to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, without recommendation. All documents in connection with this and all other projects involving financial aid or assistance from others than those connected with our movement are at the disposal of any committee the convention may deem fit to select.

## CHICAGO BUILDING TRADES.

The friendly offices of the Executive Council were invoked to bring about a settlement of the gigantic lockout of the Chicago Building Trades. The employers, who were members of an organization known as the Building Contractors Council, stubbornly refused to officially negotiate with any Trades Union representatives. At the Denver meeting of the Executive Council we selected a committee to proceed to Chicago and attempt to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the contending parties. Conferences were held with the officials of the Building Trades Council and the Building Contractors Council, the latter receding from their declared position not to officially receive any representatives of the locked-out men. The contractors were willing to enter into an agreement with representatives of National or International Unions, or representatives of the A. F. of L., but declined to enter into negotiations for an adjustment with representatives of the Chicago Building Trades Council. Of course we declined, as it was beyond our province to enter into any such negotiations. We regret to report that notwithstanding our strenuous efforts to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, we were not successful.

## ST. LOUIS RAILWAY STRIKE.

In the St. Louis Railway strike, the contest had been on too long for our efforts to prove of any avail. We can not but express our indignation against the brutal conduct of a *posse comitatus* in assaulting and killing a number of street railway men who were unarmed, inoffensive and who were returning from a holiday celebration. Both the organization of this posse in St. Louis, as well as its conduct, calls for the reprehension and condemnation of every right-thinking and liberty-loving citizen of our country.

## APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS.

At our Denver meeting, the following appeal to the workers of our country was adopted:

"Throughout our country a struggle is raging between the oppressor and the oppressed, the possessors of wealth and the laborers; concentration of industry and wealth is the order of the day. Everywhere the workers must suffer disastrous results, unless they organize and federate to protect and promote their mutual interest.

"In this combination and concentration of wealth, the possessors permit no sectional or state lines to interfere with their power, and it therefore behoves the toilers, the wealth producers, to unite and federate, regardless of whether they are located East, West, North or South; irrespective of sex, politics, color or Religion. The hope of the workers, the prayer of all our people for justice and right, and the perpetuation of republican institutions, lie in organized labor.

"Recognizing these essential truths, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all wage-workers, of whatever trade or calling, to organize unions where such do not now exist; to join those

already organized; to form unions and international unions of their respective trades and callings, and to affiliate in one common bond of labor upon the broad platform and under the proud banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"Trade unions have shortened the length of the work day and prolonged the life of the workers, as well as raised the wages, lightened toil, fostered education, increased independence, developed manhood, reduced prejudice, cheered the home and fireside, and established fraternity.

"The American Federation of Labor calls upon all the workers to unite, and in that unity to bring about solidarity of the labor movement, thus getting the various sections of the grand army of labor in touch with each other. It urges the greatest freedom of government for all, yet creates a bond of all unions similar to that which obtains between the members of any given union. By organization and education, it places the workers' efforts upon a higher and more effective plane in the economic, social, political and moral fields; it uses all honorable and lawful methods; and while reducing strikes to a minimum, yet, to resist a wrong or to obtain a right, as a last resort, it strikes, and through that method, as well as by legislative and political action, prevents the curtailment of the liberties of a portion of the people for the advancement of another. Though strikes do not always win, even those that are lost at least induce employers to forbear and teach them a lesson not soon forgotten—that labor is the most important factor in production, and is entitled to consideration and consultation regarding the conditions under which labor shall be performed, and thus paving the way to conciliation and preventing disputes.

"In calling upon the workers to unite and federate, we aim to do no one a wrong, but to establish justice for all. To secure this, to protect the rights, liberties and freedom of the working people in our own time and for those who follow, we must be possessed of determination, steadfastness of purpose, practical methods, and perfected organization, the highest form of which is to be had in federation."

## PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

We are gratified to report the amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators into one organization, and we feel that everything within our power was done to aid in bringing about this result, thus eliminating this bitter dispute which has too long stood in the pathway of the progress of the labor movement of our country.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The local unions of Laundry Workers, as well as the local unions of Shirt and Waist Workers, were each desirous of forming a national union of their respective crafts. At our advice and suggestion they formed an international union of the three crafts, under the title of "The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union." The organization, being composed of previously affiliated locals, had little or no funds with which to have its necessary printing done. We appropriated \$100 to the organization for that purpose.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The request of the representatives of the Woman's Suffrage Association was referred to the Legislative Committee, with instructions to give whatever aid possible.

## DELEGATES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Lennon and Pierce, elected delegates by the Detroit convention to the British Trade Union Congress, resigned. The Executive Council was not in session, and through the mail several nominations were made, resulting in the election of Messrs. Hunter and Kent.

## CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE IN TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Your attention is called to a great and unusual contest recently waged in Tampa, Florida. The largest industry there, is that of cigar manufacturing. The Cigar Makers' International Union sent organizers there years ago, and instituted a union. The manufacturers, desiring to avoid the influence of organization upon the craft, fomented prejudice among the Cubans and Spaniards there and organized a rival association, calling it "Resistencia." This organization is in no wise seriously intended to protect the interests of the craft; but, as its name implies, it assists the employer in resisting the extension and influence of the *bona fide* organization of the craft. We can readily understand the justice which is on the side of the Cigarmakers' Union of the International, when nearly every other trade union in Tampa went on sympathetic strike. Those who did not enter it were desirous to do so, but were prevented by the laws of their organizations. We must insist upon the right of the American workers to not only follow the avocation of their trade and calling, but also the right to join a union of their craft allied with the American labor movement.

## AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS VS. BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

The American branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has made complaint against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for unfriendly spirit. Copy of complaint was referred to Secretary McGuire; but, inasmuch, as the complaint was recently received, the matter was not taken up by the Executive Council.

## NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION.

As per instructions, arrangements were made for the copying of the report of the Board of Arbitration and Mediation of the State of New Jersey, which was passed some years ago. The copying has been completed, and it will be published.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

The divisions and differences existing in the labor movement of Louisville were, through the efforts of the Executive Council, adjusted, both central bodies uniting under the old charter, a spirit of fairness having been manifested by both sides to the controversy.

We feel assured that the holding of the convention in this city has contributed much toward the desire of all concerned to save the delegates to this convention the unpleasantness of witnessing division and hostility in the local movement.

## COVINGTON, KY.

In Covington, Ky., the condition of the local movement is exceedingly unsatisfactory, many unions refusing to be represented in the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kenton and Campbell counties, Ky., chartered there, charges and counter-charges being indulged in. We recommend that a committee, or the incoming Executive Council, be authorized to undertake an investigation, and make an effort to unite the labor forces there, and that they be authorized, if necessary, to revoke the charter now held there, or to take such other action as may bring about the best results in the interests of our fellow-unionists of that city.

## NATIONAL LABOR INSTITUTE.

An effort was made by some of our labor friends in Paterson, N. J., to organize a National Labor Institute, and appeals were made to organized labor and others throughout the country for financial contributions for the completion of the project. A number of affiliated organizations made inquiries of our office, and they were advised that any institution proposed to be inaugurated, ostensibly in the interests of labor, and to assume national characteristics and proportions, should receive the approval of the American labor movement; that is, the American Federation of Labor. Correspondence was opened with our friends in Paterson, who called at headquarters of the A. F. of L., and the matter was explained to them fully. After the attitude of our movement toward such and other projects of like character was fully explained, the pledge was given that the Institute would confine itself to its local jurisdiction. We would not refer to this matter in this report, were it not for the fact that various schemes from time to time are undertaken from which the good name of organized labor of the country suffers. While a scheme of a local character may, perhaps, do the local movement some injury, yet we ought to endeavor as effectually as possible to prevent any project being undertaken, or scheme floated, purporting to partake of national jurisdiction or character unless the same has passed the scrutiny and received the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

## WOMAN'S LABEL LEAGUES.

The Women's Label Leagues have grown in large numbers in various localities throughout the country, and are doing excellent service to further the cause of union labor by increasing the demand for union labeled products. Mrs. S. S. Crossfield, who has done excellent work of this character, has traveled, and is now engaged in the work by direction of the A. F. of L. A conference will be held in this city during this convention, composed of the representatives of the organizations issuing union labels, with a view of devising ways and means for more effective work to be done by Mrs. Crossfield and her coadjutors.



## METAL TRADES.

A conference, too, is now being held in this city by the representatives of the different metal trade unions for the formation of a closer alliance between the metal trade unions, which will thus enable them to be in a position to promote the best interests of the various branches of the craft. The employers have organized; and, in order that the best interests of the workers may be protected and promoted, this conference for the formation of an alliance is being effected.

## PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

We regret to be compelled to report that a number of affiliated organizations do not pay per capita tax to the A. F. of L. upon their entire membership. Regardless of how small or large the membership of an affiliated union may be, the non-payment of per capita tax upon all members is an injustice to those organizations which pay upon every member enrolled upon their books. Of course, if there be any rule or law in an organization which does not count the membership unless in absolute good standing there is no desire to in any way interfere with such provision, but it is not just to other organizations, and it is not advantageous to the organization itself. In fact, it is injurious to our general movement to find officers report upon one membership to the A. F. of L. and upon a much larger number in their official reports. Desirous of obviating this unseemly course, we authorized the issuance of a circular to our affiliated unions, requesting them hereafter to make more accurate reports and payments to the A. F. of L. We are pleased to say that to a considerable extent our request has been complied with. In order, however, to avoid any invidious distinctions, we issued the request to all affiliated unions alike.

## BONDS OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Inasmuch as large sums of money pass through the hands of the Secretary, and as a larger sum must necessarily be in his hands to transact the ordinary financial business of the organization, we recommend that his bond be increased to \$2,000; and, further, that the provisions in the constitution be so changed as to allow him to retain in hand the sum of \$2,000.

We also recommend that for the same reason the bond of the Treasurer be increased to \$10,000.

## BOYCOTTS.

The following resolutions, introduced at the Detroit convention, were referred to the Executive Council, and we have found the provisions exceedingly beneficial to our cause and helpful in the performance of our duties, and we recommend that the attention of our affiliated unions be frequently called to them:

RESOLVED, That no boycott shall be indorsed by any Central Labor Union chartered by the American Federation of Labor, unless the local union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the central body for investigation, and every effort at amicable adjustment has been exhausted.

RESOLVED, That no boycott shall be indorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor unless the same has been requested by the National or International Union directly interested, where such a one, exists, or, otherwise, by a Central Labor Union, or by a union chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, where there is no central body, and then only after full investigation, a notification to every organization, local or national, affected, and the exhaustion of every effort at amicable settlement.

RESOLVED, That no boycott inaugurated otherwise than in accordance with these provisions shall be recognized by the Executive Council or the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That no resolution or motion, the intent or effect of which is to declare unfair or to boycott, directly or indirectly, any person, firm or corporation, shall be in order at any convention of the American Federation of Labor, except the matter has been investigated and reported upon by the Executive Council.

## UNFAIR LIST.

The last convention struck all names of companies from the unfair list of the A. F. of L., but without prejudice for an application to replace them thereon. The wisdom and the beneficial results of that resolution have been demonstrated. The organizations made application to replace these concerns upon the unfair list, and the usual course of communicating with the concerns brought forth a large number of adjustments.

The Executive Council approved the applications to place the following named concerns upon the "We-don't-patronize" list of the A. F. of L., and the same are submitted for the indorsement of this convention:

American Cereal Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Coopers' International Union.)

American and Continental Tobacco Companies. (Tobacco Workers' International Union.)

American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Machine and Iron Workers' Union No. 8016.)

The Burden Iron Co., Troy N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

J. V. Blow & Co., Central City, Ky. (Federal Labor Union No. 7390.)

Jacob Beck & Sons, Detroit, Mich. (Central Trades and Labor Council.)

Cameron Mill and Elevator Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Chambers Bros. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Association of Machinists.)

Cudahy Co., Cudahy, Wis. (Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)

Dickerson Hard Rubber Co., Springfield, Mass. (Composition Pressmen's Union No. 7512.)

Detroit Screw Works, Detroit, Mich. (International Union of Allied Metal Mechanics.)

Chicago Freie Presse, Chicago. (International Typographical Union.)

Feister Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Printing Pressmen's Union.)

Holmes Machinery Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (International Association of Machinists.)

Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, Wis. (Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.)



Hudson, Kimberly & Co., Kansas City, Mo. (International Typographical Union.)  
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)  
R. Henkel, Detroit, Mich. (Coopers' International Union.)

Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill. (Chicago Federation of Labor and Elgin Trades Council.)

Knoxville Woollen Mills, Knoxville, Tenn. (Federal Labor Union No. 7453.)

Kingan Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (International Association of Watch Case Engravers.)

Laub & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. (Tanners and Curriers' Union, No. 7480.)

Morely Bros. Saddlery Co., Chicago. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Mt. Vernon Car Mfg. Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill. (Federal Labor Union No. 7358.)

Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., Chicago. (Brickmakers' National Alliance.)

The New York Sun, New York City. (International Typographical Union.)

Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. (International Typographical Union.)

Rock Island Plow Works, Rock Island, Ill. (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.)

Rice & Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass. (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.)

David Scott, Detroit, Mich. (Coopers' International Union.)

Southern Saddlery Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Swift Packing Co., Chicago, Kansas City, E. St. Louis, St. Joseph, Somerville, South Omaha and St. Paul. (Coopers' International Union and Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.)

T. B. Townsend, Brick Co., Zanesville, O. (Trades and Labor Council.)

Providence Telegram, Providence, R. I. (International Typographical Union.)

Trinity River Lumber Co., Leonidas, Tex. (Federal Labor Union No. 8266.)

Carl Upman, New York City. (Cigarmakers' International Union.)

Vose & Son, Boston, Mass. (International Wood Carvers' Association.)

Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (Central Labor Union.)

The following firms, upon the request of the unions in interest, have been taken off the unfair list:

Askew Saddlery Co., Kansas City, Mo. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Aluminum Stopper Co., Baltimore, Md. (International Association of Machinists.)

Charles H. Bushby, McSherrytown, Pa.

Banner Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

Browning, King & Co., New York, N. Y. (United Garment Workers.)

Basshor & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Carr-Lowry Glass Co., Baltimore, Md. (American Flint Glass Workers.)

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers International Union.)

Elevator Milling Co., Springfield, Ill. (Illinois State Branch of Labor.)

Farr & Trefts, Buffalo, N. Y. (Brother-

hood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Fowler Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. (Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

E. F. Glor Cooperae Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

John Griffin Cooperae Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

F. X. Ganter, Baltimore, Md. (Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.)

Abe Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (United Garment Workers.)

Larkin Soap Workers, Buffalo, N. Y. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind. (United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.)

Union Dry Dock Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.)

Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Coopers' International Union.)

#### ORGANIZERS.

We have authorized the appointment of the following salaried organizers during the year:

J. D. Pierce, F. L. McCruder, J. A. Flett, James Leonard, F. J. Weber, Thos. Flynn, W. G. Armstrong, Robert Askew, Rud Benz, Geo. Thompson, C. J. McMorrow, Harvey Schamel, J. J. Magrane, Clinton Simonton, J. H. Murray, C. O. Sherman, W. B. Kissinger, P. J. MacDonagh, John F. Tobin, M. D. Flaherty, W. E. O'Brien, W. H. Winn, Chas. H. Leo, N. P. Geiger, H. W. Smith, J. A. Burket, I. B. Kuhn, H. A. Duke.

They have given services to the A. F. of L. for a period ranging from one month to one year, many of them still being retained. Besides this, ordinary expenses of local organizers have been borne from the funds. Total amount expended for the year for organizing, not including printing and postage, is \$16,399.69.

It is unnecessary for us to even refer to the matters in connection with federal legislation in the interests of our cause, that being already covered by the reports of the President and Legislative Committee.

In addition to providing an organizer for the Dominion of Canada, we have donated the sum of \$200 annually to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, to aid in the work of furthering the cause in the Dominion.

In our meetings, and by correspondence, we have determined upon more than four hundred different topics which have come to us for consideration and action. It has been our constant aim to endeavor to perform the best possible service in the interests of our fellow-workers; and we feel more than gratified that the efforts of all of us, aye, every one, whether in office or in the ranks, have been so directed that we can discern the advantages which have come to us in greater organization, larger membership, more character, manhood and independence; larger perceptions of labor's rights, and more persistent and determined effort to attain them. The vantage ground gained should impel us all to greater efforts for the future. Our work can never be done, our duties never fulfilled. The duty of man is to work; and not only to work, but to make his life, and the lives dependent upon him, brighter and happier, and to make the struggle for those who are to follow a lighter burden to bear.

Feeling confident that we have endeavored to perform our duties to the best of our ability and to the advantage of our fellows, we submit this report to your earnest and critical consideration.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JAS. O'CONNELL,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
MAX MORRIS,  
THOS. J. KIDD,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
FRANK MORRISON,  
Executive Council.

The Chair referred the report of the Executive Council to the proper committee.

Committee on Treasurer's Report submitted the following through Delegate Engel:

To the Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Treasurer's Report, after a careful examination of the treasurer's report, find the same to be correct, and recommend the same for adoption.

Respectfully submitted, Committee,

FRED J. KNEELAND, Chairman,  
CHAS. F. GEBELEIN,  
JOSEPH H. HEILBRONN,  
JOSEPH H. SCHIEKEL,  
ANTON J. ENGEL, Secretary.

Report adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Agard, of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, There prevails a rule in the War and Navy Departments of the United States, whereby machinists employed by the navy yards and arsenals are classified into several classes, in accordance with which classes several rates of wages are paid to machinists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist the International Association of Machinists in an effort to bring about a change in the department rules, to the end that there shall be only one class under which machinists are employed, who shall receive the standard rate of wages.

Committee reported favorably.

Report adopted.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

Resolution amended, by striking out the word "this," in the second line of the first resolved, and inserting "such an," and by striking out "be and hereby," in the first and second lines of the second resolved, so as to read as follows:

WHEREAS, It is understood that Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the unfair Los Angeles Times, and an avowed enemy of organized labor, is a candidate for the portfolio of Secretary of War; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Louisville, Ky., protest against the recogni-

tion of such an unfair employer; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor are instructed to use every effort at their command to prevent the appointment of Harrison Gray Otis as Secretary of War, or to any other Cabinet or public position.

The committee reports favorably upon Resolution No. 22 as amended.

Delegate Lynch spoke in favor of the resolution, and requested the delegates to have affiliated unions and central bodies pass similar anti-Otis resolutions, and forward them to President McKinley.

Delegate Rosenberg stated that Otis was an arch enemy of organized labor.

Delegate Westoby favored resolution.

Resolution No. 22 was adopted, as reported.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke, and Frank Morrison:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor believes that:

(1) The voters of each state ought to have the power to submit constitutional amendments by petition to the referendum.

(2) That the right of people to change their constitution and enact laws, by petition and vote, is a clear, unquestionable and vital right, which must be attained before any reform of present conditions is possible.

(3) That the present monopoly of the law-making business by the Legislatures of the various states is the source of all the forms of monopoly that oppress labor and rob the public.

Therefore, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in each state is hereby instructed to petition the Legislature for a change in the Constitution, providing for the submission to the people of constitutional amendments on petition of voters.

And the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to ask for a like amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Committee report favorably.

Delegate Lennon amended to strike out, in paragraph 2, all after the word "right."

Amendment agreed to.

Resolution No. 24, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 26.—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, Many unions formed and known as Federal Labor Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, carry the card of said Federal Labor unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated National or International bodies respect and recognize cards of Federal Labor Unions, and give same support as given local unions with their National or International Unions.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Furuseth offered the following amendment: After the word "Union," on line three in the resolution, insert the words "working at some other craft," and on same line, after the word "support," the words "whenever or wherever there is no local or national of the craft in that vicinity."

Delegate Kidd offered the following amendment: Add after the word "Unions," last

line, the following: "Provided, such recognition does not conflict with the laws of National or International Unions."

Delegates Hart, Furuseth, Seikman, Pratt, Green and Henry took part in the debate. Pending discussion, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention was declared adjourned until 2 p.m.

### THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p.m., with President Compers in the chair.

On roll call the following absentees were noted:

Absentees.—Sherman, Bowman, Mahon, Dolphin, Hart, McCracken, Huebner, Jarrett, Urick, Blake, Wheeler, Fahey, Kleffner, Jordan, Miller, Nash, Reid, Hill, Brophy, Harvey, Weber, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Smith, Martin, Boland, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, J. M. Hill, Troutman, Lamb, Donaldson, Turner, Cosgrove, Mason, Harron, Olson, Kuhn.

Upon motion the minutes of the morning session were dispensed with.

The special order being the presentation of the fraternal delegates to the convention, President Compers in a few well chosen remarks presented Delegate John Weir, of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke in part, as follows:

"Allow me to assure you of the ardent good wishes and kindly feeling of the members of the British Trades Congress. I am pleased to find that in the past year there has been a considerable growth in trades unionism in America. I have no doubt that the seeds sown will produce a greater membership in the next year than it has in the one just closing. We, in Great Britain, are in a similar position to yourselves. During past years we have passed through struggles and have suffered some failures, but they have been failures for the moment only. We have had strikes and we have had difficulties in our own ranks, but the difficulties, I am glad to tell you, are rapidly passing away. The bitterness has gradually worn out, but during the past year the opposing parties have come together by resolution and by action, and are now united in the interest of the workingmen. There is now a brighter and happier future for trades unionism in Great Britain than ever before. The branch I represent is that of mining. The conditions have been very pleasant in the past few years, and they are bound to continue for some time to come. The British

miners never stood in an attitude of strength greater than they do today. Conciliation boards were established in 1893. Scottish miners attempted to establish a similar board in 1894, but they were weak and had to give it up. Wales, in 1895, tried to break through the sliding scale, and make a similar condition, but had to give it up. In England the wages are 80 per cent above the 1888 basis, and they will have to remain so for three years. There are evident signs of a falling off of industry and it may be that some of the operators may incline to reduce our wages when the agreement is over, but we have not exacted from our employers our full pound of flesh and they are not in a position to ask of us a reduction. There may be some friction if they attempt it, but I hope they will not. We have been trying to get an eight hour law through. Our position is that we consider that eight hours, or six and one-half, or seven and one-half hours, is sufficient for a man; it is sufficient for a boy, and not eleven hours, as the boys are now called upon to work. I have two boys, and I would willingly put one and one-half or two hours more on my work in order to have it taken off the day of my boys. An eight hour day is practically in operation, but we want the stamp of legislation on it, so that unscrupulous employers can not take it from us. It is only in maintaining your organization and your attitude of being ready for war and you will never have to fight—that you will be able always to maintain your lights."

President Compers then introduced Fraternal Delegate Pete Curran of the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"We feel just as much at home in addressing the convention as in speaking to our own people in London and Scotland. We are enjoying great prosperity in England at present. But I am sorry to say that from the statistics it looks very much as though we are bordering on one of our periods of depression. It will take all our strength to maintain through this depression the concessions we have extracted from our employers in regard to wages and to hours of labor. I hope that the next two delegates who come to your convention will be able to announce that in England there is only one federation combining all the

labor interests. We have at last been able to establish a federation which is the strongest labor organization which has ever been known in England. There are a number of societies which have not joined us, but throughout the United Kingdom there is a general sympathetic movement toward affiliating with our organization. Wherever the worker is economically enslaved the conditions are the same. You have your uncrowned millionaires. We have ours, crowned and uncrowned. Whether monarchical or republican government prevails and poverty and misery reign among the workers the government remains the same. But in the old and new there is a bright future. We must never rest until we annihilate the principles that create the crowned and uncrowned millionaires and monopolies. The colored man over here has a mind and a right to live by union methods. If he wants to come in, let him in. It was said half a century ago, 'Workers of the world, unite.' And today we reiterate that sentiment, 'Workers of the world, unite.'

President Gompers then introduced Fraternal Delegate David A. Carey of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, who, in part, spoke as follows:

"The Canadians are a people separate and apart from those of the United States, but through the medium of the trade unions they all are now a united people. The Canadians not only have secured better conditions, such as increases in wages and the shortening of hours, but they have entered into the political field and have secured the establishment of a Bureau of Labor in the person of a Minister of Labor and have a representative of labor whose duty it was to see that all those who are working on government work receive a fair wage. The memberships of the Trade Unions have increased beyond every expectation during the past year, and it is all due to the fact of the American Federation of Labor placing a Canadian organizer in the field. I understand that the success has been of such a character that the A. F. of L. had instructed him to go forth in the Province of Quebec among the French people, and he was of the opinion that the result of his efforts in that Province would be greater than that in the Province of Ontario. The people of Canada have as great freedom as any other country in the world. I appreciate all that has been done to uplift our people, and they appreciated what has been done for them. It is true that there was a time when there were some who wished to disrupt the International Unions, but their efforts resulted in their own stultification and created a stronger bond between the workers. I see the dawn of a brighter day for the people who live in the land that God has given them."

President Gompers responded, in part, as follows:

It is a splendid tribute, when three workmen, whose only education has been in the factory, the mine and the gas house, can stand on the floor of this convention hall, and deliver such addresses as those to which we have just listened. We can see what is going on in the trend of events and what deviltry is in the minds of the crowned and uncrowned monopolists. We are not unmindful of what is

going on in the East. We know that it may open the flood gates for the torrent by which our civilization may be overrun. Those can only maintain our present manhood who shall declare with perfectly united front that no powers that be shall open those sluice gates to overwhelm us. We have no platform further than as plain men and women who are doing our best to pave the way for those who are to come after us. No matter what comes, I have an abiding faith in the workers of America to stand up and face the conditions that confront them. I will say no more than that you are one of us, boys, our brothers. I hope you will have a safe journey home. I thank you."

President Gompers then presented Fraternal Delegates Weir, Curran and Carey, each, with a gold eight hour badge.

The following communication was received: To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: The Central Labor Union, of this city extends a hearty welcome to the "Visiting Delegates" and their friends to attend a grand smoker and banquet at this hall this evening, given in their honor, at 9 o'clock p. m. Just a taste of Kentucky's boasted hospitality that fleeting years will ne'er efface.

Respectfully,

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE  
Louisville Central Labor Union.

Upon motion the invitation was accepted.

Delegate Duncan moved that the privilege of the floor be now granted to Mr. Walter Vrooman, representing the Ruskin College, of Trenton, Mo.

Walter Vrooman, of Kansas City, who raised \$20,000 for Ruskin Hall in Trenton, Mo., spoke briefly of the advantages of the institution. He said it was similar to the Ruskin Hall in England. The citizens of Trenton furnished the buildings at an expense of \$40,000. The institution now has 80 students and 200 correspondents, each correspondents class being visited once a month by the corps of teachers.

He declared that the big colleges, as well as the magazines, and even the children's books had been warped by the power of money and that the cause of the people and a true exposition of social economic conditions were not allowed to be presented to the younger generation. For this reason the institution had been founded.

Debate was then resumed on the pending question, being the report on Resolution No. 26 and amendments.

Delegate O'Connell moved to recommit Resolution No. 26 and pending amendments to the committee. Agreed to.

Delegate Feeney asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

No objection being offered, Delegate Feeney then offered the following:

The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Louisville, Ky., accepts with thanks the good wishes for labor's cause as expressed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, now in convention assembled, at Washington, D.C., and we extend to them our hearty co-operation in the good work for humanity that they are now engaged in.

Delegate Tobin offered the following amendment:

And the American Federation of Labor respectfully requests your organization to give aid and sympathy to the labor movement by promoting the sale of products bearing the respective trade union labels.

Delegate Feeney accepted the amendment, and, upon motion, the resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Delegate Feeney moved to suspend the rules and adjourn at 5 p.m. Motion lost.

The following communication was received:

Louisville, Ky., December 8, 1900.  
Mr. Samuel Compers, President American Federation of Labor:

We have been glad to welcome so many of the representatives of your honorable body, now in session in this city, at our building. We have been advised that many of the visitors have been unable to see our building on week days, on account of the pressure of business. The rooms will be open Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. In this connection I desire to bring to your notice that Mr. George Gowen will speak in our gymnasium at 3 o'clock to men only. We feel safe to assure a pleasant and profitable hour if you see fit to honor us.

Very respectfully,

W. J. McNAIR,  
General Secretary.

The following telegram was received:

Scranton, Pa., December 8, 1900.  
To the President and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled:

Gentlemen: You are hereby most cordially invited to hold your next annual convention in the city of Scranton, Pa. Our city is a great labor center, and your decision to meet here in convention would be appreciated by all.

JAMES MOER, Mayor.

Telegram received and filed.

Delegate Tracy, from Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report:

We have examined the credentials of F. C. Dickens, of the Flint Glass Workers, with 80 votes, and find them correct, and recommend that he be seated.

T. F. TRACY,  
JOHN S. HENRY,  
P. J. DOWNEY.

Adopted.

Delegate Hunter then read the report for the Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress:

#### FRATERNAL DELEGATES' REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Fellow Workers: Upon our arrival, August 17, at Glasgow, Scotland, to which port we sailed, we were met by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Clark and Ingalls, and by them shown every courtesy.

The Congress opened the 3rd of September, by Mr. F. Chandler, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. The mayor of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, where the Congress was, delivered an address of welcome. This was followed by an extended address by Sir James Woodhouse, M.P., the borough member, followed by a very able response by Councillor Allen Gee, a member of the Local Trades Council. Mr. W. Pickles, of the Huddersfield House and Ship Painters Society, and also connected with the Local Trades Council, was elected president of the Congress.

The following is a synopsis of the business done by the Congress:

The Chairman made a very lengthy speech, which was somewhat out of the regular order and quite interesting from a scientific standpoint.

Mr. Ward, of the Navvies Union, submitted a resolution expressing regret that the Parliamentary Committee did not refer to the disastrous effect of the Boer War, which he claimed was waged not to secure the franchise, but the gold mines. Attention was called to the fact that \$500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money had been spent to secure this territory, that wages were less and hours longer under Cecil Rhodes and the Charter Companies, than on the rand.

Mr. R. Bell, of the London railway service, reporting for the Labor Representation Committee, stated that there were now 300,000 affiliated members, and through the efforts of the committee they expected to secure a much larger labor representation in the next House of Commons than they had at the time the report was made.

The standing orders of the Congress were revised so that henceforth instead of electing a local man as chairman of the Congress, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee would preside. This step was taken on account of the chairman having an intimate knowledge of the rules and workings of the Congress, which follows out the plan in vogue in the A. F. of L. conventions. Another departure following lines laid down by the A. F. of L. was the adoption of a resolution providing for separate committees to handle technical and trade questions, all matters of this character having previously been passed upon by one committee, namely, the Committee of Standing Orders.

A recommendation to the Parliamentary Committee, that the Congress adopt the American method of balloting, was rejected, on the ground that with the large number of delegates that usually attend the Congress it would take up too much time.

Mr. R. Bell, of the railway service, called attention to the decision of Judge Farwell, made in connection with the Taffvale railway strike, who held that the association and its funds were liable for wrongs committed by agents of the union.

The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to notify all organizations of such decision and to make an appeal for funds to

prosecute the case on appeal to the House of Lords.

The proposition to change the method of electing the Parliamentary Committee, and to limit tenure in office, was defeated, it being argued that it was depriving the Congress of the services of experienced men.

Mr. Vivian, of the Co-operative Association, addressed the Congress upon the benefits of co-operation, and stated that the united association now had a membership of 2,000,000, which represented from six to seven millions of the population. That they had a trade of \$35,000,000 per year, and an accumulated capital of over \$125,000,000 and profits of \$25,000,000 annually. He also stated in his speech, that one branch of the Co-operative Association gave the miners of Great Britain \$200,000 out of their funds during the last strike of the miners.

Resolutions 1 and 2, agenda, treated with the question of old age pensions, which they claimed as a civic right. The proposition is to pension persons 65 years of age, and whose income does not exceed 10s per week. The assertion was made that in London one-half million workmen did not receive over \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week. It was argued that the government that could spend from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 in fighting a foreign country, could provide two million persons with pensions that would cost the country some \$51,500,000 per annum.

Resolutions 3 and 4 related to railway companies declining to grant leave of absence to delegates to attend the Congress. It was claimed that the railway officials discriminated against such delegates.

Resolutions 5 and 6 instructed the Parliamentary Committees to use their efforts in getting the government to pay the same wages in dock yards as are paid by private employers in such localities where work is done. They also ask that men shall work the same hours and receive the same trade union conditions of the locality where the work is performed.

Resolutions 8 to 12 deal with amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which, it seems, at the present time, limits compensation for injuries to the distance a person might fall. The Congress demands a more comprehensive bill.

Resolution 13 demands that foreign shipowners shall pay the same compensation for injuries to persons working upon ships in British dock yards as are paid by British ship owners.

Resolution 14, providing for compulsory arbitration was defeated.

Resolution 15 was a resolution calling for a more thorough inspection and regulation of mines.

Resolution 16 proposed reform in the administration of the ports and docks of London and River Thames, referring to hours of labor, better inspection of gears and machinery, and provides sanitary regulations.

Resolution 18 objects to Lord Salisbury's speech on Shops Bill, and repudiates the argument made by him that it was in the interest of the workers to keep the shops open after certain hours.

Resolution 19 instructs the Parliamentary Committee to provide a scheme for closer affiliation by the Co-operative Association and trade unions.

Resolution 21 calls for reform in connection with post office employees, urges investigation

of causes of mortality of such employees. It demands that the factory acts be made to cover inspection of the post office buildings, against excessive overtime, etc.

Resolution 22 deals with civil rights in the post office, and demands the right of telegraph clerks to organize.

Resolutions 23 and 24 provide for a more thorough examination of men handling machinery and boilers, including engine winders at mines.

Resolutions 26 to 33 inclusive, deal with workmen's trains, the proper housing of workmen, and the amendment of factory acts so that it shall be illegal for an employer to give out work to be done in the homes of the workers, unless such home is certified by the factory inspector to be a fit place for carrying on the work. It also demands the appointment of building inspectors to examine plans and machinery in factories, or to authorize the factory inspector to make such inspection.

Resolution 34 demanded a universal eight hour day.

Resolution 35 provides for an eight hour day for the miners. This it seems, applies mostly to boys, as the men already have the eight hour day.

Resolution 36 proposed a universal closing of shops and stores, and regulating the hours of labor of clerks.

Resolution 37 calls for the abolition of child labor under the age of fifteen years and calls for the better encouragement of education for children.

Resolution 38, urging the general adoption of May 1 as a general holiday, being known as Labor Day, was defeated, it being maintained that the date was too early. It seems that the miners have celebrated this as their annual labor day for thirty years.

The Congress passed resolutions condemning the proposal of Cecil Rhodes to import Chinese labor into South Africa with the view of enriching himself and other members of the Charter Company, at the expense and detriment of British subjects.

A telegram was received from Mr. George Mitchell, asking the chairman to bring to the notice of the Congress the pitiable condition of the agricultural labor upon the farms, whose condition was said to be a disgrace to civilization, and whose future prospects were the work house, the jail or the pauper's grave.

A fraternal address was submitted, and, upon motion, the chairman and secretary authorized to sign it. Said address expressed fraternal feeling from the British Trade Union Congress to the workers of France, and deplored the action of the British press and capitalistic element, who were doing their best to foment strife and war between the two countries for the sake of profit. The burden of such struggle would be borne by the workers who have no cause for ill feeling, but both have a common purpose and interest and are for peace.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. C. Stedman, J. Davis, E. Cowey, W. B. Hornidge, A. Wilkie, D. Holmes, R. Knight, W. Mullin, W. Thorne, C. W. Bowerman, Mr. Hobson and J. Sexton.

Your delegates delivered addresses before the Congress and were given the greatest at-

tention. We called attention to the scope of the trade organizations in America, and their plan of co-operation.

Messrs. Pete Curran, of the Gas Workers and General Laborers, and J. Weir, of the Scottish Miners, were elected as fraternal delegates to your present convention.

We bespeak for them a most hospitable and fraternal greeting, and would say that we can not speak in too great praise of the most generous treatment accorded us, as the representatives of your body, by the members of the British Trade Union Congress and other gentlemen connected with the labor movement in Great Britain.

The Congress wound up by the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary and committees, the chairman being presented with the large bell, and the secretary with the smaller bell, which had been used in keeping order in the Congress. Thanks were also extended to the mayor, Sir James Woodhull, and the citizens of Huddersfield, after which one of the most interesting conventions that we have ever attended adjourned *sine die*.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY J. KENT.

JOHN M. HUNTER.

Report accepted.

A communication was received from Mr. J. N. Leath, a member of the House of Representatives of Alabama, conveying the information that the bill to have the State printing done in the State, had passed the lower house.

Upon motion a vote of thanks was given Mr. Leath for his efforts in behalf of the printing bill.

The following resolutions were then presented and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegates Eugene F. O'Rourke, Frank Morrison and James M. Lynch:

WHEREAS, The so-called "Anti Scalping" bill, which has been denounced by resolutions in the last three annual conventions of this organization, is before the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce of both houses of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in this, its twentieth annual session assembled, again declares unalterable opposition to the letter and spirit of this bill, and brands it as a most vicious and un-American proposition, pressed and fostered by corporate monopolies, and a measure that is legally unconstitutional and morally discriminating and wrong; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of our Legislative Committee be, and are hereby, instructed to oppose, by all honorable means, the passage by Congress of this bill or any other bill embodying the same principles.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, The printing trades of Chicago have for some time been fighting the non-union firms of W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond,

Indl., and Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill., and these firms have rejected all propositions looking to a settlement; and

WHEREAS, These firms are largely engaged in the production of cheap editions of standard works, juvenile publications, and school books, which are sold chiefly to wage-earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares the publications of the W. B. Conkey Co., and Donohue & Henneberry unfair, and recommends that all union men and women do everything in their power to prevent the sale of these publications.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 87.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

WHEREAS, The Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, Mass., shoe manufacturers, makers of "Queen Quality" shoes, persistently antagonize the organization of their employees, and maintain a system of fines that make serious inroads upon the already very low wages of the men and women in their employment; and

WHEREAS, The edge setters of this firm are now on strike against a reduction of wages, the company refusing to adjust the strike through the good offices of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, or to otherwise settle the trouble; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Thomas G. Plant Company be placed on the unfair list, providing the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L. are unable to bring about an adjustment of the dispute.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 88.—By Cigarmakers International Union:

WHEREAS, The firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City and Pennsylvania, locked out and discharged their employees about ten months ago for refusing to accept a reduction in wages, and have refused to consider any fair proposition for a settlement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare the product of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer unfair, and be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 89.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reinforce the contest of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union against the Hamilton-Brown Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Rice & Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass., and Cranston, R. I., State Prison, and that the boots and shoes made by the above firms be continued on the unfair list until a recognition of the union by the above firms is secured.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has discharged every member of Bakers and Confectioners Union No. 15, and said firm been placed on the



unfair list by said local and central body of St. Louis, Mo.:

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company ships about 15,000 loaves of bread to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri; be it

RESOLVED, To place the McKinney Bread Company on the unfair list, and request all affiliated unions in above named states to refuse to handle any bread of said concern.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, Negotiations now pending between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the National Biscuit Company;

WHEREAS, Good hopes are entertained of a peaceable settlement with the National Biscuit Company; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to do its utmost to bring about a settlement with said trust concern.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, The Goodall Cutlery Company, of Antrim, New Hampshire, have refused to recognize, and have taken a determined stand against organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Whitcome Metallic Bedstead Company, of Derby, Conn., have made conditions and wages in their factory so obnoxious to the polishers that they were compelled to strike to protect their interest; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said firm be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Yale & Towne Co., Hardware Company, of Brantford and Stanford, Conn., have locked out their polishers and refused to recognize organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate E. J. Leo:

WHEREAS, As the Oliver Brothers, manufacturers of brass bedsteads in Lockport, N. Y., have decided to run their business on a basis detrimental to the interests of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the boycott list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 96.—By Delegates Max Morris, John R. O'Brien, Emma Lanphere, I. Goodman:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, has finally succeeded in organiz-

ing 400 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada; and,

WHEREAS, There yet remain about 1,000 cities and towns in which unions of retail clerks can be organized; and,

WHEREAS, The retail clerks, if organized, can be of material benefit to all branches of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the A. F. of L. be requested to make a special effort to start local unions of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

RESOLVED, That Central Bodies and Organizers be instructed to use all the influence possible to induce independent local unions of retail clerks to affiliate with the International Association of the craft.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 97.—By Delegates Max Morris, John R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, covering a period of ten years, have finally succeeded in organizing three locals within the limits of the city of Chicago; and

Believing the membership of said locals could be greatly increased if all members of organized labor in Chicago would assist the clerks; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge the organizations in Chicago, affiliated with the A. F. of L., to assist the clerks by demanding the card of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, when making purchases.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The experience of the past shows the practicable impossibility of obtaining adequate labor legislation without official governmental standing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that a governmental department of labor should be formed, the head of which should have a place in the cabinet of the President of the United States; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said cabinet officer should be a *bona fide* trade unionist.

And, further, that the incoming Executive Board shall have power to act as to them seems best in furthering the objects of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 99.—By George J. Kleffner:

Amendment to the Constitution of the A. F. of L.

Amend Article 2, by adding a 5th section, as follows:

SEC. 5. To establish in some convenient location or locations one or more co-operative workshops, with departments representing the various trades by which members of organized labor of any trade who have been unjustly treated, blacklisted, or in any way victimized by their employers for maintaining the principles of true unionism may be assured of earning a living for themselves and families; and to establish a permanent department in the organization of the American Federation of Labor to carry out this much needed and im-

portant line of work; and to aid central bodies and local unions in every possible manner to establish such shops locally, by means of which the members of organized labor may not be so completely at the mercy of their employers, and giving to them a freedom of thought, speech and of action which they do not now possess.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 100.—By Delegate Geo. J. Kleffner:

WHEREAS, The trade union is organized to secure to the workman his industrial rights; and,

WHEREAS, These rights are now withheld from him through vicious legislation, enacted by men whose election as legislators is secured by the oppressors of labor; and,

WHEREAS, The present division among workmen politically is an aid to their schemes and a menace to our future welfare; and,

WHEREAS, Each passing election more fully demonstrates the folly of members of organized labor standing together 364 days out of the year, and on election day dividing their strength into several sections at the ballot box, and so losing to labor the very thing we are organized to secure—labor legislation; and,

WHEREAS, It is surely time that we cease this suicidal division at the ballot box, and undertake some plan of work to unite our strength at that important time; and,

WHEREAS, A difference of opinion on various questions heretofore raised has been and is natural, but as there can be no difference of opinion as to the value to the labor movement of securing the lawmaking power to labor by direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, we earnestly request each member of organized labor to study this principle that they may fully understand its full value to our cause; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse any effort to educate the workmen and the public generally on this important proposition, and be it further

RESOLVED, That on this most important principle of all to the interests of labor, it will be easy for the voters of organized labor to concentrate their efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take immediate steps to use their ballots, their strongest weapon, in their own defense on independent lines, and in such a way that the members of organized labor can unite in one solid body at the polls to take away from our oppressors the lawmaking power, which they now use against the interests of labor, and secure that power to ourselves for our self protection and advancement in our industrial, educational and social welfare; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of this convention be, and are hereby, instructed to take steps in the near future to call an independent conference of the members of organized labor of the United States to consider the question of how best to unite our members and workmen generally at the ballot box, that they may take the law-making power away from the oppressors of labor, and so place that power in the hands of labor and of the common people, that we may have the means

at our command to obtain our complete industrial freedom, our rights as citizens and as men.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers Label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., re-indorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 102.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers International Union have been, and are still, engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin tobacco trusts;" and,

WHEREAS, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, of Covington, Ky., have forced upon their employees such unjust conditions that they were compelled to resort to a strike; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tobacco Company, having cut down the wages of some of said employees, have refused to restore same, or to allow the matter to be arbitrated, as per the request of the Tobacco Workers International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., place the seal of their disapproval upon the action of the Lovell & Buffington Company, and place their brands

of tobacco upon the unfair list; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members of organized labor assist in pushing the boycott on the brands of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company and use their influence against the unfair product.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 104.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in each of its past conventions, has indorsed, and re-indorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the Constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, for that body or any of its affiliated organizations to recognize the label or trademark of any dual and unaffiliated organization; the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same crafts shall affiliate themselves with National and International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There has sprung up in the tobacco industry a dual organization called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Maker's Union," which is located in the City of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made; and,

WHEREAS, The said label will conflict with the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union, which is placed on bona fide union made cigarettes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn the action of the Cigarette Makers of New York and in forming themselves into an independent union, and using a label unauthorized by the A. F. of L., when the Tobacco Workers International Union has jurisdiction over the paper rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its Blue Label upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this or any other dual organization to take the place of the Tobacco Workers Blue Label, but will give the Tobacco Workers International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Blue Label.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Chas. Moench:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers Union presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to instruct the organizers to make every effort to organize the freight handlers of every town and state; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said organizers for their faithful work in organizing about seven locals, but believing their assistance has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing unions of shipping department workers and all other freight handlers.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Robt. B. Kerr:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths are at the present time making a special and strenuous effort to more thoroughly organize their fellow craftsmen throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the said I. B. of B. are of the opinion that a more thorough organization of the craft is becoming a vital necessity in the iron working and engineering trades; therefore, by this, the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the general, district and local organizers of the A. F. of L. give special attention to the formation of new local unions of blacksmiths in their respective districts and that special efforts be made to place the blacksmiths organization in the front ranks of trade unionism.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Francis de Spagna:

WHEREAS, "Mosaic" work is that of an ancient and very skilled trade; and,

WHEREAS, It has always been the custom to separate mosaic and tile work by the size of the pieces of material regardless of their substance, this being borne out by the testimony of experts and of workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The International Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union has recently seen fit to unauthorizably add to its name the word "Ceramic," thus creating a trade difference based on substance rather than size of material; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tile Layers Union has proceeded further and refused to allow the members of Mosaic Workers Union No. 8145, to carry on their old business of laying designs of their own make, composed of pieces of material one inch and less in size; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to order the said Tile Layers Union to keep strictly within its own trade limits, and to cease styling itself "ceramic" workers, under penalty of expulsion from the said American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Schickel:

WHEREAS, The above named union has done all in its power to organize the Trunk and Bag Workers, and those already organized to affiliate with the International, but so far has been very unsuccessful, and at present time have no organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers be instructed to do all they can to have all Trunk and Bag Workers to come in line.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate L. R. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. having many organizers in the field; and,

WHEREAS, The Pattern Makers League being an organization that, owing to the fact that numerically it can never hope to be numbered among the great organizations of the land,

and yet being among the important branches of the machinery trades; be it

RESOLVED, That the regularly commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to pay especial attention to the organization of the Pattern Makers of their respective localities.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate William Muirhead:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers at its twenty-fifth annual convention, held at Providence, R. I., the third week in May, 1900, endorsed and adopted as its union stamp or trade mark a design formed by a combination of the alphabetical letters "J. H. U." as herewith illustrated; said stamp to be impressed on the shoe when fitted to the foot; and,



WHEREAS, Said stamp represents union rights and conditions under which the Journeymen Horse Shoers may secure some of the rights due them in their arduous toil and the benefits of trade organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation, in convention here assembled, does hereby endorse and recommend said stamp or trade mark, and urge the delegates to this body and the members of affiliated unions to lend all assistance possible in furthering the demand and use of said stamp by owners and drivers of horses and mules; and, further be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates from such trades as come particularly in contact in their work with the owners of horses or such as use horses in the pursuance of their occupation, be urgently requested to bring this stamp prominently before their organizations and request the members to at all times insist on horses being shod only in shops as are entitled to and use this stamp with the consent and authorization of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers:

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The union label, as a means of advancing the welfare of labor, depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has that the label actually represents the conditions which it guarantees; and,

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is dependent upon the support given by members of other unions, and who, therefore, are entitled to some positive assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclear and unfair conditions; therefore, it is

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be empowered to exercise a supervision over the methods pursued by the

respective unions in distributing the label with a view of correcting any apparent deficiencies; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That said Council be instructed to report any union which violates union requirements in the granting of the label to the next convention of the body.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate Fred Demment:

WHEREAS, The Watt-Mining Car Wheel Company, of Barnesville, Ohio, who manufacture exclusively the "Self Oiling Mining Car Wheel," have not, as yet, made a satisfactory settlement with Federal Labor Union No. 8347, and refuse to recognize organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above company be placed upon the unfair list.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The problem of suppressing the sweating system is being made more and more difficult, owing to the ever increasing influx of immigrants into the already congested centers, thereby tending to depress still further the standard of living, and intensify competition for employment;

WHEREAS, A large proportion of of the clothing workers of New York and other large clothing manufacturing cities are recent arrivals, who in order to subsist, are obliged to assume tasks and accept wages which tend to drive out and supplant those who have acquired some experience in the country and knowledge of our language therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill in Congress which will restrict immigration, and to enact such other national legislation as will remedy the evils complained of.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegate J. W. Slayton:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that so long as the resources of life, the means by which we must live are owned and controlled by a comparatively few of the people in any country or clime, they can control the lives of the many thus rendered dependent;

RESOLVED, We, the representatives of this rapidly increasing class, in convention assembled, hereby declare to the world that the only solution of the present strained, inhumane, debasing and liberty destroying conditions, is that the people collectively shall own and operate all of the means of production and distribution in the interest of all the people.

We further insist that the trade unions are absolutely indispensable so long as the present competitive system lasts; yet to be consistent with the co-operative teachings therein contained, it is the duty of the A. F. of L. to disseminate such knowledge as will tend to qualify our co-workers to work and vote for so beneficial a change as the above would make.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate Ed Troutman:

**RESOLVED**, That when an officer or officers are to be installed they shall be installed by an organizer of the Federal Labor Union; when a union is to be organized in any city where there is no organizer, and there is a Federal Labor Union in said city, the Secretary of that Federal Labor Union shall write at once to headquarters for instructions on the same, excepting when there is a Central Union of the American Federation of Labor in that city or state, then the secretary of said Federal Labor Union shall instruct said Central Union of the same.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 116.—By Delegate Ed Troutman:

**RESOLVED**, That all Federal Labor Unions shall affiliate with all Central Bodies; and that all Federal Labor members shall purchase union label goods, and if any member of this Federation be caught purchasing any other goods except union label goods, the same shall be fined in such penalty as the American Federation of Labor shall see fit to fix upon such person or members, excepting in cases of emergency.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate J. E. Carlson:

**WHEREAS**, The Textile Workers employed at Hall & Company's Worsted Mills, in Jamestown, N. Y., are engaged in a struggle for an increase in wages; and,

**WHEREAS**, The strike was justified by every consideration of right, and has been endorsed by organized labor in Jamestown, N. Y., and by the Executive Council of the International Union of Textile Workers; and,

**WHEREAS**, The firm has adopted arbitrary, coercive and unfair methods to defeat the objects of the strike; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the name of the said firm of Hall & Company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 118.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

**WHEREAS**, The resolution No. 35, page 136, in report of proceedings of the Nineteenth

Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which expressly states that each trade and craft shall be guaranteed absolute self government, being eternally opposed to the encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another; and,

**WHEREAS**, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners allow their members to cross the lines of the ship-wrights and joiners, who are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, we again reaffirm said Resolution No. 35, page 136, report of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to enforce the aforesaid resolution.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate Daniel J. Reese:

**WHEREAS**, We find no representation from among the agriculturists of the United States in this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to take any measure they deem advisable to organize the agriculturists, etc., and that it is the sense of this Convention that each and every trade and labor unionist lend his aid.

Referred to Organization Committee.

President Gompers, in a few remarks, then introduced Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, who addressed the convention on the benefits of organization, and made an eloquent appeal for the organization of the women into trade unions, so that in time, they might, through organization, emancipate themselves from the industrial field back to the home, and the man would take up her work in the factory and store as the breadwinner.

President Gompers then appointed Delegate Auston, of the Railroad Telegraphers, to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Executive Council Report, owing to the absence of Delegate Dolphin on account of trade difficulties.

Upon motion of Delegate Feeney the convention adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock

## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Gompers.

Roll call was taken.

**Absentees**.—Boyer, Thomas (Harry D.), Tracy, O'Brien, Byrne, Dickens, Saarman (C. O.), Dolan, Mahon, Frazier, Jacobs, Jarrett, MacDonagh, Urick, Connolley (Michael D.), Fahey, Rutledge, Jordan, Nelson, Faison,

Warner, Miller (John D.), Reid, Hill (Albert E.), Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Hall (Aretus), Burton, Smith, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall, Seabrook, Gadsen, Hasley, Kline, Hill (J. M.), Troutman, Pratt, Lamb, Donaldson, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn.

Upon motion the reading of the printed min-

utes of the previous day's session was dispensed with, errors or corrections to be noted by the Secretary.

President Compers stated that, owing to the inability of the assistant secretary to be present, and that the work should be performed, he asked that, if no objection, another assistant secretary would be appointed. President Compers then recommended Delegate John C. Dernel for the position, who, on motion, was unanimously confirmed.

The President appointed the following committees:

Special Committee Eight Hour Work Day.—John Coleman, W. D. Ryan, J. P. McDonnell, Homer D. Call, Jerome Jones, C. L. Shamp, Ernst Bohm.

Special Committee on Compulsory Arbitration.—Edgar A. Perkins, Jas. J. McKernan, Andrew Furuseth, Max Hayes, Frank J. Weber, James Richardson, James Brannon.

Special Committee on Porto Rico.—Mason Warner, Francis de Spagna, H. J. Nelson, R. E. McLean, C. W. Woodman, Oliver Green, John Krause.

The above committees were confirmed.

Delegate Agard, of the Resolution Committee, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 30.—By Geo. J. Kleffner:

WHEREAS, The prime object of the Trade Union is to secure justice to the wage earner; and,

WHEREAS, Justice and equality among men are more permanently secured through legislation; and,

WHEREAS, The methods adopted by the Trade Union in the past for securing labor legislation by sending petitions to the various law making bodies, interviewing legislators, and methods of a similar nature have often been entirely ignored, meeting with contempt in many cases and practical failure in all; and

WHEREAS, When such legislation was enacted it has always been declared unconstitutional or it has been left unenforced by the officers of the law, through their criminal neglect or culpable connivance with the oppressors of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Each day demonstrates more emphatically that the Trade Union is fighting conditions which are entrenched behind the law of the land; and

WHEREAS, The men who oppose the interests of labor and who make the law are the agents of concentrated capital; and,

WHEREAS, The laws at the present day are not or never were made by the workingmen or by the common people; and

WHEREAS, We fully realize that, before we can secure any of the much needed labor legislation, the workingmen and the common people must be possessed of the powers of legislation, or be the legislators among themselves; and

WHEREAS, For these and other reasons, and because of the rapidly changing conditions, coming upon the labor movement through the unprecedented concentration of capital in the hands of a few and the usurpation by them of the law-making, executive and judicial powers of government, the indica-

tions are that we may be forced to use more effective means in the future to meet this growing power of concentrated capital on the floors of our legislative halls with concentrated numbers of workmen as legislators in order that we may secure the law making power in our own hands; and,

WHEREAS, The lack of this power to control and enact legislation is the one thing which holds labor practically powerless before concentrated capital; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates of organized labor in the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled that the efforts of each member of organized labor and the various bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be concentrated on securing this greatest of powers to and in the hands of labor, by which alone lies the complete and ultimate solution of the problems that confront us now or those which are likely to arise in the future; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That as direct legislation through the initiative and referendum are a means, and the only means, by which this can be done, that this convention heartily endorses that principle, and we hereby declare it to be fundamental to a solution of the labor problem we are organized to solve, and we call upon the members of organized labor throughout the entire country to concentrate their efforts to secure that principle in government and this great power to labor and to the common people.

Committee recommends the striking out of all the preamble and the adoption of the two resolves.

Delegate Kleffner moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Lennon moved to substitute for the report of the committee the following: "That the American Federation of Labor reaffirm our favorable position on the subject of the initiative and referendum."

Delegates Kleffner, Lennon, Furuseth, Cassel, Austin, M. Hayes, Agard, Bracken and Mahon discussed the subject.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question, which was ordered. The substitute of Delegate Lennon was adopted. In favor, 70; against, 56.

Resolution No. 32.—By James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, The American Blind People's Higher Education and General Improvement Association has prepared a bill asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a committee to obtain means for enabling blind students to enter colleges, conservatories, and other institutions of higher learning for the purpose of fitting them to pursue those vocations in life in which blind persons can most successfully compete with those with sight; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that the more liberal education of blind people, and the consequent increase in the number of blind persons who would thereby be enabled to attain to positions of independence, trust, and influence would greatly hasten the solu-

tion of the problem of affording constant and remunerative employment to all classes of blind people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that the Senators and Congressmen of the United States be requested to give their hearty support to the bill to provide for the higher education of the blind, and to use their best efforts to secure its enactment into law at the approaching session of Congress.

Committee reported favorably except to strike out all after the word "law," on last line, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Congressman H. S. Boutelle.

Report of the Committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 35.—By James Wilson, Jr: WHEREAS, The post office clerks of Erie, Pa., affiliated members of the Local Central Labor Union, desire to enlist the support of your convention, and that of your Legislative Committee, at Washington, in favor of an eight hour bill for all post office clerks in the United States, which will be introduced at the coming session of Congress, and its passage will advance the cause of an eight hour day for all labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Erie Branch, No. 78, United States Association of Post Office Clerks, that our cause be referred to the delegate of the American Federation of Labor from the city of Erie, Mr James Wilson, Jr., and that he be requested to present the same to your honorable body for favorable action.

The committee recommends that the substance of the first paragraph be referred to the Executive Council to carry into effect.

Delegate Kleffner moved that the word "clerks" be stricken out, and "post office employees" be inserted.

Delegates Wilson, Duncan and Tracy spoke on the question.

Amendment adopted.

Resolution No. 35 adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 39.—By Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of municipal ownership of street railways.

Delegate H. D. Thomas moved to add to the resolution the words "and other utilities."

Delegates Mahon, Slayton, Bracken, O. Miller, Kleffner and Driscoll spoke on the question.

The amendment of Delegate Thomas was adopted, and Resolution No. 39, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 46.—By John Krausse:

RESOLVED, That this body send an organizer for the state of Virginia.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action.

Delegate Klapetzky moved to refer Resolution No. 46 and report of committee to Committee on Organization.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 47.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

The committee have changed Resolution No. 47, by striking out in the third paragraph the words, "on behalf of boiler makers," "on that craft," and all after the word "eligible," and recommend its adoption as reported by committee. The resolution to read as follows:

WHEREAS, The present enactments of Congress in regard to the appointment of Assistant United States Inspector of Steam Boilers, require every applicant for said position to have previously made two voyages on some steam vessel as engineer before being eligible to said office; and

WHEREAS, Under the present laws the United States Supervisor and Chief Inspector must be engineers to be eligible to said office, which, under the natural order of things, does not give satisfaction or fair representation to the boilermakers who have received a mechanical education, especially fitting them as boiler inspectors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be authorized to use their best endeavors and petition Congress to remove the restrictions and so frame the laws that boilermakers and iron shipbuilders shall be eligible.

Report of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate Heilbronn:

The committee desire to offer as a substitute for Resolution No. 55 the following:

WHEREAS, The sweat shop system, especially in New York City, still stands as a menace to Union and fair labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That organized labor be requested to renew its efforts in every direction against the system and that the incoming Executive Council secure the assistance of the New York State branch of the American Federation of Labor to give its earliest attention to violations of the sweat shop laws of that state, and especially in New York City.

The committee recommends the adoption of the substitute as offered by the committee for Resolution No. 55.

Substitute of committee adopted.

Delegate Henry secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 120.—By Delegate Henry:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, extend its support and sympathy to the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who are now battling against injustice and for a fair wage scale now on the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 60.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, We find that the rules now governing the giving of licenses to officers of ocean going steamships, in that they do not



provide for an examination in practical seamanship, or for any time of service in sailing vessels; and

WHEREAS, Men who have simply served on steamers are generally in other countries refused a license or certificate of efficiency, being held as lacking in experience; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request the Board of Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers to amend the regulations so as to provide for a reasonable time of service in sailing vessels and an examination in actual seamanship.

The committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption. Adopted.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

RESOLVED, That we renew our petitions to the President of the United States on behalf of E. W. Clark, now in the Thomaston jail, and that the incoming Executive Board use their best efforts to obtain executive clemency for this man, who surely has suffered sufficiently to meet the demands of justice.

The committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption. Adopted.

The committee has amended Resolution No. 62 by inserting in the second paragraph, after the word protest, "to the commissioner of navigation," and by adding to the second paragraph, "and in the event of the inability of the commissioner to direct a change, the incoming Executive Officers are directed to have introduced into Congress a bill carrying this resolution into effect." So that the resolution as presented by the committee now reads:

Resolution No. 62.—By Delegate William H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The increasing use of tow barges on the lakes and the Atlantic coast, has proven them a source of danger to life and property, caused by the breaking away of the tow, while at sea, and the consequent loss of the barges and their crews, and by the length of the tows, are a serious menace to navigation in narrow waters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we protest to the commissioner of navigation against more than one cargo-carrying vessel being towed at one time unless such vessels are capable of taking care of themselves at sea under sail or steam.

And in the event of the inability of the commissioner to direct a change, the incoming executive officers are directed to have introduced into Congress a bill carrying this resolution into effect.

The committee recommends the adoption of resolution. Adopted.

Resolution No. 64.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 738, introduced at the last session of Congress and which will be called up for action at the present session, provides for the creation of an Executive Department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industries, and which shall also have representation in the Cabinet; and

WHEREAS, The fact is now and has for many years been recognized by all the principal commercial bodies and organizations of labor that a department of this kind is essen-

tial and necessary for the development and promotion of industries and labor, and as it creates a new Bureau of Manufactures, and will have under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Labor, Immigration, Mines and Mining, and other departments relating to and germane to the industries and labor of the country, it will undoubtedly prove beneficial to labor in general, and tend to advance the industries of the country that we are all interested in; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse and advocate the passage of said bill, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use their best endeavors to have said bill enacted into law.

As the American Federation of Labor stands pledged to a declaration for a department of labor, with a secretary or commissioner, who shall be a member of the President's cabinet, the committee deems it advisable that at this time we emphatically re-endorse our declaration in favor of above department; and that we report unfavorably upon Resolution No. 64.

Delegate Feeney favored resolution. Delegate Duncan spoke against the resolution, and in favor of committees report.

Delegate H. D. Thomas moved the report of the committee be concurred in.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegate D. H. Howell:

WHEREAS, The right of direct legislation is one of the leading political demands of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, We can never hope to acquire this right as long as we continue to divide our strength at the ballot box; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., as an organization, take such steps as are necessary to go into the next national campaign with this single demand, upon which all lovers of freedom and justice can stand.

There being other resolutions upon the subject of direct legislation already acted upon, and as in the opinion of the committee there are other matters of national importance as well, the committee deem it inadvisable to adopt resolution No. 70, and so report.

Report of committee adopted.

On the communication from Cleveland, O., reference to Free Bureau of Labor, the committee reported as follows:

In connection with the foregoing communication we respectfully submit the following:

RESOLVED, That we favor the establishment of state public employment agencies or bureaus, for the purpose of securing work to and for the unemployed, without the intervention of private agencies, which have been in the past and still remain so baneful in effect upon the unemployed workers and upon the employed also; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend that our officials, state, local and all affiliated bodies, use their best efforts to suppress the evil of private employment agencies, and to secure the establishment of state bureaus in their place.

Report of committee was adopted.

Credentials Committee reported as follows:  
Your Credential Committee, having examined the credentials of A. E. Hill, representing Federal Labor Union 6617, and finding them correct, recommend that he be seated.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. TRACEY.

P. J. DOWNEY.

JOHN S. HENRY.

On motion, the delegate was seated.

Thomas F. Tracy, for the Auditing Committee made the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Auditing Accounts respectfully presents the following:

We have examined the accounts and find them in first class shape; vouchers for all items of income and expenditure on hand, and the bank books correct.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. TRACEY.

P. J. DOWNEY.

JOHN S. HENRY.

Adopted.

The following communication was received, viz.:

Louisville, Ky., December 8, 1900.  
To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Delegates: Upon the part of our company we beg to ask if you will not kindly extend to the delegates attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor a cordial invitation to visit and inspect our factory.

As we have probably the largest cigar factory in this country, employing strictly union labor, we believe a visit would prove of interest to the delegates.

Most respectfully,

C. B. BICKEL CO.,

By J. C. STEWART,

Vice President.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the various committees:

Resolution No. 121.—By Machinist Delegation:

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., of New York City, has introduced the system of piece work in their machine shop, which system was contrary to the principles of the International Association of Machinists, resulting in the members of that organization refusing to accept the piece work system; and,

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Company are furnishing machinery to several establishments where union labor is employed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be requested to place the goods of this firm on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 122.—By Machinist Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, of which Jacob Ruppert, Congressman, is the president, and the stockholders of the brewing company are the controlling owners of the De La Vergne Machine Co., which

establishment has forced its employees, in their machine shop, to go on a strike against the piece work system, where they have been carrying on the struggle for seven months; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the products of the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, be placed on the unfair list by the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate Rich M. Kohlmeier:

WHEREAS, The local and Federal Labor Unions are put to great expense by sending delegates to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, A reduced rate can be secured from all points in the United States to any city in which the annual convention may be held; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board be hereby instructed to communicate with the Passenger Ticket Association, prior to annual conventions, and secure reduced rates from all points to the city in which convention is to be held.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates Robt. B. Kerr and J. W. Morton:

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Branch of the United Mine Workers of America have declared that all blacksmiths and firemen employed in or around the mines must become members of the United Mine Workers of America, regardless of the fact that the blacksmiths and firemen above mentioned have international organizations of their own, duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with a properly defined jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This action on the part of the United Mine Workers of America has resulted in the disruption of several local unions of the above mentioned crafts or callings, and has engendered a bitter feeling amongst the organizations named, which is productive of much evil, and is detrimental to the interests of organized labor at large; therefore, be it, by this, the twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at this convention, settle at once and for all, the question of whether it is prepared to uphold the principles of trade autonomy as set forth in its constitution, and to which so much of its success hitherto has been due, and declare, beyond all manner of doubt, whether a man shall, or shall not, belong to the union of his own craft or calling, irrespective of where he is employed, or which particular branch of his trade or calling he represents; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of this declaration being made in the affirmative, the United Mine Workers of America be and hereby are instructed to within thirty days from the date of such decision transfer all blacksmiths and firemen within their ranks to the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, in districts where locals of the above mentioned crafts exist, and that they, the United Mine Workers of America at no time in the future be allowed to

encroach upon the jurisdiction, either of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths or of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 125.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, At the nineteenth annual convention of this Federation, a resolution prevailed whereby the present Executive Council was instructed to issue a circular letter to all affiliated central bodies; and

WHEREAS, The said circular was intended to give the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America information with reference to locals of that craft who might be affiliated with central bodies, and not affiliated with the international; and

WHEREAS, Said information has been a source of untold value to the organizing department of that union; and

WHEREAS, Many new central bodies have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the issuing of the above named circular letter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to issue another letter to those central bodies which have been affiliated since the issuing of the last one, and seek to secure the same information and on the same conditions as the previous resolution, to the effect that the information gathered be transmitted to the general secretary-treasurer of the Barbers International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 126.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, of Rochester, N. Y., has declared the Ontario Beach Park unfair, because of the fact that the said park has refused to recognize Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in the employment of musicians; and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly passed a resolution indorsing the action of Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, which was afterward reconsidered by the Rochester Trades Assembly, and the said Rochester Trades Assembly, although often requested by Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, to re-endorse the action of No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in declaring Ontario Beach Park unfair, and has refused to do so, for which it gives no reason; and

WHEREAS, This action of the Rochester Trades Assembly, nullifying every effort Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, has made, or may make, to unionize this park; and

WHEREAS, The management of the park have announced their intention of employing a band not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, for the summer season, and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly is not represented in this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for final disposition, with full power to act.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 127.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation has accepted an organization of Musicians known as the Musicians Home Protective Union, of Covington, Ky., which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, contrary to Section 1, Article 12, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Kentucky Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to oust said union within thirty days after the adjournment of this convention. Failing to comply, the charter of the Kentucky Federation shall be suspended until this resolution is complied with.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The seamen in our merchant marine still are, in "any foreign port in the foreign trade;" subject to "involuntary servitude," it still being the law that seamen quitting work may be arrested and returned to their master and to labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, There is now no law regulating the number of men to be employed in our vessels of commerce, nor setting any standard of skill of the men employed; and

WHEREAS, It is our firm conviction that while these conditions continue there is no hope of materially increasing the number of native seamen; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 9963, introduced by the Hon. W. Astor Chanler, of New York, is designed to and will remedy this deplorable condition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we endorse this bill and urge its immediate consideration and passage by Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate Jas. S. Davis:

RESOLVED, That when an organization affiliated with this body petitions for an endorsement of a boycott on any firm, and produces evidence that all other means to secure a settlement of their grievances, as set forth in their petition, have failed, the Executive Council shall immediately proceed to investigate the case. Should the case, as set forth by the petitioners, be sustained by the investigation, the said Council shall endorse the boycott, as petitioned, without any further delay, and assist in making the same effective.

Referred to Committee on Boycott:

Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The convict parole law in the state of Illinois works an injustice to a portion of the laboring class within the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand their members to the state legislature that they repeal said law

in the coming session of the general assembly of the state of Illinois.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Ed. Rosenberg:

WHEREAS, Recent events have increased the danger threatening the American workers from Mongolian labor; and

WHEREAS, The Chinese Exclusion Law expires in 1902; and

WHEREAS, The Pacific coast and Inter-Mountain States are suffering severely from Chinese and Japanese cheap coolie labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress strengthen and re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law; including in its provisions all Mongolian labor.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate John S. Henry:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Woodworkers, by forcing wood carvers to join them, prevent them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests, and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Amalgamated Woodworkers be restrained from compelling wood carvers to affiliate with them and they be instructed to compel the wood carvers now members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to affiliate themselves with the legitimate union of their trade.

RESOLVED, That the failure of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 133.—By Delegate Wm. J. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, Being informed that a resolution will be introduced by the representatives of the Mosaic Workers Union, affecting a serious question in dispute between themselves and the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and inasmuch as the International Association of Tile Layers are not represented in this convention, I ask, as a matter of courtesy to the above named *bona fide* labor union, to be permitted to appear before the committee to which said matter may be referred.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate John S. Henry:

WHEREAS, The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union of New York and vicinity desire the good offices of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of bringing about an amicable understanding between the International Tile Layers Union attached to the American Federation of Labor and themselves trusting the effort may prove successful.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 135.—By Delegate C. W. Woodman:

WHEREAS The Electrical Workers strike in Texas against the Southwestern Telephone Company has become general, and reached a stage where every organization in the state has become involved; and

WHEREAS, Since the strike was inaugurated, the merchants, master printers, master horseshoers, bakers, liquor dealers, and, in fact, all the employers, have organized, and

WHEREAS, If this strike can be continued thirty days longer, a new telephone company, which has signed the scale, will be in operation and will employ the strikers; and

WHEREAS, The treasury of the International Electrical Workers Union has been depleted by reason of this strike, and others they have on hand; and

WHEREAS, We believe unless some decided gain is made by this strike, or fight will be made against various other organizations in the state of Texas; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation contribute \$2,500 for the purpose of carrying on this strike in Texas against the Southwestern Telephone Company.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 136.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a disposition on the part of delegates from certain National and International Trade Unions to drown any and all matters of vital importance to Federal Labor Unions by confusion and unseemly statements; and

WHEREAS, Federal Unions are a strong support, financially, of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, There should be no taxation without representation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention in regular session assembled, at Louisville, Ky., that the delegates of Federal Unions be given a respectful hearing.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The oil and gas fields of the country contain about seventy-five thousand skilled workmen, who should be in the organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render the Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers any and all assistance in such organization as said board may deem expedient.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate W. M. Holman:

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, being yet in its infancy, is not in a position, financially, and otherwise, to carry on the work of organization as it should; and

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, if organized, would prove a great factor within the ranks of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to use all efforts possible to secure membership, organize local lodges of the order in their respective territory, and render such other

service that will advance the interest of that order.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Joseph H. Schiel:

WHEREAS, The Trunk Makers International Union of America have established a union label, to be used on all trunks, bags, valises, telescopes, etc., made by members of the above named union; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, adopt label attached with resolution.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Dr. John A. Dowie has imported, under contract, four lace makers from Beeston, Nottingham, and as this is contrary to the provisions of the Alien Contract Labor Law, for lace making is an established industry in the United States, and the services of these lace makers were not needed to teach American workmen the trade of lace making, for there are a sufficient number of idle lace makers in this country to supply Dr. Dowie with all the help he may require to operate the mill he proposed to build; and

WHEREAS, The imported lace makers admitted to Immigrant Commissioner Rodgers that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie, and that they had come to this country under contract to make lace for him, and this and the testimony of the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, that lace making had been carried on in the United States for thirty years in one branch, and sixteen years in another, led the Immigrant Commissioner to decide that they had no right to land; and,

WHEREAS, The decision of the Immigrant Commissioner was sustained by a special Board of Inquiry, to whom the case was appealed, the board finding from the evidence offered to it that the imported lace makers came to this country under contract and that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie's agents, American lace makers testifying that they were able to make the lace Dr. Dowie was going to manufacture and that they had applied to him for positions, which convinced the Special Board of Inquiry that the lace makers who had been imported were not needed to establish a new industry; and

WHEREAS, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has, in appeal of this case to him, decided that lace makers have a right to land, because Dr. Dowie is going to make thread, and as neither side said these lace makers were to work in this country at thread making, we, the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, believe the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is unfair and unjust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we denounce the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, which allowed four imported lace makers to land under the pretext that they were going to make thread, as being contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Alien Contract Labor Laws. These laws are intended to protect American workmen from foreigners who

may be imported to take their places. And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the representatives of the organized workmen of the United States assembled, in the convention of the American Federation of Labor to join with us in demanding that the officials of the government shall enforce the Alien Contract Labor Law according to its spirit, which is to protect American workmen in the United States. For if the spirit of the law is ignored, as was done in the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, they will give no protection to any craft and employers may import foreign workmen at any time, to fill the places of their American employees; and be it finally,

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President McKinley, secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Allied Printing Trades Councils of the country are endeavoring to have placed on all school books now in use in the public and private schools of the United States the Allied Printing Trades Council Label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with all central and local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., and request them to appoint a special committee to call on all school boards or whoever be in control of the schools in their respective localities and to use their best endeavors to have labeled school books adopted.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegate Wm. F. Jones:

WHEREAS, The formation of Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League has been greatly due to the assistance received at the hands of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The next convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1900, will be the most important held by this organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to attend said convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 143.—By Delegates A. E. Holder and Chas. L. Breckon:

To amend Section 3, Article IV, by inserting after the words "represents" in third line, to read, "From National or International and Federal Labor Unions, and all other local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., and a delegate representing a city central body shall cast the additional vote or votes due Federal Labor Unions and other local unions affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., not otherwise represented," and insert after

the word "vote" in 4th line of the same section, "except as previously specified."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Holder and Breckon:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact it is desirous to encourage the formation and secure the affiliation of more state federations and central trades assemblies with the A. F. of L.; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the further fact that all local trades unions, whether affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., or through national or international bodies, already pay a per capita tax to the A. F. of L., be it hereby

RESOLVED, That the only cost which shall in the future be required from state and central bodies be a nominal fee of \$3 to the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 145.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union, in convention assembled in the city of Troy, N. Y., November 12, 13, 14, 1900, condemns all work done in penal and criminal institutions in all states, in direct and indirect competition, and to the detriment of free labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be submitted to the convention of the A. F. of L., for its endorsement, and then referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of that body for its enforcement.

Adopted, November 14, 1900, by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 146.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, It has been generally agitated by the Team Drivers International Union and its members at Buffalo, N. Y., that the laundry drivers' proper place was in that international body, and they, the team drivers, have arranged to bring up that subject at this convention of the A. F. of L.

RESOLVED, That the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union protest against being compelled to affiliate with the International Team Drivers Union, claiming as we do, that our proper place is the International Laundry Workers Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we appeal to the A. F. of L. convention to have this matter settled once and for all, and to use their best endeavors to bring this about to the satisfaction of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 147.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government increased the tax on beer one dollar (\$1) per barrel, owing to the Spanish-American war; and,

WHEREAS, The brewery proprietors claim rightly that this increase of tax makes impossible the granting of increased wages to the workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The Spanish-American war has endured for some time and the receipts of the government are above the disbursements and

the present Congress can raise all war taxes; be it

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as the representative body of American labor, and recognizing the injurious effect of this tax, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to reduce the said tax to its former level of one dollar (\$1) per barrel.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of birch beer has in late years increased to such an extent that it threatens to materially injure the brewery workers, because such firms are exempt from the revenue tax, although malt and yeast are used in its production; and,

WHEREAS, The internal revenue laws of 1894, Section 3244, say: "Brewers shall pay \$1; every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute thereof, shall be deemed a brewer; provided that any person who manufactures less than 500 barrels a year shall pay the sum of \$50; and,

WHEREAS, This section of the law is not enforced and the wages in that industry are very low; be it

RESOLVED, That the firms manufacturing birch beer be brought to the notice of the United States Revenue Department and a demand be made by the American Federation of Labor that the section above named be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Lee M. Hart:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., ordered the secretary of the A. F. of L. to print and circulate the special committee's report of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 14's attitude in the present lockout in all the theaters of the city of Detroit, Mich; and,

WHEREAS, The aforesaid report was lost and the order of the convention has not been carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention reaffirms the decision of the Detroit convention by endorsing the attitude of the Detroit Theatrical Stage Employees Union in this lockout, and again order the committee's report printed and circulated.

Referred to Committee on Grievance.

Resolution No. 150.—By Delegate Lee M. Hart:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has granted a Trades Union Charter to the ushers of the theaters of Buffalo, New York; and

WHEREAS, We do not consider that theatrical ushers as a calling can be classed either as a trades or labor union, as in nearly all cases they are boys of 18 years of age and under, and in all cases follow this calling for a side issue, as under the most favorable conditions they could not maintain themselves if they endeavored to make a livelihood as ushers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. be instructed to revoke the charter of the Ushers Union, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That no further charter be granted to any so-called usher's unions.

Referred to incoming Executive Council.

Resolution No. 151.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

WHEREAS, The T. C. Sampson Manufacturing Co., and Weber Bros., North Adams, Mass., shoe manufacturers, have adopted a device purporting to be a union label, and bearing the letters and words "L. P. U. Union Lasted," which device is issued by the Lasters Protective Union, an independent unaffiliated body representing only a small part of the shoe craft; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., be directed to secure its withdrawal of this so-called union stamp, and failing to secure its withdrawal, all products bearing this stamp be declared non-union and unfair, and the same course be pursued against all counterfeits and substitutes for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, indorsed by the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The boycott upon the Swift Packing Co. has been in existence for nearly three years; and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott has received but little attention from organized labor, as the business of the said firms has increased one hundred per cent in the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The said boycott has worked a great hardship upon the international organizations of the A. M. C. and B. W. W. of N. A., as it prevents the organizing of the men working in many of the large plants of the Big Four (so-called), and has also disrupted many of our Local Unions of Meat Cutters throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention do instruct the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to designate two members of said board to at once proceed to Chicago, and in conjunction with President Donnelly, of the A. M. C. and B. W. W. of N. A., and International Secretary Treasurer James A. Cable, of the C. I. U., secure an interview with the said firm of Swift & Co., and effect a settlement of the existing difference.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby authorized to issue a charter to the American Agents National Association, provided the facts in the case prove their eligibility to membership in this body.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That no person be eligible to the office of President of this body, in the future, for more than two successive terms.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That organizers must be indorsed by the central body in the district or locality in which they are expected to serve, before appointment.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, by inserting after the words "five cents per member per month," the following, "local unions the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article V, Section 1, by striking out the words "to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session," and substituting therefor the words "to be elected each year by referendum vote, said vote to be returned by the affiliated national and local unions on or before the last day of the session of the annual convention."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There is a law in the United States Navy Yards which divides the various trades and occupations into several classes, and the power to class the men is invested in the foreman, as a result of which many first-class men are classed as second and third class, and who must either accept the decision or quit their jobs and believing that only first class men should be employed in all departments of construction and repair of United States vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist all unions to have said laws amended so that there is only one class under which men shall be employed at the standard rate of wages as received by the various unions in the district in which navy yards are situated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 12 o'clock the convention was adjourned until 2 p.m.



## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

President Gompers called the Convention to order at 2 p.m.

Delegate O'Connell moved that the roll call be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Delegate Hart moved that the reading of the morning minutes be dispensed with and notice of corrections or errors be given to the Secretary.

Agreed to.

Delegate O'Brien, for Grievance Committee, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 31.—Committee on Grievance recommended that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor communicate with the proper representative of National Tile Layers Union, informing him that complaint has been made against that organization by the Mosaic Worker's Union 8141, of Philadelphia, and the said grievance is now before the Grievance Committee of this body, and asking the representative of the said National Union of Tile Layers if it is possible for them to send a representative, to appear before the said Grievance Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. O'BRIEN, Chairman.

Report adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky, of the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 1.—The Committee reported that the subject had been covered by the adoption of a like resolution this morning, and hence action was unnecessary.

Report adopted.

On Resolutions Nos. 6, 33, 46 and 58, covering the same subjects, committee recommended adoption of No. 58, as substitute for all which reads as follows:

Resolution No. 58.—By Delegate John C. Dornell:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the Southern, Inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast States and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico shows only too plainly that the field for agitation and organization is ripe in the above part of the country; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited number of organizations in the states and territories mentioned, it is impossible for them to properly carry on the agitation and organizing necessary to be done in such a large field; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should more thoroughly cover the South and the West in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, four (4) permanent organizers to be employed for the ensuing year

in the Southern, Inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast States and Territories.

Delegate moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Hill spoke in favor of Tennessee being covered, and offered the following amendment:

That the incoming Executive Council be requested to comply with the request of the central body of Nashville for six months.

Delegates Mitchell, Boland, Klapetzky, and Braunschweig opposed the amendment.

Delegates Witzel and Jones favored amendment.

Delegates Dornell and Rosenberg urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The amendment of Delegate Hill was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 13.—By W. R. Boyer:

WHEREAS, The International Broommakers Union are making every effort to better the condition of their craft, by organizing, gaining shorter hours and increased wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be and are hereby instructed to give all possible aid to the Broommakers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a circular be issued to all organizers urging them to at once make attempts to organize the broommakers in their districts.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation adopted.

On Resolution No. 20.—By James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists will, on May 18, 1901, endeavor to inaugurate the nine-hour work day throughout the machinists' trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to advise all General and Local Organizers of the American Federation of Labor to assist the International Association of Machinists wherever possible to bring about a more thorough organization of the trade, and to co-operate and assist the International officers of the above association to the end that the nine hour day may be successfully inaugurated.

Committee recommends adoption.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 27, the committee reported its reference to the incoming Executive

Council, but on motion, action thereon was laid over until Delegate Mahon could have an opportunity to speak on the resolution.

On Resolution No. 28.—By Geo. H. Warner:

RESOLVED, That the Actors National Protective Union No. 1, of New York City, members of the American Federation of Labor, do respectfully request the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations to recognize our union card, and also patronize our Union whenever entertainments, carnivals, fairs, festivals, etc., are desired.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegates Warner and Henry favored the resolution.

Delegate Hart moved, as an amendment to the committee report, that the resolution be published in the American Federation of Labor official journal, the *American Federationist*. Amendment adopted and the report of the committee as amended was then concurred in.

On Resolution No. 33.—By Elmer E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, The unskilled labor in the glass bottle houses in the competitive field of Illinois and Indiana are unorganized; and,

WHEREAS, This is a menace to the membership of Local 7187, Federal Labor Union, of Streator, Ill., and 7087, Federal Labor Union, of Belleville, Ill.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, convened in regular session at Louisville, Ky., that general organizers be put in said competitive field immediately, for the purpose of organizing said unskilled labor, and for no other purpose.

Committee recommends adoption. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 36.—By James Wilson, Jr.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor have in the past had paid organizers in the field; and,

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union has at its own expense supported one or more organizers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to aid Erie in the support of an organizer to the extent of \$25 per month.

With permission of the committee and the Convention, the introducer withdrew the resolution as offered.

On Resolution No. 37.—By James Wilson:

WHEREAS, Through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor organizers the fishing industry has been sufficiently organized to warrant a national organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do instruct the incoming officers to endeavor to organize such an organization.

RESOLVED, That the officers be instructed

to hold the convention for that purpose in the city of Erie.

Committee recommends to strike out the last resolve.

Delegates Wilson and M. Hayes favored the report of the committee, which was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 40.—By D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, Many Federal Labor Unions of rubber workers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and leather workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council call a convnction of said Unions to form National or International Unions of Rubber Workers and National or International Leather Workers.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Driscoll favored its reference.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 49.—By E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor provide a special organizer for a short time to assist in organizing the members of the craft in the Eastern States.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Anton J. Engel:

WHEREAS, There are a great many upholsterers throughout the country that are still unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the Upholsterers International Union that with the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor they would gain better results; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country, be, and are hereby, instructed to give their assistance toward organizing the upholsterers.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 59.—By Delegate William Jacobs:

WHEREAS, No state in the southwest has been more neglected in the way of organization and in securing the enactment of laws favorable to the toilers than Kentucky; and

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled November 13 and 14, passed a resolution requesting that the American Federation of Labor help organize the state by donating several hundred dollars to be used exclusively for organizing purposes; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested through our delegates to aid us in more thoroughly organizing the state by allowing us not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars for this purpose.

The committee not having any knowledge that any previous donations have been made

to State Federations, and not desiring to establish any precedent to that effect, we therefore recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

Committee's report adopted.

On Resolution No. 65.—By Delegate George Beinke:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers of America presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to organize Engineers Locals wherever it is possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said Board for their faithful work performed, but believing that work on that line has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to continue to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing local unions of Stationary Engineers into the International Union of Steam Engineers of America.

Committee recommends adoption.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 71.—By Delegate J. A. Gadsden:

WHEREAS, Having the right granted me by Federal Labor Union 8508, of Charleston, S. C., and as there is much dissatisfaction as to organizers in Charleston, for they are all of a trade union and not of a federal labor union, and instruction received from organizers who are members of a trade union not having the right to federal labor union secrecy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all organizers of federal labor unions shall be members of federal labor unions, and if there are no organizers in that city, or the vicinity of the federal labor union, where a federal labor union is to be organized, then the Executive Council shall be notified at once and the Council shall notify the nearest federal labor union organizer.

RESOLVED, That all pass word instruction for federal labor unions be sent to the secretary of each federal labor union.

Committee recommends its reference to the introducer for information.

On Resolution No. 74.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

RESOLVED, That the city of Knoxville, Tenn., a city of over 40,000 population, be given an organizer who resides in the city.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming President.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 75, the committee recommends the following substitute:

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to wait upon the proper government officials and endeavor to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the matter of the employment of leather workers on horse goods at the arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

Substitute of committee adopted.

On Resolution No. 3, introduced by Dele-

gate Onstott, the committee recommends the following substitute:

That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to request the appointment of a committee of three from each one of the contending organizations, they to act in conjunction with a committee of three to be appointed by the Executive Council, who are to meet prior to July 1, 1901, for the purpose of reconciling the existing differences between the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters Steam fitters and Steamfitters Helpers.

Delegate Richardson said his association was willing to submit their rules to any committee appointed by the convention, but wanted Steamfitters organization to do likewise, and hoped the report of the committee would be adopted.

Delegate Onstott opposed committee's recommendation.

Delegates Westoby, Feeney and Mitchell favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Szegedy moved the previous question, which was ordered. Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate E. J. Lynch, for committee on Labels, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 2.—By John F. Tobin: WHEREAS, It is the settled law and policy of the American Federation of Labor to recognize only one union and one label in any one craft; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in the New York Convention of 1895, gave its exclusive recognition and indorsement to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and its union stamp as the only union and union label in the shoe craft, and forbade all affiliated organize lending any encouragement, or support to any other body, label or device claiming to represent a shoe to be union made in whole or in part; and

WHEREAS, The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, have established the aforesaid union stamp as a well recognized union label in general demand; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons are endeavoring to defeat the objects of the demand for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, by forming small factions into independent associations, and adopting other devices falsely claimed to represent union labor; and certain shoe manufacturers are seeking to deceive our fellow unionists by deceptive substitutes, bearing the words "Union Made," "In Union there is Strength," "L. P. U. Union Laster," etc., etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly condemns the conduct of any faction of shoe workers that attempts to confuse unionists with unindorsed, unauthorized or deceptive alleged union devices, and calls upon all shoe workers to unite in the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, thereby promoting craft unity as the first essential to success; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor again endorse the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union as the only recognized union label on boots and shoes, and all manufacturers and jobbers of footwear are hereby warned that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations will assist the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, to drive out of the market the goods of any manufacturer or jobber which bears any device substituted for the union stamp, and intended or calculated to deceive or impose upon the organized workers and sympathizers; and, be it further



RESOLVED, That all members of the American Federation of Labor and its friends, are requested to immediately withdraw their patronage from any shoe retailer who displays or offers for sale boots or shoes bearing any device intended or calculated to deceive the organized workers into buying substitutes for the union stamp, which, as hereto affixed, is again declared to be the only union label on shoes, in the sole support of which the purchasing power and influence of the American Federation of Labor, with all its affiliated organizations, unions, and members, are hereby pledged.

Committee recommends adoption.  
Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 9.—Cincinnati (Ohio) the committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Heilbronn moved that action be deferred until Delegate Reichers could be present to speak on the resolution. Motion to defer agreed to.

On Resolution No. 9.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The union labels of the different crafts and trades represented in the American Federation of Labor, are active agents in promoting and maintaining organization among the workers; and,

WHEREAS, The central labor unions are largely engaged in label agitation for the different trade organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by this convention to arrange for the grouping and printing of the union labels of all the organizations represented in the American Federation of Labor, the same to be furnished the central labor unions and women's label leagues at cost.

Committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 23.—By Eugene P. O'Rourke, Jas. M. Lynch and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, It frequently occurs that books used in the public schools of the various states are more or less manufactured by poorly paid labor, to the detriment of the interests of the entire people, therefore, in order to insure the paying of a fair living wage on all such work; be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., that all school books used in the public schools of the various states should bear the label.

Committee recommends adoption.

Delegate O'Rourke moved an amendment that the words "of the Allied Printing Trades Council," be added after the word "label" on the last line of the resolve.

Amendment adopted.

Delegate Lennon moved the following amendment:

RESOLVED, We declare that the state should furnish free all school books used in the public schools of the country.

Delegate O'Rourke claimed the amendment was not germane to the question, and he favored the original motion.

Delegate Lennon withdrew his amendment, with notice that he would offer it as a separate resolution. The report of the committee as amended was adopted.

On Resolution No. 42.—By J. W. Slayton:

RESOLVED, That this convention approve and adopt a universal union label, embodying a design a portion of which shall be made to represent the American Federation of Labor, and in the central part the label of each trade affiliated therewith shall be placed or fixed, the same to be issued by the American Federation of Labor, under such provision, legal or otherwise, as will seem most likely to attain the object sought. Approved by J. L. Nelson, G. T. Burt, O. R. Jarrett, H. A. Meise, Jos. Crimmins, J. W. Slayton, G. Gothrie, Daniel J. Reese and H. Blackmore.

Committee reported unfavorably.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in the report of the committee.

Delegate Slayton favored universal label and was against report of committee. Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate James P. Maher:

WHEREAS, The union label is a great factor in the labor movement of today, and

WHEREAS, It is our duty to do all in our power to advance the use of the union label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the future no delegate will be allowed a seat in the convention of the American Federation of Labor unless all wearing apparel on his person bears the union label of the craft engaged in the manufacture of the same.

The committee non-concurs on the score of impracticability, but believes the end sought by

the resolution is correct, and the principle enumerated sound from a trades union standpoint, one that should apply not only to delegates to this convention but to all organized wage workers.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 52.—By Anton Engel:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers International Union of North America has adopted a union label, which is now in use and recognized as the emblem of organized upholsterers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, heartily endorses, approves of and recommends the yellow label of the Upholsterers International Union of North America.

Committee reports favorably.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the label of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union be indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends adoption.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

The committee recommends to strike out the words, "Same, as it," in the second whereas, and insert the words "Above and," and then report favorably.

Amendment of committee concurred in and the report adopted as follows:

On Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers label is the only proof of the above, and distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Louisville, Ky., reindorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco or cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

On Resolution No. 110.—By Delegate William Muirhead:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, at its twenty-fifth annual convention, held at Providence, R. I., the third week in May, 1900, indorsed and adopted as its union stamp or trade mark a design formed by a combination of the alphabetical letters, "J. H. U.," as herewith illustrated, said stamp to be impressed on the shoe when fitted to the foot; and,

WHEREAS, Said stamp represents union rules and conditions under which the Journeymen Horse Shoers may secure some of the rights due them in their arduous toil and the benefits of trade organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation in convention here assembled, does hereby indorse and recommend said stamp or trade mark, and urge the delegates to this body, and the members of affiliated unions, to lend all assistance possible in furthering the demand and use of said stamp by owners and drivers of horses and mules; and, further, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates from such trades as come particularly in contact in their work with the owners of horses, or such as use horses in the pursuance of their occupation, be urgently requested to bring this stamp prominently before their organization, and request the members to at all times insist on horses being shod only in shops as are entitled to and use the stamp with the consent and authorization of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers.

Committee reports favorably. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 116, by Delegate Troutman, the committee offers the following substitute:

We reaffirm the principle that union men should patronize union made goods, and recommend the matter of fines to the different affiliated National Unions, Central Labor Unions, State Branches and Federal Unions.

Delegate Morris moved to amend the report of the committee by inserting after the words, "union made goods" the words "and to patronize union clerks." Amendment adopted. The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Committee on Labels:

We beg to call your attention to the multiplicity of labels now in use, and the consequent confusion arising therefrom. In this connection your committee would recommend that Federal Labor Unions use only the label of the A. F. of L., and that the A. F. of L. recommend that all national and international unions of kindred trades use an allied label on the finished product, whenever possible.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 7, by Delegate Reichers, the committee reports unfavorably. It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Reichers opposed report of committee, and said he had had no opportunity to appear before the committee.

JH

Delegate Lynch favored the recommitment to the committee.

Delegate Warner moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee.

Agreed to.

Delegate Kidd, for Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Boycotts beg leave to submit the following partial report:

On Resolution No. 5.—By Federal Labor Union, No. 8087:

WHEREAS, The employees of the Reichert Flour Milling Company, of Freeburg, Ill., are out on a strike in sympathy with the Coopers Local No. 53 (whose members are also belonging to Federal Labor Union No. 8087), and whereas we know the said coopers and mill hands are in the right, and have a just cause, it was therefore resolved to beg your honorable body to assist the striking employees of said firm, and place the latter on the "unfair list."

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 14.—By W. R. Boyer:

WHEREAS, The Lee Broom and Duster Company are antagonizing organized labor by their persistent opposition to a settlement of the troubles in their factory, located at Dav-  
enport, Iowa; and,

WHEREAS, The said firm employ convicts in the manufacture of brooms at the state prison, located in Lincoln, Neb.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Lincoln, Neb., and Dav-  
enport, Iowa, be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, as published in the *American Federationist*, and all labor and reform papers be requested to copy.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 15.—By Geneva (N. Y.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, On or about March 1, 1900, Iron Moulders Union 109, through their representative, M. J. Keough, entered into an agreement with the Herendeen Manufacturing Company of Geneva, N. Y., whereby said manufacturing company agreed not to discriminate against union molders, and further agreed to grant an increase in wages of 12 1/2 per cent, to take effect March 15, 1900; and,

WHEREAS, At the time the negotiations were going on said manufacturing company had engaged or caused to be engaged non-union molders to take the places of the molders with whom they were pretending to make a settlement; and,

WHEREAS, On March 19, 1900, said manufacturing company locked out their employees, and have since refused to entertain any proposition looking toward a settlement of their differences; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Herendeen Manufacturing Company be placed on the unfair list, and that the members of all affiliated unions are hereby requested to refuse to purchase or

handle any of the products of this concern, which consist of steam heating boilers known as the Furman Boiler, the Junior Boiler and the Sectional Boiler.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The firm of Schneider-Trencamp Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of oil, gas and gasoline stoves (all marked "Reliable"), have not as yet made a satisfactory settlement with the International Association of Machinists, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the boycott upon this company be reaffirmed, and that all affiliated unions be notified of the same.

Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 21.—By Eugene F. O'Rourke, James M. Lynch and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, Certain representatives of the New York Sun have declared to subscribers, advertisers and newsdealers that the matter in dispute between that paper and New York Typographical Union No. 6 has been settled; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring to the notice of their respective unions that such representations are misleading and entirely untrue, that conditions remain unchanged, and that Typographical Union No. 6, maintaining its attitude unchanged as regards that publication, calls upon its fellow-unionists to continue the fight with renewed vigor.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the foregoing resolution, and earnestly urges the union men and women everywhere to render every possible assistance to the Typographical Union in its conflict with the New York "Sun."

Delegate Warner moved that the committee's report be approved and boycott on the New York "Sun" be reaffirmed. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 34.—By James Wilson, Jr.:

WHEREAS, The Blach & Germer Stove Company, manufacturers of the Radiant Home stove, of Erie, Pa., have locked out their union molders, to the number of eighty-five, and all efforts to come to a satisfactory settlement have failed; and

WHEREAS, The Erie Central Labor Union and Local No. 38 of the Iron Molders' Union have placed them on the unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do declare the Radiant Home stove to be unfair.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action.

Delegate Wilson spoke on the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 41.—By James Brannon:

WHEREAS, The H. P. Deuser Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, exhibited a malignant disposition toward organized labor by peremptorily dismissing, on September 15, 1899 from its employ forty-two members of Iron Molders Union No. 68 because of their affiliation with the Union, and

WHEREAS, Said company operates a "jobbing" shop and is also a manufacturer of agricultural implements and hot-air furnaces, which latter are put upon the market as the product of the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, that the products of the H. P. Deuser Co. and the Cincinnati Heating and Ventilating Co. be and are considered unfair, and the affiliations of the Federation are herewith requested to render their contempt for the companies' products as ardent as their respect for union labor can make it.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 48.—By E. J. Leo:

RESOLVED, That a boycott be placed on the Kahn Stove Works, manufacturers of stoves and ranges, at Hamilton, O., by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 73.—By Delegate Eugene Merrill:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 7295, of Knoxville, Tenn., has for the last nine months carried on a systematic boycott on Knoxville Woolen Mills and has succeeded in taking away nearly two-thirds of its immense trade; and

WHEREAS, The boycott was put on for good reasons by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after due investigation; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 7295 has received no aid, financial or otherwise, from the American Federation of Labor, but has had to depend on its own resources, the Central Labor Union of East Tennessee, and such sums as were donated by the well-disposed unions of all trades, and as a victory in the mills of the South is of great importance to labor everywhere; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That we sustain said union in its fight, both financially and otherwise, to the extent found to be required, on investigation by the Executive Council, to bring the fight to a successful end.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be urged to issue, or cause to be issued, a circular addressed to all affiliated organizations chartered in cities where the Knoxville Woolen Mills Company does business, requesting the appointment of committees to advise the patrons of the said Knoxville Woolen Mills Company of the deplorable

condition under which its employees labor. Report adopted.

On Resolution No. 78.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 90, of Philadelphia, Pa., has certain members on strike against the firm of Hawthorne & Sheble, manufacturers of phonograph horns, who discharged a committee of their men for asking for an increase in wages; and

WHEREAS, The said strike has the endorsement of the Metal Polishers of North America and of the United Labor League of Philadelphia; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the said firm of Hawthorne & Sheble upon the "unfair" list.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 79.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, The shoe lasters employed by P. T. Hallahan, who has three shoe stores and one shoe factory in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., are on strike for the right to organize and for increased wages; and

WHEREAS, The United Labor League has investigated this strike and has given it its approval by passing a boycott against the firm in question; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place P. T. Hallahan, shoe manufacturer and shoe retailer, of Philadelphia, Pa. upon the "unfair" list.

Committee recommends to refer to the Executive Council for action thereon.

Delegate Tobin stated that the union requesting the boycott is an independent organization, not affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and moved to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Morrison moved that the entire matter lie on the table.

Motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Delegate Emma Lanphere, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Your committee submits the following substitute, in lieu of Resolution No. 8, by Cincinnati Central Labor Council, and Resolution No. 72, by Delegate Rosenberg, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is evident from the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer that the local central bodies chartered by the American Federation of Labor have greatly aided in the growth of the trade union movement; and,

WHEREAS, Article XII of the constitution of the Federation denies chartered local central bodies representation at the conventions of the Federation if they retain unions who refuse to affiliate with their national or international unions; and

WHEREAS, In many cities there still are a large number of locals of national and international unions that keep aloof from char-



tered local central bodies affiliating with local bodies who often pretend to be central bodies, thereby retarding the work of chartered local central bodies; and

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article XII of the constitution provides that the national and international unions shall instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies, a provision honored more in the breach than in the observance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the Federation shall request chartered local central bodies to forward to him, from time to time, the names of locals of national and international unions, also of locals chartered direct by the Federation, not affiliated with chartered local central bodies. The secretary, then, upon receipt of such data to call the attention of the respective national and international unions to Section 2, Article XII, requesting them to instruct such non-affiliated locals to affiliate with chartered local central bodies, and to insist that local unions chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor shall affiliate with the chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor before affiliating with any other central body in name or pretensions.

Delegate T. J. Donnelly favored report of committee.

Delegate Warner moved to amend by adding the words "of a similar character" after the word "pretension," in the last line of committee's report.

Delegate Richardson wanted to know if his union could join the Building Trades, if the committee's report was adopted.

Delegate Rosenberg favored report of committee.

Delegate Seikman favored amendment.

Delegate Downey opposed the report.

Delegate Furuseth favored committee's report.

Delegate McCarthy favored the committee's report.

Delegate Kneeland opposed the report.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended to remain in session to discuss the question further.

Delegate Bowman favored report of committee.

Delegate Lennon moved that the vote on the report of the committee be taken at 11 A. M. tomorrow (Tuesday). Adopted.

In accordance with a previous notice given, Delegate Lennon offered the following resolution:

Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate Lennon:

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, that all books used in the public schools of the country should be furnished free by the state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 6:20 P. M. the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Gompers.

Delegate Mahon moved to dispense with the calling of the roll.

The motion was lost. The roll was then called.

Absentees—Boyer, Tracy, O'Brien (J.), Reichers, Heilbronn, O'Brien (W.), Williams, Warner, Downey, Sherman, Hunter, Thomas, Holman, Perham, Huebner, Moore, McCarthy, Hayes (M. S.), Feeney, Urick, Lanphere, Johnson, Blake, Carlson, Wheeler, Rutledge, Jordan, Nelson, Warner (M.), Miller, Nash, Hill, Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Jolin, La Blonde, Hall, Seabrook, Hasley, Hill, Kline, Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson and Kuhn.

Delegate Dernel moved that reading of the minutes of yesterday afternoon session be dispensed with, and any error or correction in same be noted by the secretary. Agreed to.

President Gompers introduced Mr. Herman Christen, of the Louisville (Ky.), Central Labor Union, who, in turn, presented President Gompers with a gavel given by the body he represented.

President Gompers responded in a few well-chosen remarks.

Delegate Tracy asked consent to present a resolution for immediate consideration.

Delegate Barter objected to the immediate consideration, but was willing to have the resolution read. The resolution was then read, and Delegate Barter renewed his protest.

Delegate O'Connor moved the rules be suspended for the purpose of considering the resolution just read. Agreed to.

Delegate Tracy then offered the following resolution:

Resolution 160.—By Cigar Makers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has always welcomed into its ranks all workmen and workingwomen without regard to race, creed, color, or nationality, and

WHEREAS, At the present time in the city of Tampa, Florida, some of the men who asked for and received the moral, financial, and physical support of the workers of the American Labor movement for the cause of "Cuba Libre" are now attempting to deny the right to work to men and women who are members of the Cigarmakers' International Union and other local unions connected with the American Federation of Labor, and are attempting to destroy these unions, first and now in existence in Tampa, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the 20th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, denounce the action of the so-called Resistencia for their unmanly and non-unionlike acts now being perpetrated on the organizations of labor in Tampa, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we pledge our support to our unions against whom the effort is being made to disrupt, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to use every means within their power to secure the right to work to the American men and women in Tampa, and their further right to organize in any union connected with the American Labor movement.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the resolution.

Agreed to unanimously.

Discussion was resumed on the pending question, being the substitute by the committee for Resolutions Nos. 8 and 72.

Delegate Rosenberg was opposed to amendment.

Delegates Richardson, Tracy, Westoby, Bosonski, Lennon, Braunschweig, Hart, Bracken, Duncan and Ward favored the report of committee.

Delegate Driscoll favored report, but believed that it also should include state bodies.

Delegate Seikman deprecated the antagonism toward Building Trades, and said that the Building Trades are not antagonistic to Central Bodies.

Delegate Kleffner called for the previous question which was ordered, the vote on the pending question to be taken at 1 o'clock in accordance with previous action.

Delegate Darnell, for Committee on President's Report, desired to have resolution No. 63 referred to Committee on Executive Council Report. Agreed to.

Delegate Duncan submitted the following:

# SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Comrades: In the matter of the grievance between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the organization of International Association of Machinists and Pattern Makers League of America, we recommend that the matter be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Adopted.

In the matter of the application for a charter from the Piano and Organ Workers International Union, your Council deemed it advisable to deny the application.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
MAX MORRIS,  
THOS. I. KIDD,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
FRANK MORRISON,

Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Executive Councils report.

Delegate Hart, for Committee on Secretary's Report, submitted the following:

Louisville, Ky., December 11, 1900.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Gentlemen: We, your Committee on Secretary's Report, have examined same carefully and find the various statistics and amounts correct in every particular.

We further commend the efforts of Secretary Frank Morrison to secure statistical records of the strikes (lost and won) benefits accruing therefrom, cost of same, men involved, increase of charters issued by National and International Unions and their increased membership. Recommending that this be complied with on the part of all National and International Secretaries.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE INNIS, Chairman,  
J. R. T. AUSTON,  
CHAS. T. BECHTOLD,  
JOHN A. LEE,  
ROBERT B. KERR,  
GEO. A. UROUHART,  
LEE M. HART, Secretary.

It was moved to adopt the report. Delegate Gilthorpe offered the following amendment:

"The Executive officers of the International Union, asking them to comply with the request contained in the resolution."

Amendment accepted, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Agard for the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 26.—By D. D. Driscoll:

WHEREAS, Many unions formed and known as federal labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, carry the card of said federal labor union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor and all affiliated national or international bodies respect and recognize cards of federal labor unions, and give same support as given local unions affiliated with their national or international unions.

The Committee offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, Members of Federal Labor Unions find difficulty in having their cards recognized where members of local or trade unions are employed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That local, national or international unions, affiliated with A. F. of L., be requested to acknowledge cards issued by Federal Labor Unions when presented by members thereof, and give them the support usually tendered to trade cards; this to apply only to holders of Federal Labor Union cards whose craft is not organized into a local or trade union, and is not to be construed to supplant, antagonize or interfere with the laws, customs or rules of local, national or international unions.

Substitute of committee adopted.

Delegate Klapetzky, for Committee on Organization, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 96.—By Delegates Morris, John O'Brien, Emma Lanphere, I. Goodman:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, has finally succeeded in organizing 400 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada; and,

WHEREAS, There yet remain about 1,000 cities and towns in which unions of retail clerks can be organized; and,

WHEREAS, The retail clerks, if organized, can be of material benefit to all branches of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the A. F. of L. be requested to make a special effort to start local unions of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

RESOLVED, That Central Bodies and Organizers be instructed to use all the influence possible to induce independent local unions of retail clerks to affiliate with the International Association of the craft.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution, excepting the word "special," as it appears in the first resolve, and that the same be made to read that "an effort," in place of "a special effort," be made in behalf of the clerks.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 97.—By Delegates Max Morris, John R. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, through persistent efforts, covering a period of ten years, have finally succeeded in organizing three locals within the limits of the city of Chicago; and

Believing the membership of said locals could be greatly increased if all members of organized labor in Chicago would assist the clerks; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge the organizations in Chicago, affiliated with the A. F. of L., to assist the

clerks by demanding the card of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, when making purchases.

Committee recommends concurrence. Report agreed to.

On Resolution No. 104 the committee recommends its reference to the Committee on Labels. So ordered.

On Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Chas. Moench:

WHEREAS, The Freight Handlers Union presented a resolution in 1899, asking the Executive Board to instruct the organizers to make every effort to organize the freight handlers of every town and state; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to thank said organizers for their faithful work in organizing about seven locals, but believing their assistance has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavors toward organizing unions of shipping department workers and all other freight handlers.

Committee recommends concurrence. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate Robt. B. Kerr:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths are at the present time making a special and strenuous effort to more thoroughly organize their fellow craftsmen throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the said I. B. of B. are of the opinion that a more thorough organization of the craft is becoming a vital necessity in the iron working and engineering trades; therefore, by this, the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the general, district and local organizers of the A. F. of L. give special attention to the formation of new local unions of blacksmiths in their respective districts and that special efforts be made to place the blacksmiths organization in the front ranks of trade unionism.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution with the amendment that the word "special," which now appears in two places in the resolve, be stricken out.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 108.—By Delegate Schickel:

WHEREAS, The above named union has done all in its power to organize the Trunk and Bag Workers, and those already organized to affiliate with the International, but so far has been very unsuccessful, and at present time have no organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers be instructed to do all they can to have all Trunk and Bag Workers to come in line.

Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 109.—By Delegate L. R. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. having many organizers in the field; and,

WHEREAS, The Pattern Makers League being an organization that, owing to the fact that numerically it can never hope to be numbered among the great organizations of the land, and yet being among the important branches of the machinery trades; be it

RESOLVED, That the regularly commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to pay especial attention to the organization of the Pattern Makers of their respective localities.

Committee recommends that the resolution be adopted with the amendment that the words "instructed to pay especial attention," be stricken out and the following inserted in their stead, "requested to make an effort."

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 111 the committee recommends that the same be referred to the Committee on Labels. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate Daniel J. Reese:

WHEREAS, We find no representation from among the agriculturists of the United States in this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to take any measure they deem advisable to organize the agriculturists, etc., and that it is the sense of this Convention that each and every trade and labor unionist lend his aid.

The committee recommends its reference to the incoming Executive Council. Agreed to.

The hour for taking the vote on the substitute of the Committee for Resolutions Nos. 8 and 72 was taken up. The amendment of Delegate Warner was defeated.

The report of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies on the substitute for Resolutions Nos. 8 and 72 was then adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate James Duncan:

In order to further carry on legislation of a practical kind on the eight hour work day, and thereby to strengthen our position on this important question:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take such action as is necessary to have an eight hour bill introduced in the legislature of the states where an eight hour law is not now in use. Said bills to be as uniformly drafted as the methods of preparing bills in said states will permit; and that representative union men in such states be requested to continually urge the passage of those bills until they are enacted into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 162.—By Delegates James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

RESOLVED, That an investigation be made of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, an organization chartered under the American Federation of Labor, for conducting its affairs and perpetuating its existence under the cloak of a *bona fide* union, and acting in contravention of the laws of said organization and those enunciated by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 163.—By Delegate T. J. Donnelly:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. instruct its State Federations and Central Bodies to work for the establishment of the free school book system in the public schools (where such does not already exist) in the different states and cities in which they are located.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 164.—N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, H. R. 8020 has been passed by the House of Congress, and is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, This bill, if enacted into law, will deprive the public of the convenience of small packages, besides reducing the amount of labor required in the cooper shops of the country; and,

WHEREAS, It would also result in a waste of valuable timber, as these small packages are made from material that can not be used in larger packages for reason of its defects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to defeat the passage of the above mentioned bill.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 165.—By Delegate James P. Maher:

WHEREAS, The hat factory of James Marshall of Fall River, Mass., is known to be the foulest factory in this country, and has done more to injure the United Hatters of North America than all of the other foul factories, by substituting foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats; and,

WHEREAS, The authorities in Washington, D. C., have for the past three years seen fit to place all orders for hats to be worn by United States soldiers with the said foul factories of James Marshall, of Fall River, Mass., despite the protests and entreaties of the United Hatters of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, disapprove of the course pursued by the authorities in Washington in the placing of the orders for army hats with James Marshall, of Fall River, and that we emphatically protest against the placing of future army orders for hats with said or any other non-union concern; further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to insist on having the government orders for army hats placed in a union factory and they bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 166.—By Delegate John Cosgrove:

WHEREAS, One of the main objects of your honorable body, the A. F. of L., is the organizing of national and international unions based on strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, as will be found in Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, and also in Article IX, Section 5, of same constitution, and it plainly reads that it gives the right to each trade to manage and control its own affairs; and

WHEREAS, The United Order of Box-Makers and Sawyers of America has and is now making application to the A. F. of L. for a charter of affiliation, having eighteen locals in ten different states, and eighteen cities of those states, with a membership of between six and seven thousand, and a well established union label; and

WHEREAS, In order to carry out the intent of those two sections, and to make it effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., now assembled in the city of Louisville, Ky., do grant to the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers of America a national charter.

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 167.—By Delegate F. C. Dickens:

The American Flint Glass Workers Union, composed of fourteen different departments of the glass making industry, finds itself confronted by a condition in the bottle department that it is unable to control by the ordinary methods employed by it, and, therefore, appeals to your honorable body for assistance and requests that you adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the bottle blowing business, fully ninety per cent of the wares made, other than common flasks, are made in union houses, and by union workmen, under conditions satisfactory to the employes and creditable to the organization able to secure them; on the other hand, fully ninety-five per cent of all the common whisky flasks manufactured are made in non-union houses, as wages fully fifty per cent less than those in union houses, and under conditions that are a menace to the entire bottle blowing trade. These flasks are all made in the Gas Belt of Indiana, and by the following firms: Woodbury Glass Company, Parker, Ind.; Milgrove Bottle Company, Millgrove, Ind.; Dunkirk Flint Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Indiana Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Hartford City Flint Glass Works, Hartford City; Daleville Glass Co., Daleville, Ind.; Lapel Bottle Co., Lapel, Ind.; Lapel Flint Glass Co., Lapel, Ind.; Indiana Bottle Co., Shirley, Ind.; Skillen-Gooden Glass Co., Yorktown, Ind.; Swayzee Glass Co., Swayzee, Ind. The product of these houses are controlled entirely by the following jobbing houses: Cupples Wooden Ware Co., St Louis, Mo.; Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lampton-Crane & Ramey, Louisville, Ky. The conditions surrounding employment in these factories are such as to appeal strongly to those who believe that employes have rights that should be respected. The majority of the employes are young men, without homes or any fixed place of abode, who are knocked about from place to place and exploited by these manufacturers for their own advantage.

The real force and power behind this non-union condition are the jobbing houses above referred to, and it is they that our association has found it so hard to reach. We have spent, at different times, the effort to change this condition, fully \$100,000.00, but, while we have done much to retard the spread of this evil, yet the condition is much the same as when we took up the fight against it. We have concluded to fight fire with fire, and invade the market of these jobbers. For that purpose, we have erected, and are operating at Summitville, Indiana, a bottle house owned and controlled entirely by the American Flint Glass Workers Union, for the purpose of making flasks to be sold in competition with the jobbers and manufacturers above referred to. Every article of glass turned out from this factory bears a label blown into the side of the bottle, as follows: An elliptic circle, with the letter "A. F." on the inside, and around the outside the words "Union Made," "Trade Mark." These bottles are superior in every particular, to the product of the non-union houses, our ware being made by workmen possessing the highest degree of skill in blowing bottles.

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge on our members everywhere to demand when purchasing flask bottles that they have blown into the side the union label of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, and that we direct our officers everywhere to assist all in their power to further the success of the American Flint Bottle Co. and the American Flint Glass Workers Union.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 168.—By Delegate Thomas Wheeler:

WHEREAS, Many corporations in this country receive permits for electrical work; and

WHEREAS, Many employ non-union men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board request all central bodies to urge their city government to grant no permits to electrical contractors until they give or agree to give trade union conditions.

Referred to Executive Council:

Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate Martin Fox:

WHEREAS, There is a marked tendency on the part of employes engaged in the same line of industry to combine together in associations in order that they may more effectively meet the demands of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The advent of these associations of employers has made it possible, where the trade or trades interested are well organized to negotiate and ratify national agreements affecting wages and conditions of labor, of a most beneficial character; has made it possible to apply the principles of conciliation and voluntary arbitration in trade disputes, and to lessen to an appreciable degree the number of strikes and lockouts which at times disturb our industries; and

WHEREAS, There has been a most notable movement toward the ratification of national agreements of this character with associations of employers among the Metal Trades affiliated

with the American Federation of Labor; therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that such national agreements are commendable and in the best interests of the organized workers, providing they do not embody in their terms the forfeiture of the right of organized labor to demand the completest form of recognition in the shops of the members of the association with which the agreement is ratified, nor relegate to the employer the sole right to determine the competency of the workman to receive the minimum wage agreed upon, nor otherwise compromise the just rights and privileges of the trade unionists.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 170.—By Delegate Charles Byrne:

RESOLVED, The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the T. Zurbroog Co., of Riverside, N. J., locked out their men last January, for daring to join the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America, A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Our association submitted our case to the Executive Council at Washington, D. C., who placed the above concerns on the unfair list;

RESOLVED, That this convention approve the action of the Executive Council and continue the Keystone and T. Zurbroog on the unfair list until such time as they make due reparation for their cruel and unjust action and are prepared to deal fairly by the members of our craft.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 171.—By Delegate Jerome Jones:

WHEREAS, Organization is the instrument by and through which we advance our wages, improve our conditions, and insure happiness; and,

WHEREAS, As so tersely put by our President Compers, in his message, that we are here to legislate in the interest of the unorganized as well as the organized; and,

WHEREAS, There is a class of workers who are so environed by circumstances and conditions as to make it impossible for them to organize without some extraordinary efforts being put forth to that end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urge its organizers to put forth their best efforts to the organization of telephone girls of America.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate Charles Byrne:

RESOLVED, That the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America, A. F. of L., have established a blue label as a guarantee of union engraved watch cases, and we desire this convention to indorse our label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 173.—By Delegate Marshall Roper:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has always advocated that all organizations affiliated be composed of *bona fide* wage earners; and,

WHEREAS, International Team Drivers Union are allowing employers to become members of the aforesaid organization, thereby allowing the employers to regulate the wage scale as best suited to their individual interests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, are not in favor of any employers becoming members of any organization established for the betterment of the conditions of wage-earners.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 174.—By Delegate Owen Miller:

RESOLVED, That no local affiliated with an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L. shall be permitted to join any central body that has affiliated with it, or that may become so affiliated, any organization that has seceded from an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L.

Any local violating this resolution must be suspended by its International or National until the resolution is complied with.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 175.—By Delegates Owen Miller and Lee M. Hart, introduced by the A. F. of M. and the Stage Employes:

WHEREAS, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has placed the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit on the unfair list, for locking out Local No. 20, A. F. of M., and Local No. 7, Stage Employes; and

WHEREAS, Peter McCourt, manager of the circuit, has secured a perpetual injunction against the Musicians and Stage Employes, making it impossible to fight this manager in the usual way, except at the risk of contempt of court, with the consequences that that implies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. endorse the boycott placed on the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit by the Denver Labor Council.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate James Brannon:

WHEREAS, The McSherry Co., Middletown, Ohio, has demonstrated its hostility towards organized labor, by locking out, in November, 1899, ten members of Iron Molders Union, No. 282; and,

WHEREAS, Said company is a manufacturer of agricultural machinery and also operates a jobbing shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said company be and is considered unfair.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 177.—By Delegate Jas. A. Davis:

RESOLVED, The A. F. of L. endorse the label of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers International Union of N. A.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 178.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article XII, of the constitution is insufficient in its constructions to reach the aims and objects of the same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be amended by striking out all after the word "penalty," in line five (5), and inserting the following: "Of their charter being revoked by the American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate Jas. A. Davis:

WHEREAS, The members of Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers Union, Local No. 4, of Belleville, Ill., have been on strike since June 13, 1898, against the Belleville Stove Company, and have exhausted all means at their command to secure a settlement of their grievances, without avail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The A. F. of L. place the Belleville Stove Co. on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 180.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, A joint committee of the United Label League, of Philadelphia, and Typographical Union No. 2, of the same city, seek to remind the rising generation that unselfish devotion to the cause of labor, as represented by the career of the late George Chance, unpaid volunteer organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and member of its legislative committee, does not go unnoticed in the turmoil of this busy world; and

WHEREAS, The said committee is collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of the said George Chance in a suitable memorial; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate \$100 to the said committee, and issue a circular letter to all affiliated unions to request them to make such contributions as they may be able to afford.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 181.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, One-eighth of the area of the United States, situated in a continuous longitudinal belt across the entire middle part of the country is known as the "arid" or "sub-humid" region, because of the fact, that this rich agricultural land is useless for permanent settlement and continuous crop raising, the rainfall being irregular and uncertain; and

WHEREAS, The National Irrigation Society and other believers in that expansion which tends to the benefit of the mass of American citizens will urge Congress to appropriate money to carry on vast systems of irrigation, by means of canals, reservoirs and wells, to the end that the said "arid" region may be turned into a veritable farm garden; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to do all in its power to further the said scheme of irrigation and "expansion."

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates Henry John Nelson, J. L. Feeney, Mason Warner, E. J. Bracken, Henry C. Barter, Max Morris:

WHEREAS, Labor writers on both the labor press and the daily newspapers have proved to be of great value in promoting the work of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, It has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Associated Labor Press of America, which is composed entirely of labor writers and trade unionists, in so far as it is compatible with the welfare of the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the American Federation of Labor do not have the time to collect and distribute labor news and at the same time attend to the heavy duties of their office; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to immediately employ a member of the American Federation of Labor, who shall be known as the "Labor Reporter," and furnish him the necessary information and opportunity to fill the duties of his position; and, further, be it

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the said reporter to collect labor news and distribute it to members of the Associated Labor Press of America, of which organization he shall be a member, to be in attendance at all conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and to do all in his power to further the labor movement; and, finally be it

RESOLVED, That the said reporter shall be at all times under the supervision of the Executive Council, and that he shall be paid a salary and expenses, to be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate H. C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has issued many charters to the different National and International trades and crafts; and

WHEREAS, The issuing of many of these charters has been the means of causing some right of jurisdiction over other crafts that have already been granted charters; and

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trade and labor organizations during the past year has nearly completed the formation of the skilled and mechanical trades; and

WHEREAS, The future form of organization points to industrial lines; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed not to issue any more charters until a joint conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the National and International crafts affiliated have been held, for the purpose of determining the proper jurisdiction of all charters now held and those to be granted in the future.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There are a number of shipwrights, ship joiners and caulkers already affil-



iated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take the necessary steps to form a National Union of Joiners, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 185.—By Delegate Frank Morrison:

To amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the words "first Thursday after the first," and insert in lieu thereof the word "second," so that the section will read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m. on the second Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of House Carpenters and Joiners now wish to claim ship-joiners unions, which are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time will not admit ship carpenters, and as the two trades, shipwrights and ship-joiners, have always been a separate craft and trade from house carpenters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all national and international unions be restrained from interfering with the Shipwrights and Joiners Union, and that the failure of the National or International shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The different textile organizations of the United States will hold a convention in Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst., for the purpose or amalgamation and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, If this amalgamation is successful, it will bring many thousands into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor that are now unaffiliated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to lend their untiring efforts to bring about this amalgamation.

RESOLVED, That this Executive Committee direct the attention of that convention to the fact that none of the textile organizations of the United States have a union label, and impress upon them the importance of adopting one that will cover all branches of the trade.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate Ernest Bohm:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Bodies in many cities and the State Federation branches in many states have adopted resolutions favoring co-operation with the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association; and

WHEREAS, The intention of said co-operation is to advance the sale of all union label products by the members of the Wine,

Liquor and Beer Dealers Association, and that the members of organized labor shall only patronize such places selling union label products; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indorse the intents and purposes of such co-operation in the interest of label products.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 189.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Detroit convention adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Council to organize the brickmakers wherever possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank the board for the good work performed during the past year, but believing that their work has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby requested to use their best efforts toward organizing local unions of brickmakers.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, Federal labor unions are closely allied to National and International unions in times of peace, and more closely in times of war; and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Unions themselves have considerable business coming before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we elect some one representative of the Federal unions as a member of the incoming Executive Council for the ensuing year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 191.—By Delegate Elmer E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast States shows only too plainly that the unskilled wage-earners in this part of the industrial field are ripe for organization; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should cover this great industrial field in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, four permanent organizers, to be employed for the ensuing year in the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast states.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The accompanying letter shows forth the viciousness of mill owners against organized labor, and also the unfair methods that they are using to keep their operatives from organizing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That these mills, together with that of Hall & Co., of New York, be placed upon the unfair list; be it

RESOLVED, That in the future the American Federation of Labor officers be instructed to inquire into the laws of the United States and of the states of North Carolina and South Carolina, and see if there is not some way to stop this underhanded work, and also to use their influence to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws in all the states of the United States; be it

RESOLVED, That this letter be printed in the proceedings of this convention; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request all affiliated branches to lend their moral and financial support to put down such high-handed work, whether practiced by cotton mill owners or any other branch of industry.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 193.—By Delegates W. E. Klapetzky, and Jacob Fischer:

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor passed a shorter work day resolution for the barber craft, which as proved of service to them in many places; but as there is still a crying need for reform, we ask that this, the Twentieth Annual Convention, reaffirm its previous action in the matter, as follows:

WHEREAS, One of the present prominent desires of organized labor is to secure the adoption of a universal eight hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The Barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from ten to sixteen hours per day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday; and

WHEREAS, In many instances the claim is made by our employers that these long hours of toil are necessitated in order to accommodate the patronage of the employees of the factory and work-shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That as a share of the employees in the factory and workshop are organized workmen, and that, as unfair and unscrupulous employers claim, it is the union man in particular who ask that these long hours continue, thereby placing the organized labor movement in a false light before the public; be it

RESOLVED, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central or Federation Labor Union, in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner, announce their desire that the barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all local and national bodies, through the adoption of the eight-hour work day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor as stated by unfair employers.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 194.—By Delegate John Mitchell:

WHEREAS, We believe that in all questions affecting wages and conditions of labor, the Trade Union, on behalf of the workman, should have an equal voice with the employer in their determination; and,

WHEREAS, Since July 2d of this year, the Iron Moulders Union of North America have been engaged in a struggle with the National

Founders Association, involving 596 of its members and 87 apprentices of the craft, in Cleveland, Ohio, to resist the operation of the foundries of the members of that association under rules which, among other things, requires all members of the Iron Molders Union to work "peacefully and harmoniously" with molders who are not members of the union, and in which the employer arrogates to himself the right to prescribe certain conditions of labor, without the wishes of the organized molders being considered in the matter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor extend to the Iron Molders Union of North America, its fullest sympathy and moral support, to the end that its efforts in thus defending some of the vital principles of trade unionism may be attended with the completest measure of success.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 195.—By Delegate Fred Demment:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, in third line, after the words Federal Unions strike out 5 cents and insert 2 cents which would make the section read, "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions 2 cents per member per month."

SEC. 4. No amendment to increase the per capita tax shall be adopted and enforced unless by a referendum vote of the members of the union subject to the increased taxation.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 196.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The condition of all the Southern unions is not as prosperous as it should be, due largely to the fact that there are so many surrounding crafts that are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for Northern industries to compete with those of the South so long as this condition continues, thereby causing the unions over the whole country to suffer from having to compete with long hours and low wages; and

WHEREAS, The only remedy for this condition is to thoroughly organize the Southern states, thereby placing them in a position to better their condition; and

WHEREAS, Recent developments have shown that the best plan of organizing a community is to organize the largest craft first, thereby creating a protection for the smaller crafts that may wish to organize, as well as creating a desire among the smaller crafts to become organized; and

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers are always in the majority in communities where they exist at all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we hereby declare our determined intention to organize the textile workers of the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, together with all other crafts, beginning with the textile craft of these states; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Committee be instructed to at once put an organizer to work in the above named states, who shall himself be a practical and well-

known textile worker and a citizen of one of the above-named states; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee shall watch over him, and in case he is not giving satisfaction, he shall be called in and another one sent out.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 197.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

WHEREAS, The members of the Lathers Union at New York City were locked out on March 5, 1900, on all jobs of the Roebing Construction Company, of 71 Liberty Street, New York; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union took the places of the locked out lathers, and are still holding them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council investigate the circumstances, and right the wrong if proven to exist; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Roebing Construction Company be placed on the unfair list if it be found unfair in its treatment of organized lathers and refuse to become fair.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution 198.—By Delegate Wm. J. Gilthorpe:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders deem it expedient at this time to establish a line of demarcation between themselves and the bridge and housebuilders, for the purpose of mutual satisfaction, the same is hereby made known to be that all boiler work shall be defined as follows: All iron work contracted for by regular boiler shops in the forms of tanks or pans of any kind, smokestacks, breechings, uptakes, steam and hot water boilers; and all connections pertaining to the above shall be performed by the members of this brotherhood. Upon which we ask the indorsement of this convention.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Delegate Duncan moved that after usual announcements were made the rules be suspended and we adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Delegate Driscoll moved to amend by making it 3 o'clock.

Delegate Duncan's motion was adopted.

Adjourned at 11:35 to meet at 4 o'clock p.m.

## FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention, at 4 p.m., was called to order by President Gompers.

On motion the roll call was dispensed with.

The minutes of the morning session were dispensed with.

President Gompers introduced a young union boot black, who addressed the convention, stating that he wanted scab boot blacks kept out of the hall. So ordered.

Delegate O'Rourke called to the chair.

Delegate Tobin, for the Committee on President's Report, presented the following:

Louisville, Ky., December 10, 1900.  
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on President's Report respectfully presents the following:

In the opening lines of the President's report attention is called to the progress in freedom and organization on the part of the working class.

At the close of the last century, the working people were either chattel slaves or serfs, tied to the soil, or members of craft guilds, the government of which was in the hands of the masters, and, in any case, deprived of the right of combination, mobility and migration.

By reason of the desire of the then middle class to share in the power and privileges of

the upper class, it became necessary for them to insist upon equal freedom for all.

By and through this they were able to take the function of government from the then rulers and to break into their circle, but they were compelled to give to the working people—in theory, at least—equal rights with themselves, under the law.

Through these influences, chattel slavery and serfdom were abolished, mobility and the right of migration conceded; and, the working class, feeling its fetters dropping, insisted upon, and re-acquired, the right of combination, through which we enjoy that measure of freedom that we now have, and which makes this international gathering possible.

We desire to remind the working people that the progress made, even though assisted by the antagonisms above referred to, was only possible through the unceasing struggle and the willingness to stand for human freedom, regardless of what the consequences were.

It is our purpose to warn the workers that the antagonisms and struggles for power, of the upper classes, are now practically at an end, and that the desire will, in the coming years, be to take from us the rights now acquired, or, at least, to stay the progress toward that condition in society in which no "classes" will exist. We realize that the contest will be bitter, relentless, and varied, and that its outcome may be disastrous, unless we shall prove capable of a greater solidarity, mutual forbearance, and readiness for sacrifice,

than up to the present we have been able to show.

It is gratifying to note the large increase in organization during the past year, and it is a guarantee of what may be hoped for in the future, as the underlying and guiding principles of the trade union movement become better and better understood. We trust that but a small part of the increase partakes of the nature of the dew, to be found on the grass in the early morning, and which vanishes with the heat of the day. Members of organized labor must learn that this is a work-a-day world, in which there is nothing for nothing, and that progress is in proportion to burdens willingly borne, and to sacrifices loyally made. Organizations whose members refuse to pay sufficiently high dues, in times of peace, to assist those who are suffering on the march and to provide the means to care for the wounded during the struggle, usually vanish during industrial panics, leaving their wounded helpless on the field, to be cared for by the employers, and then temporarily used by them. Organizations which have learned that we must bear each other's burdens, whether we will or not, and which act upon this principle, thereby prove their fitness to survive, and from the contests, as they come and go, emerge with mutual confidence increased, hence, a stronger and more active life.

We are, therefore, in full accord with the policy urged by the president in the following words:

"Every national, international and local union should make provision for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, preferably weekly, so that its treasury may sustain its members in cases of strikes and lockouts; pay death benefits, funeral benefits, disability benefits, out-of-work benefits for the unemployed members, and such other benefits as may specially apply to the trade or calling. It is an incontestable fact that those unions which have established these features have grown most steadily, and have suffered least from losses in membership."

We further believe that the policy of maintaining permanent general organizers by the Federation is one to be commended and continued; not that they can generally replace organizers of any one craft, but that their work prepares the ground and brings to the unorganized the principle of unity and mutual help at the very beginning.

In extending the organization throughout the South, the difficulties increase by reason of the race struggle there existing, and, while we do not in any way abate the policy laid down by the American Federation of Labor, namely, that the trade union is open to all regardless of race, sex, nationality, creed or color, we recommend that the laws be so amended as to permit of charters being granted to separate local unions and central bodies composed of colored workers.

Referring to the matter of trade jurisdiction, we note the difficulties that have arisen, and feel satisfied that, whatever may be the desire of separate parts of the movement in a direction of establishing hard and fast lines between the various crafts and callings, such action would not only be unwise but impossible.

In our constantly changing industrial system, where we find a different stage of devel-

opment in each industrial center, any definite lines laid down would either act as a straight jacket or would be disregarded.

Your committee does, however, think that much may be done, in the direction of ameliorating the difficulties and dangers, by the separate organizations, working in, and necessary to, the same establishment, refusing to enter into any agreement which will estop them from protecting the interests of their fellow-workers, or their own, as affected by any action which the employer may choose to take with regard to them; or, whenever this is impracticable, adopting a policy of making their agreements with their employers so that they will expire at the same time, and having the agreements afterwards entered into made simultaneously.

Agreements made by an organization, will, and often do, materially affect the condition of other organizations working for the same employer, and we believe that the separate interests of all would be best served by consulting with other interested organizations before such agreements are finally concluded. We, therefore, look with favor upon the formation of what might be called trade groups, as being in the interest of, and adding strength to, the labor movement. Success depends upon the most complete federation of all the crafts and callings, both nationally and locally, and any feeling that any one group is sufficient to itself may be best compared to a brigade feeling itself stronger than the whole army. It courts destruction, and invariably reaches its goal.

We note, with regret, that employers of labor still believe in the principles of absolutism as applied to industry, thus holding to the idea that "their business" is exclusively their own, and, therefore, refusing to redress grievances and give such amelioration to the worker as will make his life tolerable. The large number of strikes during this year indicate a greater prevalence of these opinions than we had a right to expect. While this conception is prevalent, conciliation is impossible, and, for the worker, under those conditions, there remains but one thing to do, namely, to strike, or, in other words, to stop production until grievances are redressed.

We are pleased to observe that the largest number of strikes during the past year have been successful, and we have no doubt that more would have been, but for the fact that postal laws, interstate commerce laws and injunctions as yet do much to prevent the use of means which, in themselves, aside from these laws and injunctions, are in morals and law entirely justifiable and proper. Records of strikes won or lost by no means furnish a reliable or complete statement of what organization has done, or failed to do. Wage and other settlements secured without recourse to strikes are of greater value in measuring the worth of organization, and should be included in any statistical statement, in order to make it approximately correct; and we, therefore, recommend that all organizations affiliated be requested to fill out blanks provided for this purpose by the A. F. of L.

We regret to be compelled to note that we have had, and still have, strikes which are not of the above described nature, but are fratricidal, and indicate a lack of understanding of the labor movement, inimical thereto, and in the interest of the employer, as in the struggle now going on in the cigar trade at Tampa,

Florida; or, when this is not the case, making him the innocent victim in contests with which he has no concern.

The question of arbitration having been referred to a special committee, action through this question is not necessary.

Referring to legislative subjects, we are pleased to find that contract slavery was abolished in Hawaii, and that the anti-trust amendment to the Constitution was defeated by Congress; and, further, that the eight hour bill, the prison labor bill, and a proviso exempting labor organization from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were adopted by the House.

We feel it our duty to say that greater success might have been obtained if the organized workers throughout this country had disregarded their partisan political opinions and taken the proper steps to make their Congressmen and Senators thoroughly acquainted with their wishes.

We are much gratified to see so many evidences of the growth of international solidarity and oneness of purpose of the labor movement of the world, and feel assured that, with the growth of trade unionism in all countries and among all races, the workers will be less and less inclined to kill each other in the interest of their masters.

We are therefore, agreed with the president when he says:

"We trust that the bonds now established between the workers of the two great divisions of the English speaking people will never be broken, but, on the contrary, will ever be more strongly cemented by time, and that efforts will be made in the near future to extend those bonds, on strictly practical lines, until they shall include the workers of the world."

We congratulate the Canadian trade unionists upon their splendid progress in the direction of organization. The American Federation of Labor finds the Canadian workers among the most loyal and faithful in the cause of labor, and the trade union movement in the United States has no more active and consistent workers than the Canadian workingmen who make their homes in this country.

The Federationist, as the official mouthpiece of the A. F. of L., should find wider circulation, without regard to there being a deficit against this account, and the editor should be authorized and instructed to make term contracts for advertising, upon the best possible terms, by and with the consent of the Executive Council.

Inasmuch as there is a vacation balance due the president from the past year, we recommend that he be authorized to take another vacation, at his discretion.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW FURUSETH, Chairman,  
JOHN C. DERNELL,  
HENRY W. SZEGEFY,  
JOHN M. HUNTER,  
DENIS A. HAYES,  
L. R. THOMAS,  
JOHN F. TOBIN, Secretary.

Delegate Warner moved its adoption.

Agreed to unanimously.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolution No. 199.—By Delegate H. D. Call:

WHEREAS, The firm of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, and Wichita, Kansas, entered into a contract with the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., in October, 1899; and

WHEREAS, The said Jacob Dold Packing Co. refused to carry out the conditions of said contract and forced the men in their employ to go out on strike in order to enforce the carrying out of the said contract; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the Butcher Workmen requested an interview with the said firm with a view of effecting an honorable settlement of the existing differences, and the said firm refused to meet the said representatives of the Butcher Workmen and stated that they would not again meet with, or in any way recognize a representative of organized labor; therefore, the Butcher Workmen were compelled to place the said firm on the unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do endorse the said unfairness upon the said Jacob Dold Packing Co., and request all affiliated bodies to render the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. all the assistance possible and denounce the unfairness of the said Jacob Dold Packing Co.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate Max Morris:

WHEREAS, The object of organized labor is to shorten the hours of labor; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Marshall & Ball, of Newark, N. J., refused to grant to the retail salesmen employed in their store one hour at noon, so that they may have sufficient time in which to partake of their noon meal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming president communicate with this firm with a view of bringing about the objects intended; and, be it

RESOLVED, That should the efforts of the president prove unsuccessful, the firm of Marshall & Ball, in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., be placed upon the unfair list.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 201.—By Delegate Charles Byrne:

WHEREAS, The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, presented to the Manufacturers Association of America a resolution to lock out every engraver in the United States, last April, and by the refusal of two manufacturers to lock out their men our association was in a position to maintain ourselves in the ranks of organized labor; so be it.

RESOLVED, Should a similar attempt be made next year, the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America shall receive the full protection of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 202.—By Delegates R. H. Seikmann and F. J. Kneeland:

WHEREAS, There is a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in New York City; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be and are directed to use every means in their power to

have their local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the City of New York, to recognize members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers local unions affiliated with the Brotherhood in said city.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 203.—By Delegates James M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Although repeated efforts have been made to adjust the difficulty existing between the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing and Assistants Union, and the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the *Daheim*, all negotiations have failed, and the owner of these papers, Richard Michaelis, continues to employ non unionists in all the mechanical departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the *Daheim* be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 204.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The laws of the state of Illinois oppose the printing of union labels on school text books to be used in the State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand of their members to the state legislature that they repeal all laws that discriminate in any way against the use of union labels on union made school text books.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Brick Company, of Litchfield, Ill., has locked out its employees because they joined the Brickmakers Union; and

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Central Labor Union, the Illinois State Federation and the Brickmakers Union have placed this firm on their unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do declare the Litchfield Brick Company, of Litchfield, Ill., to be unfair.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 206.—By Delegate Emma Lanphere:

WHEREAS, Organized labor throughout the country has begun to realize the necessity of educating the women of the day in the uses and abuses of the union label; and

WHEREAS, The Ladies' Label League—headquarters situated at Muncie, Ind.,—has been established for the purpose of educating the women "especially the housewives," to encourage the union label, sustain the boycott, and assist in the shortening the hours of labor; and

WHEREAS, Such organization would be of assistance to all organizations using a label or card; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers and delegates here assembled renew their efforts toward the

advancement of such an organization; and, where such an order does not exist, exert his or her effort toward perfecting one, and all efforts possible be made in the placing of organizers in the field for this purpose.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate Wm. Jacobs:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, having been recently formed; and,

WHEREAS, Many of the local organizations of the state have failed to connect themselves with the Kentucky State Branch; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. be, and is hereby, instructed to request all local unions of the state to join the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 308.—By Delegate Wm. H. Lossie:

WHEREAS, The Secretary's report shows that more than half of the income of the A. F. of L. for the year just closed was derived from the Local and Federal Labor Unions not connected with any national or international union; and,

WHEREAS, The roll call will show that the large body of tax payers have only a very small vote, and under the present constitution it is impossible for it to be otherwise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention does so amend Article XI, Section 1: in the third line, after the words Federal Unions, strike out five cents and insert three cents, which would make section read "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, three cents per month."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 209.—By Delegates J. H. Bowman, V. B. Smith, and G. F. Midden-dorf:

WHEREAS, The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, having a grievance against the Chicago *Daily News* and *Record*, filed an application with the American Federation of Labor to have the aforesaid establishment placed on the unfair list; and

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., having made a commendable and earnest effort to settle the difficulty, under the instruction of the last convention, and having been unsuccessful; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its officers to place the Chicago *Daily News* and *Record* on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council Report.

Resolution No. 210.—By Delegate J. S. Richardson:

RESOLVED, It be the sense of this convention that the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., shall have full right and jurisdiction to run all pipe work that is used in the construction or installation of fixtures for fire culinary or domestic uses.

Referred to Organization Committee.



Delegate Emma Lanphere, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 163.—By Delegate T. J. Donnelly:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. instruct its State Federations and Central Bodies to work for the establishment of the free school book system in the public schools (where such does not already exist), in the different states and cities in which they are located.

Committee reports favorably:

Delegates Kleffner and Donnelly spoke on the subject.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 162.—By Delegates J. M. Lynch, E. F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

RESOLVED, That an investigation be made of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, an organization chartered under the American Federation of Labor, for conducting its affairs and perpetuating its existence under the cloak of a *bona fide* union and acting in contravention of the laws of said organization and those enunciated by the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends reference to the Executive Council for investigation and action. Adopted.

The committee reports on Resolution No. 174 unfavorably, believing that Article XII, Section 1, of the constitution, covers the subject.

Delegate Brannon opposed the report of committee.

Delegate Owen Miller moved that Resolution 174 be recommitted to the committee.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 164.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, H. R. 8020 has been passed by the House of Congress, and is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, This bill, if enacted into law, will deprive the public of the convenience of small packages, besides reducing the amount of labor required in the cooper shops of the country; and

WHEREAS, It would also result in a waste of valuable timber, as these packages are made from material that can not be used in larger packages, for reasons of its defects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to defeat the passage of the above mentioned bill.

Resolution does not belong in this committee, but the committee believes that the wishes of the coopers will be complied with by reference to the incoming Executive Council, and so recommends.

Recommendation agreed to.

On Resolution No. 25.—By James M. Lynch, Eugene F. O'Rourke and Frank Morrison:

WHEREAS, Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, has been suspended by the Baltimore Federation of Labor without constitutional authority; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to instruct the Baltimore Federation of Labor to reinstate Typographical Union No. 12.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Lennon moved as a substitute, that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for adjudication.

Delegates Meecham, Lynch, Duncan and Reichers spoke on the subject.

The substitute of Delegate Lennon was adopted.

Delegate Nelson, for Special Committee on Porto Rico, made the following report:

Your special committee was to consider the appeal of the organized workmen of Porto Rico, who desire the full rights of American citizenship, as well as those of trade unionists.

Taking up the Porto Rico appeal categorically: No. 1, which reads as follows: Recommend to and influence in a decisive manner the public authorities, to see to it that the workmen of Porto Rico be accorded full freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and free speech. The laws made by the Chamber of Representatives in Porto Rico provide for a representative in Congress and a delegate who may speak to President McKinley. But, would it not be far more generous and just that these laws be at least enforced in an equal manner for all, or that they be like the laws for the American nation, and not, as they are at present, like the old Spanish laws still prevailing in Porto Rico? Report favorable and referred to the Legislative Committee.

No. 2, which read as follows:

Recommend to the organizations of carpenters, bricklayers, painters and cigarmakers and tobacco workers in the United States to have their constitutions translated into Spanish, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for purposes of organizing and agitating among the workmen of Porto Rico, that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, was changed to read that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have translated into Spanish, the constitutions and some leaflets of the carpenters, longshoremen's, painters', cigarmakers' and tobacco workers' unions.

No. 3, which read as follows:

Recommend to the organizations here mentioned to appoint a joint commission to visit Porto Rico for the purposes of investigating the condition of labor in that island, and also to organize the 15,000 skilled workmen who will, I am certain, be glad to join the A. F. of L., was concurred in, and it was further recommended that the American Federation of Labor send organizers to the Porto Rican field, and that a special Porto Rican fund be raised to carry on the work by levying a one cent per



capita tax on the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Finally, the committee recommends that the work here outlined should be started immediately,

Respectfully submitted,  
MASON WARNER, Chairman,  
HENRY JOHN NELSON,  
FRANCIS De SPAGNA,  
JOHN KRAUSSE,  
ROBT E. McLEAN,  
C. W. WOODMAN,  
OLIVER GREEN,

Delegate McLean moved that the report of the committee be received and recommendations concurred in.

Delegate Sherman informed the convention that the Great Northwestern Electrical Workers strike was practically won.

Delegates O'Connell and Kleffner opposed recommendation of committee to levy one cent assessment.

Delegate O'Connor moved to strike out, in the report, "one cent assessment."

By unanimous consent, the report of the committee was taken up by sections.

First recommendation:

Delegate Warner moved its adoption.

Agreed to.

Second recommendation:

Delegates Fischer, Lennon and Nelson spoke on the subject.

Delegate McCarthy moved an amendment as follows: "Strike out the word 'Constitution,'" and insert in lieu thereof the words "general literature on the necessity of labor organization."

Debate was continued by Delegates Agard, M. Warner and Kassel.

Delegate Tracy favored the amendment of Delegate McCarthy.

Delegate Bracken offered the following amendment:

"That each craft designated in the resolution be referred to the national or international union of the craft, with a recommendation that an effort be made at once to organize locals of the trade and that other general unions be requested to do the same."

Delegate Lennon moved that the action of the convention, to consider the report by sections, be reconsidered. Motion to reconsider was lost. In favor, 43; against, 52.

Debate was continued by delegates M. S. Hayes, McCarthy, De Spagna, Dement, Groshans, Kleffner and Bolander:

Delegate Szegedy moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment of Delegate Bracken was lost.

The amendment of Delegate McCarthy was adopted.

Second recommendation, as amended, was adopted.

Third Recommendation:

Delegate M. S. Hayes moved concurrence:

Delegate O'Connor moved to strike out all after the words "concurred in."

Delegate Oakes and Heilbronn debated the matter.

Delegate Mitchell moved that a sum not exceeding \$3,000 be appropriated from the funds of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of carrying out the provisions.

Delegate Furuseth moved to refer the whole matter to the Executive Council, to report tomorrow (Wednesday) morning. The motion to refer was agreed to.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

Resolution No. 211.—By Delegate Oliver Green:

Seeing that there are a great many Federal Labor Unions using the labels of the A. F. of L.; and,

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. are charging for the large labels 75 cents per 1,000, and 50 cents for the small labels; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturer must pay for the labels, that price, which has a tendency to keep the manufacturer from using the above labels; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. furnish the Federal Labor Unions the above labels at cost.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 212.—By Delegate Paul Huebner:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council hold practically the same relation to charter central bodies of the A. F. of L., as do the Union Label Leagues, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to prepare a proper circular showing the necessity to the chartered central bodies to have building trades sections, label sections and all other auxiliary sections in the labor movement in the industrial centers, under the direct jurisdiction of the chartered central bodies thereof.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 213.—By Delegate Jas. S. Richardson:

The American Federation of Labor shall provide for the formation of a permanent organization to be known as a General Section of the Building Trades, to whom shall be referred disputes and grievances arising between National and Locals of said Building Trades, and all organizations representing the building industry be encouraged to affiliate with the said section and the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 214.—By Delegates James M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

RESOLVED, That printed package wrappers containing union made goods, and on which the union label of the producing craft appears, should also bear the allied printing trades council union label.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 215.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, with the history of a score of years passing before it, views with pride its long list of victories secured in shorter hours of labor and increased pay to a host of wage workers; many beneficent laws in nation, state and municipality for health, comfort and the pecuniary advantages of the whole people; a fidelity on the part of leaders in the trade union movement unsurpassed by any equal number in any other class; and having demonstrated by its accomplishments the correctness of its theories, does this day proclaim to the world that government by the non-wage working class, has failed to bring that measure of justice and equity to the masses that it deems could be given by a proper exercise of the governing power; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly endorse the selection of class conscious union wage workers to the three co-ordinate branches of national, state and municipal government, namely, legislative, judiciary and executive.

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. believes justice and equity can be secured through the co-operative commonwealth, and will continue in the future, as in the past, the methods and means that are bringing it nearer and nearer that goal.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 216.—By Iron Molders Union on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.:

WHEREAS, There is no adequate relief at law for civil service employees who are disabled or meet with any accident in the service of the government; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the hereunto appended draft of an act to provide for the relief of such civil servants who meet with an accident, etc., be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to consider its merits, and if they be favorably impressed therewith, to take such action as to them seems advisable, to have legislation to that end introduced in the national House of Representatives.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 217.—By Delegate Thos. I. Kidd:

WHEREAS, The post office clerks of the first and second class post offices throughout the United States have, in the past, struggled unsuccessfully to obtain legislation from Congress giving them an eight hour day, and a law providing for a just classification of salaries; and,

WHEREAS, The clerks employed in the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, have formed a union, known as Postoffice Clerks Union,

No. 8703, for the purpose of bettering their conditions, and to spread the trade union principles among post office clerks throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for organization, the inauguration of an eight hour day, and for higher wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor gives the post office clerks such support, in their effort to gain laws establishing an eight hour day, and a just classification of salaries, as will be consistent with its policy; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the fact that the Chicago post office clerks are organized be given a special notice in the *American Federationist*, with the request that it be copied by the labor press throughout the country, and that organizers be instructed to do all in their power to bring post office clerks in their districts into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 218.—By Delegate Gustav Mechau:

WHEREAS, Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, located at Baltimore, Md., has severed his connection with the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and accepted a position with a local organization, known as the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades, as their business agent; and

WHEREAS, The said Baltimore Federation of Building Trades is composed of several unions that have seceded from the Baltimore Federation of Labor, one or two local unions that have had no connection, and one local union that is comprised of expelled and suspended members of an organization that was one of the founders of the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The acceptance of the last union referred to has caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, There has been, and is at present, an effort made to organize local unions of crafts that have located in this city, that will conflict with the trade autonomy and the autonomy guaranteed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Mr. James H. Sullivan, being an organizer of the American Federation of Labor and business agent of the above mentioned Building Trades Council and has an opportunity to use position as organizer of the A. F. of L. to the detriment of the legitimate unions connected with Baltimore Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in twentieth annual convention assembled, instruct the Executive Council to annul the commission of Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at once.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 219.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, Since the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the movement of capital to concentrate and co-operate has not lessened, but, on the contrary, nearly all productive industry, outside of ag-

riculture, is now controlled by trusts and monopolies, which have the power largely to lower wages on one hand, or raise prices on the other, thus enforcing great hardships upon the working people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm its position upon this question by warning the working people against giving heed to the insincere cry of politicians that they will either destroy or regulate monopolies, and renew the recommendation that trade workingmen, generally, study the development

of trusts and monopolies, with a view to nationalizing the same.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolutions No. 38, 63, and 153 were returned from Committee on Executive Council's Report and referred as follows: No. 38 to Committee on Organization; No. 63 to Committee on Resolutions; No. 153 to the incoming Executive Council.

Adjourned at 6:30.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

At nine o'clock the convention was called to order, with President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate O'Connor moved the roll call be dispensed with. Motion lost.

The roll was then called.

Absentees.—Delegates Thomas, Tracy, O'Brien (J. R.), Morris, Byrne, Hayes (D. A.), Bracken, Call, Downey, Sherman, Dolan, Thomas (L. R.), Bowman, Mahon, Holman, Perham, Schickel, Lynch (J. H.), Kidd, Jones, Urlick, Wilson, Brannon, Blake, Bradley, Wheeler, Fahey, Jordan, Nelson, Faison, Warner (M.), Miller (J. D.), Nash, Brophy, Williams, Allen, Parks, Harvey, Woodmanzee, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, (H. M.), Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall, Hasley, Kline, Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Coleman, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson and Kuhn.

On motion the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session was dispensed with.

The following telegrams and communications were received and filed:

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1900.

To Frank Morrison, Sec'y A. F. of L., Louisville, Ky.:

Executive Board in session. United Mine Workers of District One, ask that the next convention be held in Scranton, and extend a cordial greeting to all. In the name of seventy-five thousand miners we ask you to come.

JOHN T. DEMPSEY, Secy.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1900.

To Frank Morrison, Sec'y A. F. of L., Louisville, Ky.:

Organized labor of Scranton ask for next convention; hearty welcome.

FRED DILCHER.

The following is a telegram sent and reply received:

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1900.

James McIver, Sec'y International Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers Union, 636 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.:

Complaint has been made against your organization by the Mosaic Workers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Can you arrange for representative of your organization to appear before Grievance Committee? Answer our expense.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.

To Frank Morrison, Sec. Am. Fed. Labor Con., Louisville, Ky.:

Regarding complaint against Tile Layers Organization, have same referred to Arbitration Committee. Impossible to be represented before close of convention.

JAS. McIVER, G. S. T.

To the Officers and Delegates of A. F. of L., in Convention assembled:

This is to certify that the George Wiedemann Brewing Co., of Newport, Ky., have entered into an agreement with Coopers International Union to purchase union labeled cooperage, and we recommend them as fair to organized labor and the public.

JAS. B. HAMMER, President C. I. U.

New York, December 7, 1900.

To the Delegates Twentieth Annual Convention of A. F. of L.:

Owing to a series of unlooked-for events, to my greatest regret the International is without representation at the historic gathering of labor's combined forces. It, therefore, becomes my pleasurable duty to extend, in the name of the International, the best wishes and congratulations to all the delegates to this, the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., and I earnestly hope that the work done by this convention will always remain engraven on the hearts of all, and, with the dawning of the twentieth century, organized labor and labor in general will be in a far better condition than hitherto, and we will be taught the full value of unity in the struggle against our economic and social oppressors.

Again wishing you every success, I am

Yours fraternally,

B. BRAFF, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1900.  
Mr. Frank Morrison, Sec'y A. F. of L.,  
Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have much pleasure in forwarding to you at this time the invitation of the Niagara Falls Central Labor Council to the convention now in session to hold their next meeting at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

There are several reasons why we suggest the Falls for the next convention. One is that this city is growing rapidly as a manufacturing center, and we expect that by this time next year the number of factories will be much larger than at present.

You will bear in mind the fact that this city is the producer of the largest amount of electrical power used for factory purposes in any one place in the world. Here is situated the largest and most complete power house in the world, whose force for generating said power is obtained from the mighty Niagara. We have a large number of men who as yet are not in any union whatever, and we think that by your convention meeting here the cause of unionism in general would be very much benefited. We are so located that we are within easy reach either by trolley or train, of the cities of Buffalo, Lockport, and at no great distance from the Canadian cities, Toronto, or Hamilton, all of which would be enabled to meet with us at such convention.

To those that were never at Niagara Falls I might call your attention to the fact that here is one of the Wonders of the World. Niagara to be seen in all its grandeur is an inspiring sight, the great cataract is but a few minutes walk from our hall, and to those who are privileged to visit this city, I can assure you that you will find plenty to keep both your minds and sight in constant wonder. Should you come here next year for convention, will venture to say that you will find that here at Niagara Falls, you will find many fellow workers who will do all that they can to make your stay while here both of profit and enjoyment. Hoping that this invitation will meet with your hearty endorsement that Niagara Falls shall be the city of your choice, I have the honor of remaining,

Yours fraternally,  
HARRY LEWIS, Cor. Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.  
To the Delegates Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

You may not already be aware of the fact that since the short period in which we have been in existence our body has been forced to sustain a strike against the foes of "unionism." The brothers of our San Francisco Local (No. 8) have been struggling heroically against a combine of the San Francisco cloak manufacturers, which is fully determined to break up the union in that city.

Messrs. M. D. Davidson and M. Simmoff, the two largest manufacturers of that city, have for over nine months been engaged in a struggle against the union, and, despite all overtures for peace, have persisted in their course, so that the San Francisco Union was forced to boycott these two manufacturers, which boycott has been sustained by our body. It seems that even this is not sufficient, and it becomes my duty to ask of the supreme labor tribunal, the A. F. of L., to lend its moral assistance to this struggle and

make some efforts in our behalf. The full details of this matter, will, in all probability, be laid before you by Mr. Ed. Rosenberg, the delegate from San Francisco Labor Council.

Hoping that you will give this matter your earnest consideration, and thanking you in advance for anything you may do, I am,

Very Fraternally,  
B. BRAFF, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

A communication was received from Prince W. Greene, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Textile Workers, in reference to the locked out members in Alamance County, N. C., which, on motion of Delegate Morrison was referred to the Boycott Committee.

The following report was received from the Executive Council, and was read by Secretary Morrison:

To the Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Comrades: The Executive Council to which was referred the third proposition in regard to the organization of our fellow workers at Porto Rico, beg leave to report as follows:

The convention, through its officers, recommends to all affiliated unions whose trade or calling is pursued in Porto Rico that they take prompt action for the purpose of disseminating the necessary information among the workers of Porto Rico that will give them the opportunity to organize trade unions and become allied to their respective national or international trade unions of America, that those national or international unions to which this applies should, at the earliest possible date, have not only their constitutions, but their literature, cards, etc., translated and printed in the Spanish language.

That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be, and the same is hereby authorized and directed to take every action possible to comply with the requisition of Santiago Iglesias as contained in his letter to this convention, with the view of carrying out the principles and purposes of the American Labor Movement, and is hereby authorized to expend a sum not to exceed \$3,000 to carry these recommendations into effect.

Delegates Barter, Donnelly and Green debated the subject.

Upon motion the report was adopted.

The following report was read by Delegate Duncan for the Executive Council:

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Comrades: In the matter of the application for an unconditional charter by the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and for the reasons assigned when the conditional charter was granted, we decided to not issue the charter applied for.

Upon the application of the Custom Clothing Makers Union for a charter the Executive Council, after full hearing, decided that a charter be not granted, but that the workers in this branch of the Tailoring Trade, in our opinion, should properly come under the jurisdiction of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America. We recommend and request the officers of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America to again submit to their membership the question of admitting the applicants to membership.

Upon the application for a charter from the National Paperhangers Protective and Benevolent Association we decided not to issue the charter, but to reaffirm the decision previously reached and which was adopted at the recent amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, affiliated in the A. F. of L., which was that the latter organization grant autonomy to paperhangers unions under their international jurisdiction.

Fraternally,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
MAX MORRIS,  
THOS. I. KIDD,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
FRANK MORRISON,  
Executive Council.

The report was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Secretary Morrison read the following notice of reference, which was agreed to:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report, recommend that the matter referring to the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists, also that of the Bottlers and Brewers and of the Firemen Engineers vs. Brewery Workers, be referred to the Grievance Committee.

Committee on Executive Council's Report.

By JOS. F. VALENTINE, Chairman,  
ED. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

Delegate Agard, for Committee on Resolutions, reported favorably Resolution No. 85, amended, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegates Eugene F. O'Rourke, Frank Morrison and James M. Lynch:

WHEREAS, The so-called "Anti Scalping" bill, which has been denounced by resolutions in the three last annual conventions of this organization, is before the Committee on Foreign and Inter-State Commerce of both houses of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in this, its Twentieth Annual Session assembled, again declares unalterable opposition to the letter and spirit of this bill.

RESOLVED, That the members of our Legislative Committee be, and are hereby, instructed to oppose by all honorable means, the passage by Congress of this bill or any other bill embodying the same principles.

Recommendation concurred in.

On Resolution No. 91, committee recom-

mended its adoption, amended to read as follows:

On Resolution No. 91.—By Delegate Henry Gers:

WHEREAS, Negotiations are now pending between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the National Biscuit Company for settlement,

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council continue to do its utmost to bring about an adjustment with said trust concern.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 98.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The experience of the past shows the practicable impossibility of obtaining adequate labor legislation without official governmental standing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that a governmental department of labor should be formed, the head of which should have a place in the cabinet of the President of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That said cabinet officer should be a *bona fide* trade unionist.

And, further, that the incoming Executive Board shall have power to act as to them seems best in furthering the objects of this resolution.

Substance of the resolution has been already acted upon by the convention, and the committee took no action.

Delegate G. Warner moved to concur in the report of the committee.

This resolution caused considerable debate, in which Delegates Reddick, Duncan, M. S. Hayes, Feeney, Kidd, Agard, Slayton, Bracken, Hill, Furuseth, G. Warner, Cosgrove, Klefner, Klapetzky and Lennon took part.

Delegate Beinke moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the Committee was concurred in. In favor, 78; against, 47.

On Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The problem of suppressing the sweating system is being made more and more difficult owing to the ever-increasing influx of immigrants into the already congested centers, thereby tending to depress still further the standard of living, and intensify competition for employment;

WHEREAS, A large proportion of the clothing workers of New York and other large clothing manufacturing cities are recent arrivals, who, in order to subsist, are obliged to assume tasks and accept wages which tend to drive out and supplant those who have acquired some experience in the country and knowledge of our language; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill in Congress which will restrict immigration and to enact such other

national legislation as will remedy the evils complained of.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate Reichers, Heilbronn and Groshans desired to be recorded as against report of the committee.

On Resolution No. 123.—By Delegate Rich M. Kohmeyer:

WHEREAS, The local and Federal Labor Unions are put to great expense by sending delegates to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, A reduced rate can be secured from all points in the United States to any city in which the annual convention may be held; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board be hereby instructed to communicate with the Passenger Ticket Association, prior to annual conventions, and secure reduced rates from all points to the city in which convention is to be held.

Committee amended by inserting the words "endeavor to" after the word "and," in second line of resolved, and recommend adoption as amended.

Delegates Bowman and Seikman spoke on the subject.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

Report of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 128.—By Delegate Wm. H. Frazier:

WHEREAS, The seamen in our merchant marine still are, in "any foreign port in the foreign trade;" subject to "involuntary servitude," it still being the law that seamen quitting work may be arrested and returned to their master and to labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, There is now no law regulating the number of men to be employed in our vessels of commerce, nor setting any standard of skill of the men employed; and

WHEREAS, It is our firm conviction that while these conditions continue there is no hope of materially increasing the number of native seamen; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 9963, introduced by the Hon. W. Astor Chanler, of New York, is designed to and will remedy this deplorable condition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we endorse this bill and urge its immediate consideration and passage by Congress.

Committee reports favorably and recommends the Resolution No. 128.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 130.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The convict parole law in the state of Illinois works an injustice to a portion of the laboring class within the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand their members to the state legislature that they repeal said law in the coming session of the general assembly of the state of Illinois.

Committee reports unfavorably.

It was moved to concur in the report.

Delegates Ryan, Allen, D. Hayes and Hart debated the report.

Delegate Boland called for the previous question, which was ordered.

Report of committee adopted.

Resolution No. 135 withdrawn from consideration; subject matter practically settled.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 126.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a disposition on the part of delegates from certain National and International Trade Unions to drown any and all matters of vital importance to Federal Labor Unions by confusion and unseemly statements; and

WHEREAS, Federal Unions are a strong support, financially, of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There should be no taxation without representation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention in regular session assembled, at Louisville, Ky., that the delegates of Federal Unions be given a respectful hearing.

As every delegate appears in this convention with equal rights, of which there is no disposition of power to deprive him, the committee took no action, and recommends same course to convention.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of committee's report.

Delegates Oakes and Dement debated the matter.

The previous question was called for, was ordered and committee's report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 142.—By Delegate Wm. F. Jones:

WHEREAS, The formation of Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League has been greatly due to the assistance received at the hands of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, The next convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1901, will be the most important held by this organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to attend said convention.

The committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the President for such action as he deems best at the proper time.

Delegate Hart moved concurrence in the report. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 145.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union, in convention assembled in the city of Troy, N. Y., November 12, 13, 14, 1900, condemns all work done in penal and criminal institutions in all states, in direct and indirect competition, and to the detriment of free labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be submitted to the convention of the A. F. of L., for its endorsement, and then referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of that body for its enforcement.

Adopted, November 14, 1900, by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union.

The A. F. of L. is now, and has been for some time past, fully and emphatically upon record upon this matter, and, therefore, your committee takes no action and recommends same course to convention.

Delegate Hunter moved concurrence in the report of the committee. Agreed to.

Considered together.

On Resolution No. 147.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The United States Government increased the tax on beer one dollar (\$1) per barrel, owing to the Spanish-American war; and,

WHEREAS, The brewery proprietors claim rightly that this increase of tax makes impossible the granting of increased wages to the workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The Spanish-American war has been ended for some time and the receipts of the government are above the disbursements and the present Congress can raise all war taxes; be it

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as the representative body of American labor, and recognizing the injurious effect of this tax, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to reduce the said tax to its former level of one dollar (\$1) per barrel.

On Resolution No. 148.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of birch beer has in late years increased to such an extent that it threatens to materially injure the brewery workers, because such firms are exempt from the revenue tax, although malt and yeast are used in its production; and,

WHEREAS, The internal revenue laws of 1894, Section 3244, say: "Brewers shall pay \$1; every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, shall be deemed a brewer; provided that any person who manufactures less than 500 barrels a year shall pay the sum of \$50; and,

WHEREAS, This section of the law is not enforced and the wages in that industry are very low; be it

RESOLVED, That the firms manufacturing birch beer be brought to the notice of the United States Revenue Department and a demand be made by the American Federation of Labor that the section above named be enforced.

The committee could not conceive it to be possible that the large brewing interests of this country should or do require any assistance from the A. F. of L. in the matter of securing legislation favorable to their interests, and recommends that the convention take no action on Resolutions Nos. 147 and 148.

Delegate O'Connor moved to concur in the report.

Delegate Bohm spoke on the two resolutions.

The report of the committee was then concurred in.

On Resolution No. 158.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There is a law in the United States Navy Yards which divides the various trades and occupations into several classes, and the power to class the men is invested in the foreman, as a result of which many first-class men are classed as second and third class, and who must either accept the decision or quit their jobs and believing that only first class men should be employed in all departments of construction and repair of United States vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to assist all unions to have said laws amended so that there is only one class under which men shall be employed at the standard rate of wages.

Committee reports favorably Resolution No. 158, amended to read as above, and recommends its adoption as amended.

Delegate G. Warner moved concurrence in the report.

Delegates O'Connell and Westoby debated the matter.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 159.—By Delegate Lennon:

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, that all books used in the public schools of the country should be furnished free by the state.

Committee reports favorably and recommends adoption. Agreed to.

Delegate Mahon read his report as Fraternal Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, as follows:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:



Gentlemen: As fraternal delegate to the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, I respectfully submit the following report:

The Congress was called to order on Tuesday morning, September 18, 1900, by Mr. A. J. Kelly, President of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa, who extended a welcome to the delegates, and at the conclusion of his remarks, introduced Mayor Payment, who extended a welcome on behalf of the city, and then introduced the Right Honorable Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, who welcomed the Congress on behalf of the government, and he was followed by a short address from the Honorable William Mulock, Minister of Labor, who welcomed the delegates and then reviewed some of the measures which the government had introduced, and invited from the Congress criticism on these as well as suggestions for the future.

Following this, Mr. Kelly introduced Mr. Ralph Smith, President of the Congress, who thanked the representatives of the general government and the city for their kind reception, and assured them that their welcome would be fully appreciated by the delegates.

Following this he announced the Congress was open for the transaction of its regular business.

The reports of the Credential Committee showed sixty-two delegates present from the different provinces of Canada. A number of the delegates were French Canadians, and the business of the Congress was carried on in both the French and English languages. The Congress compares more to our State Federations than it does to the American Federation of Labor, as the object of the Congress is to secure legislation for the workers, and it does not deal with trades disputes to any extent, or determine questions of jurisdiction that may arise between the various organizations. It is composed of delegates from International unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor and organizations of the Canadian Brotherhood of Workers. The workings of this Congress were very interesting, and their actions attracted not only the attention of the workers, but of the business people as well of the entire Dominion, as the question of independent political action came before this convention for a decision as to what course the organized workers in the future, should pursue; the last Congress had recommended a referendum vote upon this question, and in accordance with that, Congress passed the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Congress the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify the Congress in taking such steps as may be deemed advisable to further progress of such action."

The discussion upon this resolution was very keen, but those favoring the resolution called attention to what had already been accomplished by Mr. Puttee, from Winnipeg, who had been sent to the Dominion Parliament as an independent labor member. The debate lasted for nearly half a day, when the vote was called and the resolution carried by a vote of 38 to 22.

Following this a resolution was passed instructing the organized workers that in such

places as they felt they had sufficient strength to place in nomination some member of their organizations for Parliament. This was carried, as well as a resolution calling upon President Smith of the Congress to accept the nomination to the Dominion House, from Nanaimo, British Columbia, and calling upon his organization, the Miners, to assist in his election. The president was also instructed that if he found it necessary to assist the candidates of the independent labor party, he should call upon the unions for financial contributions. In connection with this I would state that Mr. Smith has since received the nomination and been elected to the Dominion House. That gives the trade unionists of Canada two members in Parliament, as Mr. Puttee has again been returned by the trade unionists of Winnipeg.

Another important matter that came before the convention was the credentials of the delegates from the Canadian Socialist League. When these credentials were presented the president ruled that, under the constitution of the Congress, they could not be admitted. A proposition was then made to change the constitution and seat delegates from the Socialist League. This brought on another lengthy discussion, but the resolution was defeated by a vote of 48 to 11, and the League was denied a seat.

A number of important resolutions looking to the betterment of the toilers throughout the Dominion were passed and placed in the hands of their Executive Committee to bring before the next meeting of the Parliament. Among other things, was one to enforce the union label upon all government work and printing; another one to make difficulties between employer and employee a matter of public interest; another one protesting against Chinese and Japanese immigration; a resolution demanding that the government pay weekly instead of monthly, and an act for more perfect factory inspection and regulations, and a resolution calling upon the government to apply the law on trusts to the American Tobacco Company. There was also passed at this Congress a resolution instructing their fraternal delegate to this convention to introduce a resolution asking the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention somewhere in Canada. And I would recommend that this matter be carefully considered, as it is one of importance to most all the national and international organizations, who are now building up strong organizations throughout the Dominion.

The report of the Executive Committee concerning their work for the past year shows that much beneficial legislation, especially concerning the workers on government work, has been secured, and that a great deal of this can be credited without any question, to the fact that they had a representative in the Parliament. The two most important laws enacted during the last year by Parliament, in behalf of the workers, were the Conciliation Act and the Current Wage Bill.

The Conciliation Act provides for the registration of Boards of Conciliation, constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration; but the most important feature of this act was that, in connection with that, it establishes a Department of Labor, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form,

statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labor, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month, a publication to be known as the *Labor Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labor market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with the terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister of Labor.

This part of the act has been put in operation, and the department of labor is thoroughly established, and all officers and inspectors in connection with this bureau have been selected from the ranks of the trade unions. The *Labor Gazette*, established under this act, is under the editorship of W. L. MacKenzie King, an able and efficient young man, and one who has done more to destroy the sweating system in Canada than any other person. The first issue of the *Gazette* came out during the time the Congress was in session and the first copy printed was presented by the Honorable William Mulock, Minister of Labor, to President Smith at the opening of the Congress. Later copies of this *Gazette* show that it is interested in the toilers' welfare, and gives a thorough account of the industrial movement of the Dominion from month to month.

#### FAIR WAGE ACT.

The second important measure secured was that is known as the Fair Wage Act. This act guarantees that the workmen shall receive the standard rate of wages that is prevailing in the district, and does away with all piece work and sub-letting of contracts and makes the contractor directly responsible to the government for wages, hours and conditions. It also applies to all works aided by grants from the government public funds. The following is a copy of the list of conditions that have been prepared and adopted by the Public Works Department, and form a part of every contract made with the government.

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or subcontract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of the said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister is of opinion that Canadian labor is not available or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule following:

Then here is set forth a complete list of the different classes of workmen to be employed on the work. Then the rate of wages is specified, that is the minimum rate, which it shall not go below.

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labor required for the performance of the work, but if any labor

is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the minister, or other officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labor, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labor for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labor performed in the execution of the said contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labor done by any foreman, workman, laborer or team employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or laborer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labor employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and qualities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work, and the amounts paid

and the amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence, attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with, and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

As your delegate I was kindly received and granted a voice and vote upon all questions that came before Congress, a privilege which I did not accept, only to hear my fraternal greetings. I assured the Dominion Congress of a hearty co-operation on the part of the American Federation of Labor in all of their endeavors to benefit and advance the cause of labor throughout the Dominion,

and in turn I can assure you that the Canadian trade unionists are loyal to their international unions and there is the kindest of feeling toward the American Federation of Labor.

The officers elected by the Congress for the coming year were Ralph Smith, president; John A. Flett, vice-president; and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to look after legislation in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. D. A. Carey, of Toronto, a gentlemen well known to the most of you was again selected as fraternal delegate.

The Congress adjourned on Saturday, September 22, to meet in the city of Brantford, Ontario, September, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. MAHON.

Delegate L. M. Hart moved that a special committee be appointed to consider the report of the Fraternal Delegates to this convention from the British and Canadian Trade Union Congress, also those of the Fraternal Delegates sent by the A. F. of L. to these two Congresses. Adopted.

At 12:10 p.m. the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

## SIXTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p.m. President Gompers called the convention to order.

Upon motion the roll call was dispensed with.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes was also dispensed with.

The President appointed the following committee on Fraternal Delegations: Thomas Williams, Fred Kneeland, C. W. Craig, Thos. Westoby, C. L. Rice, W. D. Kee and Geo. Gothery.

Delegate Lennon, for Committee on Law, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 4, offered by Delegate M. S. Hayes, the committee reported that upon request the introducer had withdrawn the resolution, hence no report to be made on that matter.

The report was accepted.

On Resolution No. 11.—By Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union:

To amend Article IV, Section 1, to read: The basis of representation shall be one delegate from each affiliated organization, and from national or international unions one delegate additional for each 2,000 members.

To amend Article IV, Section 3, to read: "Questions may be decided by a division or a show of hands, and upon the demand of one-tenth of the delegates present the roll shall be called. To amend Article IV by striking out Section 4.

Reported adversely. Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 12.—By Iron Workers and Helpers Union, No. 6709:

RESOLVED, That all local unions having no national head, but chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, should be placed in charge of a separate department of the American Federation of Labor, and the funds derived from such locals be used for their exclusive benefit.

RESOLVED, That the locals chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and connected with the central union of their city or town, have the right, when having no delegate of their own, to be represented in the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the delegate from the central labor union of their city or town, and such delegate shall be entitled to as many votes as would the regular delegate or delegates from such local union or unions.

Reported adversely.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the report.

Delegate Hayes (M. S.), Morrison, Hart, Furuseuth and Gompers debated resolution.

Delegate Driscoll moved to refer the whole matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Morrison, Green, Kee, and Driscoll spoke on the resolutions to refer.

The motion to refer to incoming Executive Council was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 29.—By Oliver Green:

WHEREAS, The Federal Labor Unions are a strong support of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, There being a great amount of unskilled labor in said unions; and

WHEREAS, They have no law governing unskilled labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we add to the constitution that all work not governed by a national or international or local union be and is hereby declared work that belongs to Federal Labor Unions; be it further

RESOLVED, That any member belonging to a national or international or local union and working at work controlled by a federal union is controlled by the union controlling said work; be it further

RESOLVED, That no national or international or local union, which has a contract with any firm or manufacturer or contractor will not be allowed to interfere with a contract or agreement while such contract or agreement is in full force and virtue.

Reported adversely.

Delegate Heilbronn moved the adoption of report.

Delegate Mahon, on a question of personal privilege, presented, on behalf of the delegates, in a neat speech, a gold watch manufactured entirely by members of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., to each Fraternal Delegate—Curran, Weir and Carey.

The Fraternal Delegates feelingly expressed their thanks for the token of respect and esteem bestowed on them.

Convention continued debate on pending report by Delegates Green, O'Connor and Lennon.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 44.—By Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, St. Louis, Mo.:

Our experience in the great strike movements of recent years demonstrates the fact that the present system of mutual financial aid among the various trades unions of this country is still very defective. It has become necessary that the American Federation of Labor take immediate steps towards establishing a general fund for the purpose of aiding trades unions in cases of long strikes.

Said general strike fund to be used only in cases of urgent necessity, and where the unions directly or indirectly involved have exhausted their financial resources.

We, therefore, offer the following resolution for its kind consideration at the annual con-

vention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Louisville, Ky., December 6, 1900:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a general strike fund, under the supervision and management of the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board be empowered and instructed to levy a special annual assessment of not less than one (\$1.00) and not more than six (\$6.00) dollars on all members affiliated for said strike fund.

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor shall be authorized to use their best judgment in the appropriation of money out of said general fund for the purpose of aiding unions that may be involved in strikes.

Reported adversely, as the subject had been covered by previous legislation.

Delegate Kassel opposed the report of committee.

Delegate O'Connor moved to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council to submit a report to the next convention on this subject.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

Delegate O'Connor's motion to refer was agreed to. In favor, 65; against, 45.

On Resolution No. 76 the committee reported adversely, and by consent of the convention Delegate Green withdrew his resolution (No. 76.)

On Resolution No. 99.—By George J. Kleffner:

Amendment to the Constitution of the A. F. of L.:

Amend Article 2, by adding a 5th Section, as follows:

SEC. 5. To establish in some convenient location or locations one or more co-operative workshops, with departments representing the various trades, by which members of organized labor of any trade who have been unjustly treated, blacklisted, or in any way victimized by their employers for maintaining the principles of true unionism may be assured of earning a living for themselves and families; and to establish a permanent department in the organization of the American Federation of Labor to carry out this much needed and important line of work; and to aid central bodies and local unions in every possible manner to establish such shops locally, by means of which the members of organized labor may not be so completely at the mercy of their employers, and giving to them a freedom of thought, speech and of action which they do not now possess.

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 114, the committee recommends its reference to the Committee on Resolutions, they having the matter in charge.

Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 115.—By Delegate Ed Troutman:

RESOLVED, That when an officer or officers are to be installed they shall be installed by an organizer of the Federal Labor Union; when a union is to be organized in any city where there is no organizer, and there is a Federal Labor Union in said city, the Secretary of that Federal Labor Union shall write at once to headquarters for instructions on the same, excepting when there is a Central Union of the American Federation of Labor in that city or state, then the secretary of said Federal Labor Union shall instruct said Central Union of the same.

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 143.—By Delegates A. E. Holder and Chas. L. Bracken:

To amend Section 3, Article IV, by inserting after the words "represents" in third line, to read, "From National or International and Federal Labor Unions, and all other local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., and a delegate representing a city central body shall cast the additional vote or votes due Federal Labor Unions and other local unions affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., not otherwise represented," and insert after the word "vote" in 4th line of the same section, to read, "except as previously specified."

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 144.—By Delegates Holder and Bracken:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that it is desirable to encourage the formation and secure the affiliation of more state federations and central trades assemblies with the A. F. of L.; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the further fact that all local trades unions, whether affiliated direct with the A. F. of L., or through national or international bodies, already pay a per capita tax to the A. F. of L., be it hereby RESOLVED, That the only cost which shall in the future be required from state and central bodies be a nominal charter fee of \$3 to the A. F. of L.

Committee reported adversely.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 154.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That no person be eligible to the office of President of this body, in the future, for more than two successive terms.

Committee reported adversely.

President Gompers called Fraternal Delegate Wier to the chair.

As a mark of respect the convention took a recess of ten minutes to see the funeral of Mr. Morgan, of local Retail Clerks Union.

Delegate Donnelly favored resolution.

Report of committee concurred in unanimously.

President Gompers in the chair.

On Resolution No. 155.—By Delegate M. D. Connolly:

RESOLVED, That organizers must be indorsed by the central body in the district or locality in which they are expected to serve, before appointment.

Committee reported adversely.

It was moved to concur in the report.

Delegates Connolly, McCarthy, Driscoll, Thomas, Furuseth and McLean spoke on the motion.

During debate Delegate Mitchell was called to the chair.

Delegate McCarthy moved to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate G. Warner moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Delegate McCarthy's motion to refer was lost.

The report of the committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article XI, Section 1, by inserting after the words "five cents per member per month," the following, "local unions the majority of whose members are less than 18 years of age, two cents per member per month."

Committee reported adversely.

It was moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate M. S. Hayes moved to refer the resolution to the incoming Executive Council.

Debate continued by Delegates Auston and Bowman.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was agreed to. In favor, 49; against, 39.

On Resolution No. 157.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

To amend Article V, Section 1, by striking out the words "to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session," and substituting therefor the words "to be elected each year by referendum vote, said vote to be returned by the affiliated national and local unions on or before the last day of the session of the annual convention."

Committee reported adversely.

Delegate Hart moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Delegate M. S. Hayes moved the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council to prepare a plan to the next convention of electing officers by the initiative and referendum.

The question was debated by Delegates M. S. Hayes, Gompers, Slayton, Furuseth, Kidd, Hart and Bowman.

The previous question was called for and ordered. In favor, 92; against, 11.

A sufficient number called for the ayes and nays, to refer to the Executive Council, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Gers, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Crimmins, Nelson, Blackmore, Slayton, Thomas, Henry, Lenard, Wheeler, Sherman, Morton, Dickens, Barrett, Muirhead, Williams, Bracken, Lynch, Leo, Downey, Reddick, Thomas, Davis, Powell, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Gehelin, Holder, Jacobs, Driscoll, Howell, Jarrett, Moore, Gredig, Williams, Fitzpatrick, Hayes, Wilson, Johnson, Brennon, Carlson, Shamp, Connelley, Tuttle, Brecken, Rutledge, Kleffner, H. J. Nelson, Corven, Kessel, Reese, Bert, Moench, Meise, Hill, Lossie, Green, Allen, Merrill, Puckett, Gadsden, Troutman, Turner, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Devor, Kohlmeier.—1249 votes.

Nays.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fisher, Lovely, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Hank, Boyer, Gompers, Tracy, Dernel, Sullivan, Innis, Taylor, Beinke, Hawksworth, Byrne, Reichers, Heilbronn, D. A. Hayes, Agard, Duncan, Jones, Smith, Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Warner, Call, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller, O'Connor, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith (V. B.), Middelendorf, Hughes, Auston, Frazier, Furuseth, Hart, Bolander, Lennon, Fisher, Witzel, Engel, Kidd, Braunschweig, Meagher, Ryan, McKernan, Krausse, Meechan, McCarthy, Donnelly, Feeney, Wild, Perkins, Blake, Bradley, French, Davis, Faison, Rosenberg, Gofrier, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner, Reid, Burbank, Dement, Roper, Westoby, Rogers, O'Brien (Wm. J.), Mason, Creamer.—3541 votes.

Absentees.—Kerr, O'Brien (Jno. R.), Morris, Onstott, Sherman (C. O.), Mahon, Holman, McCracken, Jones, McDonald, Woodman, Huebner, MacDonaldagh, Urlick, Lanphere, Wheeler, Fahey, Goodman, Jordan, Miller, Nash, Brophy Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Hall, Uruhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, King, Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, B. H. Hall, Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Hill, Pratt, Craig, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Coleman, Davie, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn.—365 votes.

Not voting.—Weir, Curran, Carey, 3.

Motion to refer was lost: Ayes, 1249; nays, 3541.

Report of committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 178.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article XII, of the constitution is insufficient in its constructions to reach the aims and objects of the same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it be amended by striking out all after the word "penalty," in line (5), and inserting the following: "Of their charter being revoked by the American Federation of Labor."

Committee reported adversely.

It was moved to concur in the report of committee.

The question was debated by Delegates Klapetzky, Maher, Nelson and Rosenberg.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 185.—By Delegate Frank Morrison:

To amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the words "first Thursday after the first," and insert in lieu thereof the word "second," so that the section will read as follows:

SECTION 1. The convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a.m., on the second Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding convention.

Committee reported adversely.

Debated by Delegates Duncan, Morrison, O'Connell and Lennon.

Delegate O'Rourke moved to amend to insert "second Monday in November."

Amendment lost.

Report of the committee concurred in.

The committee reported that the introducer of Resolution No. 195, Delegate Dement, desired to withdraw his resolution.

Request granted.

On Resolution No. 208.—By Delegate Wm. H. Lossie:

WHEREAS, The secretary's report shows that more than half of the income of the A. F. of L. for the year just closed was derived from the Local and Federal Labor Unions not connected with any national or international union; and

WHEREAS, The roll call will show that this large body of taxpayers have only a very small vote, and under the present constitution, it is impossible for it to be otherwise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention does so amend Article XI, Section 1: in the third line after the words Federal Unions, strike out five cents, and insert three cents, which would make section read, "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions three cents per month."

Committee reported adversely.

Delegate Lossie opposed the report.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 211.—By Delegate Oliver Green:

Seeing that there are a great many Federal Labor Unions using the labels of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. are charging for the large labels 75 cents per 1,000, and 50 cents for the small labels; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturer must pay for the labels that price, which has a tendency to keep the manufacturer from using the above labels; be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. furnish the Federal Labor Unions the above labels at cost.

Committee reported adversely.

Delegate Green opposed the report.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Law recommended the following changes in the constitution:

Your Committee submit the following new section as Section 10 of Article 3:

1st. Section 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

2nd. Your committee recommend that Section 2 of Article 7 be amended by striking out "\$250" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,000."

3rd. Your committee recommend that Section 4 of Article 7 be amended by striking out "\$1,000," and inserting in lieu thereof, "\$2,000."

4th. Your committee recommend that Section 3 of Article 8 be amended by striking

out "\$100" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200."

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following new section as Section 6 of Article 12:

5th. Section 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the trade union movement to do so.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES O'CONNELL,  
JNO. B. LENNON,  
D. J. KEEFE,  
C. C. BARRETT,  
JOSEPH CRIMMINS,  
MARTIN FOX,

Committee.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The following invitation was received and accepted:

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

I would be pleased to have all the delegates assembled on the court house steps, tomorrow at 1 p.m., Dec. 13, for the purpose of having a photograph taken in a group.

Assemble directly opposite Willard Hotel.

Very respectfully,  
W. L. ELROD.

At 6.18 p.m. the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order by President Gompers.

Roll was then called, with following absentees:

Absentees.—Mulholland, Ward, O'Brien (J. R.), Byrne, Morton, Muirhead, Smith, Sherman (C. O.), Dolan, Haskins, Miller, Lee, Richardson, Mahon, Holman, Perham, Bolander, Lynch (J. M.), Kidd, Huehner, Moore, Gredig, Williams, McCarthy, Feeney, MacDonagh, Urick, Brannon, Blake, Wheeler, Tuttle, Fahey, Rutledge, Jordan, Miller (J. D.), Nash, Reid, Hill, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith (H. M.), King, Tylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julian, LaBlonde, Hall (B. H.), Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Hill, (J. M.), Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Coleman, Cosgrove, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor and Olson.

Reading of minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate Agard for Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

On Resolution No. 140.—By Delegate Henry John Nelson:

WHEREAS, Dr. John A. Dowie has imported, under contract, four lace makers from Beeston, Nottingham, and as this is contrary to the provisions of the Alien Contract Labor Law, for lace making is an established industry in the United States, and the services of these lace makers were not needed to teach American workmen the trade of lace making, for there are a sufficient number of idle lace makers in this country to supply Dr. Dowie with all the help he may require to operate the mill he proposed to build; and

WHEREAS, The imported lace makers admitted to Immigrant Commissioner Rodgers that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie, and that they had come to this country under contract to make lace for him, and this and the testimony of the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, that



lace making had been carried on in the United States for thirty years in one branch, and sixteen years in another, led the Immigrant Commissioner to decide that they had no right to land; and,

WHEREAS, The decision of the Immigrant Commissioner was sustained by a special Board of Inquiry, to whom the case was appealed, the board finding from the evidence offered to it that the imported lace makers came to this country under contract and that their passage had been paid by Dr. Dowie's agents, American lace makers testifying that they were able to make the lace Dr. Dowie was going to manufacture and that they had applied to him for positions, which convinced the Special Board of Inquiry that the lace makers who had been imported were not needed to establish a new industry; and

WHEREAS, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has, in appeal of this case to him, decided that lace makers have a right to land, because Dr. Dowie is going to make thread, and neither side said these lace makers were to work in this country at thread making, we, the Amalgamated Association of Lace and Lace Curtain Operatives, believe the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is unfair and unjust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we disapprove the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, which allowed four imported lace makers to land under the pretext that they were going to make thread, as being contrary to both the spirit and letter of the Alien Contract Labor Laws. These laws are intended to protect American workmen from foreigners who may be imported to take their places. And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the representatives of the organized workmen of the United States assembled, in the convention of the American Federation of Labor to join with us in demanding that the officials of the government shall enforce the Alien Contract Labor Law according to its spirit, which is to protect American workmen in the United States. For if the spirit of the law is ignored, as was done in the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, they will give no protection to any craft and employers may import foreign workmen at any time, to fill the places of their American employees; and be it finally,

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President McKinley, secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly.

The Committee substituted the word "disapprove" for the word "denounce" in the first resolved, and recommends that Resolution No. 140 be adopted as amended.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 161.—By Delegate James Duncan:

In order to further carry on legislation of a practical kind on the eight hour workday, and thereby to strengthen our position on this important question;

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take such action as is necessary to have an eight hour bill introduced in the legislature of the states where an eight hour law is not now in use. Said bills to be as uni-

formly drafted as the methods of preparing bills in said states will permit; and that representative union men in such states be requested to continually urge the passage of those bills until they are enacted into law.

Committee reports favorably and recommends adoption of resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 164.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, H. R. 8020 has been passed by the House of Congress, and is now pending before the Senate of the United States; and

WHEREAS, This bill, if enacted into law, will deprive the public of the convenience of small packages, besides reducing the amount of labor required in the cooper shops of the country; and

WHEREAS, It would also result in a waste of valuable timber, as these small packages are made from material that can not be used in larger packages for reasons of its defects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts to defeat the passage of the above mentioned bill.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 165.—By Delegate James P. Maher:

WHEREAS, The hat factory of James Marshall, of Fall River, Mass., is known to be the foulest factory in this country, and has done more to injure the United Hatters of North America than all of the other foul factories, by substituting foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats; and,

WHEREAS, The authorities in Washington, D. C., have for the past three years seen fit to place all orders for hats to be worn by United States soldiers with the said foul factory of James Marshall, of Fall River, Mass., despite the protests and entreaties of the United Hatters of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, disapprove of the course pursued by the authorities in Washington in the placing of the orders for army hats with James Marshall, of Fall River, and that we emphatically protest against the placing of future army orders for hats with said or any other non-union concern; further,

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to insist on having the government orders for army hats placed in a union factory and they bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

Committee recommends that the first whereas and first resolve be adopted, and the second resolve of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Maher and Connolly debated the question.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 190.—By Delegate E. E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Unions are closely allied to National and International Unions in times of peace, and more closely in times of war; and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Unions themselves have considerable business coming before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we elect some one representative of the Federal Labor Unions as a member of the incoming Executive Council for the ensuing year.

As the constitution of the A. F. of L. already permits the election of members of Federal Unions to the council the committee deems it wise to make a specific provision for the election of a member of any special division of affiliated bodies.

Report concurred in unanimously.

On Resolution No. 193.—By Delegates W. E. Klapetzky, and Jacob Fischer:

WHEREAS, The barbers of this country, almost without exception, are compelled to work from ten to sixteen hours day for six days in the week, and in many cases from four to eight hours on Sunday;

RESOLVED, That as officers and members representing the labor movement of this country, each delegate is hereby requested to bring the matter before his National, International, City, Central, or Federation Labor Union, in the hope that they will, in no uncertain manner announce their desire that the barber craft shall be granted such relief as is asked for by all local and national bodies, through the adoption of the eight hour work day, and that labor as a whole, individually and collectively, does not ask for long hours of toil for the barber in order to meet the selfish desire of organized labor, as stated by unfair employers.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended, and to read as above.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 194.—By Delegate John Mitchell:

WHEREAS, We believe that in all questions affecting wages and conditions of labor, the Trade Union, on behalf of the workman, should have an equal voice with the employer in their determination; and

WHEREAS, Since July 2 of this year, the Iron Molders Union of North America has been engaged in a struggle with the National Founders Association, involving 596 of its members and 87 apprentices of the craft in Cleveland, Ohio, to resist the operation of the foundries of the members of that association under rules which among other things, require all members of the Iron Molders Union to work "peacefully and harmoniously" with molders, who are not members of the union, and in which the employer arrogates to himself the right to prescribe certain conditions of labor, without the wishes of the organized molders being considered in the matter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor extend to the Iron Molders Union of

North America its fullest sympathy and moral support to the end that its efforts in thus defending some of the vital principles of trade unionism may be attended with the completest measure of success.

Committee reports favorably, and recommends adoption.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 219.—By Delegate Max S. Hayes:

WHEREAS, Since the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the movement of capital to concentrate and co-operate has not lessened, but on the contrary, nearly all productive industry, outside of agriculture, is now controlled by trusts and monopolies, which have the power largely to lower wages on the one hand, or raise prices on the other, thus enforcing great hardships upon the working people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, reaffirm its position upon this question by warning the working people against giving heed to the insincere cry of politicians, that they will either destroy or regulate monopolies, and renew the recommendation that trade workingmen, generally, study the development of trusts and monopolies, with a view to nationalizing the same.

The committee recommended to strike out all after the word "question" in the second line of the resolve, and insert the following, so that the resolution will read as follows:

WHEREAS, Since the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the movement of capital to concentrate and co-operate has not lessened, but, on the contrary, nearly all productive industry, outside of agriculture, is now controlled by trusts and monopolies, which have the power largely to lower wages on the one hand, or raise prices on the other, thus enforcing great hardships upon the working people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm its position upon this question, by warning the unorganized working people to organize into the respective unions of their trades or crafts as the best means of resisting the encroachments of said trusts and monopolies, and we also renew the recommendation that trade workingmen study the developments of the trusts and monopolies.

It was moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Hayes, Duncan, Beinke, Agard, Mitchell, Slayton and Nelson debated the question.

Delegate Green called for the previous question, which was ordered.

A sufficient number called for the ayes and nays on the report of the committee, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Mulholland, Klapetzky, Fischer, Kerr, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Hank, Boyer, Nelson, Blackmore, Henry, Gompers, Tracy, Dernel, O'Brien, Morris, Sullivan, Innis, Lenard,

Sherman, Taylor, Beinke, Byrne, Onstott, Reichers, Heilbronn, Hayes, Agard, Dickens, Duncan, O'Brien, Barrett, Connolley, Muirhead, Jones, Williams, Smith, Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Call, Downey, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, O'Connor, Reddick, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith, Middendorf, Hughes, Austin, Perham, Furuseth, Frazier, Hart, Lennon, Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Fischer, Witzel, Schiekel, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Meagher, Jones, Ryan, Holder, Driscoll, McDonnell, McKernan, Krausse, Huebner, Gredig, Meechau, Williams, Donnelly, Feeney, Wild, Lanphere, Johnson, Perkins, Bradley, French, Tuttle, Goodman, Davis, Faison, Rosenberg, Bothier, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner, Reese, Hill, Brophy, Lossie, Green, King, Burbank, Dement, Roper, Craig, Coleman, Turner, De Spagna, Devor, Westoby, Rodgers, Kee, Weir—4552 votes.

Nays.—Gers, Crimmins, Slayton, Thomas, Wheeler, Hawksworth, Bracken, Lynch, Leo, Davis, Engel, Gebelen, Jacobs, Howell, Jarrett, Hayes, Brannon, Carlson, Shamp, Connolley (M. D.), Breckon, Kleffner, Nelson, Corven, Kassel, Bert, Moench, Meise, Allen, Merrill, Gadsden, Davie, Kohlmeyer, Curran.—349 votes.

Not Voting.—Morton, Sherman, Miller (Owen), Thomas (L. R.), Mahon, Holman, Kidd, Braunschweig, Woodman, Moore, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, MacDonagh, Urick, Wilson, Blake, Wheeler, Fahey, Rutledge, Jordan, Miller (John D.), Nash, Reid, Oakes, Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, (H. M.), Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Carter, Julin, La Blonde, Hall (B. H.), Seabrook, Hasley, Kline, Hill (J. M.), Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Cosgrove, Mason, Herron, Schenk, Olson, Kuhn, Carey.

The report of the committee was agreed to. Ayes, 4,552; nays, 349.

On Resolution No. 216.—By Iron Molders Union on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal.:

WHEREAS, There is no adequate relief at law for civil service employees who are disabled or meet with any accident in the service of the government; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the hereunto appended draft of an act to provide for the relief of such civil servants who meet with an accident, etc., be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to consider its merits, and if they be favorably impressed therewith, to take such action as to them seems advisable, to have legislation to that end introduced in the National House of Representatives.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 217.—By Delegate Thos. I. Kidd:

WHEREAS, The clerks employed in the post office at Chicago, Illinois, have formed a union, known as Postoffice Clerks Union, No. 8703, for the purpose of bettering their condition, and to spread the trade union principles among postoffice employes throughout the country; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor stands for organization, the inauguration of an eight hour day, and for higher wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the fact that the Chicago postoffice clerks are organized be given a special notice in the *American Federationist*, with the request that it be copied by the labor press throughout the country, and that organizers be instructed to do all in their power to bring postoffice employes in their districts into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee struck out the first whereas and the first resolved, and substituted "employes" for "clerks" in the third line of the first whereas and in the fourth line of the second resolved, so that it now reads (see above), and recommends the adoption of resolution as submitted by committee.

Recommendation of committee agreed to.

The committee reported on Resolution No. 100, by Delegate Kleffner, on Resolution No. 114, by Delegate Slayton, on Resolution No. 215, by Delegate Bracken, the following substitute for the above three resolutions:

Your committee has carefully considered Resolutions No. 100, 114, and 215, and respectfully reports adversely on them; but we desire to submit for your consideration the following as in our opinion the true and practical trade union position on the question covered in the three propositions:

We cheerfully accept, and desire, all the assistance and usefulness which may or can be given the trade union movement by all reform forces. The aspirations, hopes and aims of the members of trade unions are very similar to the expressed wishes of the greater body of socialists, namely, that the burdens of toil may be made lighter, and that each worker shall enjoy the complete benefit of that which he or she produces. That men and women shall receive a greater amount of liberty, that the years to come may be made brighter than the past or present, are truly the ideals of us all; but we take the position nevertheless, that because of personal, local national or other reasons, the workers of our country reach different conclusions as to the method of reaching the desired end, although there be little difference among us as to the desirability of that end. We assert as forcibly as we are capable of asserting, that the trade union movement herein represented is the true and legitimate channel through which the toilers of our country should seek not only present amelioration, but future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions throughout our country and Canada do not now, nor do we believe they will in the fu-

ture, declare against the discussion of any question in their meetings, either of an economic or of a political nature, but they are (and we think, justly) committed against the introduction or indorsement of race prejudices, religious differences, or partisan politics. We declare it to be an inherent duty of our several unions to publish in their journals, to discuss in their meetings, and the members thereof to study in their homes, all questions of a public nature which have reference to their industrial or political liberty; but we as firmly declare that it is not within the constitutional or any other power of the American Federation of Labor to legislate, resolve or specify to which political party members of our unions shall belong, or for which party they shall vote.

Delegate Kleffner stated that his resolution was only intended to advance the interests of the people, and it was not a political move. He was opposed to the committee's report.

Delegate Slayton said he hoped the substitute of the committee would be defeated, so that the delegates to the convention would have an opportunity to discuss Resolution No. 114. He said his resolution represented a principle which was being discussed in the whole known world.

Delegate Auston favored the report of the committee, and wanted to go on record as a trade unionist, pure and simple, and believed that the interjection of politics into the union was detrimental to the best interests of the members. He asked what have the Socialists done to better conditions, and then stated that the trade unionists were doing more than any other association.

Pending debate, convention adjourned at 17 o'clock.

## SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

At 2 p.m. President Gompers called the convention to order.

Upon motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Delegate Downey desired to be registered as opposed to suspending roll call.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of this morning's session was dispensed with.

Debate was continued on the pending question, being report of Committee on Resolutions on the substitute offered by the Committee for Resolutions Nos. 100, 114 and 215.

Delegate Thomas stated that the unions were able to secure better conditions from the collective owners of mines than they ever did from individual owners. Collective ownership meant that the ownership should be in the hands of the people instead of King Rockefeller.

Delegate Nelson said he was a Socialist, but believed it would be an injury to force any part of the membership to vote for a party that they did not believe in.

Delegate Barter asked the Chair to make a rule on that portion of the constitution which prohibits political discussion.

Chair ruled that there was no possibility of keep out discussion of the character going on now.

Delegate Rosonski believed it was a shame to waste time discussing political questions.

Delegate D. D. Hayes said he thought it would be better for the Socialists to bend their energies toward assisting the trade unionists in securing better conditions. In our strike the Socialists vilified our members, and their members were bought by the employers. We should reform ourselves before we try to reform the world. We are largely the makers of our own destiny.

Delegate E. J. Bracken said his resolution did not ask for a change, but he believed a man who was intelligent enough to conduct the great American Federation of Labor was intelligent enough to govern the United States.

Delegate Howell said he wished to deny the statement that he came here as a Socialist. He did not. How is a trade unionist going to vote when there are three parties in the field favoring the initiative and referendum?

Delegate Max S. Hayes said the Socialists would prefer to have the vote taken on the original resolution. He advised the delegates, if they voted for the committee's substitute, they would vote against collective ownership; but if they voted against the report, they would be voting for collective ownership. He said the co-operative commonwealth would come, whether we wanted it or not. He believed that four hours a day would be sufficient to produce all the necessities and luxuries of life. We are not here for the purpose

of leading you into the Socialist Labor party, but to ask you to recognize a principle.

Delegate McCarthy said the trade unionists in the East realized the impossibility of muzzling the individual members to any particular party. He said the only thing ever accomplished by resolutions similar to No. 114, was the dividing of unions into political camps. He urged that we continue in the future as we have in the past, and work for the solution of those questions which were vital.

Delegate Duncan said the granite cutters had secured an eight hour day through their union and what was done by members of his craft could be accomplished by members of other crafts.

Delegate Furuseth favored report of the committee, because he believed the system of thought followed by Socialists was illogical.

Delegate Mitchell said if we indorse the gold standard, it would be an indorsement of the Republican party; and if they indorsed 16 to 1, it would be considered an indorsement of the Democratic party; and now, if we indorse the resolution, it would be an indorsement of Social Democracy.

Delegate Bowen stated that he was in favor of the committee's report.

Delegate Hart called to the chair.

Delegate Kidd said he believed that socialism can be secured through trade unions easier than in any other way, and we are receiving more and more from capitalism each year. He believed socialism has its place, but it has no right to attempt to usurp the place of the trade union.

President Gompers stated that when men became imbued with socialism, they usually lost interest in their union. He denied that the ballot is the only way out. He believed that there was more character built up by one strike than by a decade of schooling. He wanted to know from some Socialists how it would become operative if it was not through unions of each industry. He was of the opinion that the substitute clearly and concisely stated the position occupied by the trade unions at this time.

Delegate Kneeland moved the previous question and so ordered.

A sufficient number called for the ayes and nays on the substitute of the committee, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Mullholland, Klapetzky, Fischer, Kerr, Lovely, Hank, Boyer, Blackmore, Gompers, Tracy, Dernel, O'Brien, Morris Sullivan, Innis, Taylor, Beinke, Byrne, Morton, Onstott, Reichers, Heilbronn, Hayes, Agard, Dickens, Duncan, Wm. J. O'Brien, Barrett,

Connolley, Muirhead, Jones, Williams, Smith, Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Call, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Back, O'Connor, Reddick, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith, Auston, Furuseth, Frazier, Hart, Lennon, Blander, McCracken, Powell, Witzel, Schiekel, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Kidd, Braunschweig, Meagher, Jones, Ryan, Holder, Driscoll, Krausse, Jarrett, Meechau, Williams, McCarthy, Donnelly, Feeney, Lanphere, Johnston, Perkins, Carlson, Bradley, French, Rutledge, Goodman, Davis, Nelson, Faison, Rosenberg, Gothier, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner, Hill, Lossie, Green, King, Burbank, Roper, Craig, Coleman, Turner, De Spagna, Westoby, Rodgers, Kee, Weir.—4,169 votes.

Nays.—Gilthorpe, Tobin, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Crimmins, Slayton, Thomas, Henry, Wheeler, Sherman, Hawsworth, Bracken, Lynch, Thomas, Middendorf, Davis, Fischer, Engel, Gebelein, Jacobs, Huebner, Howell, Fitzpatrick, Max S. Hayes, Wild, Wilson, Brannon, Tuttle, Kleffner, Corven, Kassel, Bert, Moench, Meise, Brophy, Allen, Merrill, Davie, Cosgrove, Kohlmeier, Curran.—685 votes.

Absentees.—Gers, Alexander, Nelson, Lenard, Leo, Downey, Sherman, Miller, Richardson, Hughes, Mahon, Holman, McDonnell, McKernan, Woodman, Moore, Gredig, MacDonagh, Urick, Blake, Shamp, Michael D. Connelley, Wheeler, Breckon, Fahey, Jordan, Reese, Miller, Reid, Oakes, Parks, Harvey, Weber, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith, Taylor, Martin, Bolland, Eller, Dement, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Hall, Seabrook, Gadsden, Hasley, Kline, Hill, Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson, Kuhn, Carey.

The substitute was adopted. Ayes, 4,169; nays, 685.

Delegate Lennon moved that the rules be suspended, and we continue in session until 7 o'clock.

Delegate Driscoll moved to amend that we adjourn at 6 o'clock, reconvene at 8 o'clock and continue in session until 10:30 p. m.

The amendment was lost. The motion was also lost.

On Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States Courts of appellate jurisdiction have decided that the Alien Contract Labor Law of February 26, 1885, and the various amendments thereto, do not apply to artisans, mechanics or skilled workmen; and

WHEREAS, The decisions of the courts above named are to the effect that only manual, unskilled laborers may be barred when brought here from abroad under contract, and that all others may be admitted; and

WHEREAS, Those who framed the law and presented it to Congress were themselves skilled workmen, and intended that the provisions of the law should apply to all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled; and

WHEREAS, It is just as essential that the workman himself, whether skilled or unskilled, should be protected from the competition of alien workmen as it is that the article which he manufactures should be protected; and

WHEREAS, It was intended by the Window Glass Workers' Association, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the other organizations of labor which took part in the agitation that culminated in the passage of the Alien Contract Labor Law, that said law should apply to all kinds of labor, skilled or unskilled, whether performed by the hand alone or by the joint co-operation of hand and brain; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby recommends that Congress immediately enact such amendments to the Alien Contract Labor Law as will make the same effective and afford that same measure of protection to the workman himself as to the article fashioned by his hands.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby calls upon all organizations of labor within the United States to direct their attention to this subject, and for the purpose of securing uniformity of sentiment and action we recommend that the Executive Council meet at Washington as early as convenient for the purpose of preparing and submitting to Congress such amendments to the Immigration Alien Contract Labor and Chinese Exclusion Laws as will be for the best interests of labor in the United States, and that all organizations vitally interested in the matter be requested to have a representative present or submit their views in writing on the matter.

As there is considerable contention about the provisions of this resolution, the committee neither reports favorably or unfavorably, but recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation, and with power to act.

Recommendation concurred in.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Resolutions also finds there has not been any provision made for the salaries of the president and secretary for the incoming year, so in concluding our report to this most important of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, we respectfully recommend the present salaries, for the officers mentioned, be paid to them during 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

The Resolution Committee.  
JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman,  
HENRY C. BARTER,  
JAMES H. BOWMAN,  
MAX MORRIS,  
W. R. BOYER,  
P. DOLAN,  
E. AGARD, Secretary.

Delegate Thomas requested to have the following minutes of the meeting of Metal Trades Conference incorporated in the proceedings:

Mr. President: There have been several meetings held by the representatives of the various metal trades with a view to bring about a closer alliance between these crafts. I desire to report that a temporary organization has been effected, with James Ceamer, of the International Association of Machinists, as president, and L. R. Thomas, of the Pattern Makers League, as secretary, to serve until a convention can be held, and a permanent organization effected. I desire to say, further, that it is the unanimous sentiment of the Metal Trades to affiliate, by charter, with the A. F. of L. when such an organization has been completed. In behalf of the Metal Trades, I would request that this announcement and the following resolution be admitted as a part of the records of this convention.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the representatives of the Machinists, Iron Molders, Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Allied Metal Mechanics, Core Makers, and Electrical Workers in attendance upon the Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., there developed a unanimous sentiment in favor of the formation of a Metal Trades Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the above organizations be requested to send two (2) representatives, fully instructed how to perfect and render practicable said Metal Trades Federation, to a convention to be held in St. Louis, at such time, in July, 1901, as may be mutually agreed upon.

L. R. THOMAS, Sec., *Pro tem.*

Delegate Thomas favored the admission of the minutes, and Delegate Hawksworth opposed same.

The request was granted.

Delegate Ryan moved the election of officers take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Delegate Warner (G.), Reddick, and Ryan spoke on the question.

Delegate Furuseth moved to lay the motion on the table. Motion lost. In favor, 47; against, 77.

Delegate O'Connor moved that we adjourn Saturday.

Delegate Duncan moved that action on Delegate O'Connor's motion be taken just previous to adjournment tomorrow (Friday) evening. Agreed to.

Delegate Jerome Jones, for the Committee on Eight Hour Work Day, made the following report:

Your committee beg leave to recommend to the convention that we hereby refer all resolutions relative to an eight hour or shorter work day to the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, subject to the following preamble and resolutions, with the understanding that the Executive Council has full power to select such trade or trades as in their judgment

would be and are best prepared to bring about the desired result.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, under the efficient direction of the officers now serving it, has just closed a year of unprecedented progress and prosperity; and

WHEREAS, The organization is now in a position to take up active work along specific lines; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be, and hereby is, instructed (in conformity with a principle long since enunciated), to bend all the energies and concentrate all the forces of the organization in an effort to secure for at least one trade each year a shorter, or an eight hour work day.

JOHN COLEMAN, Chairman,

JEROME JONES, Secretary,

W. D. RYAN,

ERNEST BOHM,

C. L. SHAMP,

H. D. CALL,

J. P. McDONNELL.

Report of committee concurred in.

Delegate E. J. Lynch, for the Committee on Labels, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 7.—United Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The success of the union label as a means of advancing the welfare of labor depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has in the label representing the conditions which it guarantees; and,

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is the beneficiary of the support accorded it by members of other unions, who, therefore, are entitled to some additional assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair condition or upon inferior products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose authority and integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be empowered to exercise a supervision over the methods pursued by the respective unions in governing the label with a view of correcting any possible deficiencies; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That said council be instructed to report any union at the succeeding convention which violates union requirements in the granting of the label.

Committee reported unfavorably. Permission was granted United Garment Workers delegation to withdraw Resolution No. 7:

On Resolution No. 104.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in each of its past conventions, has indorsed, and re-indorsed the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to the Constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor, for that body or any of its affiliated organizations to recognize the label or trademark of any dual and unaffiliated organization; the policy of the American Federation of Labor being that all organizations of the same crafts shall affiliate themselves with National and International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, There has sprung up in the to-

bacco industry a dual organization called the "Progressive Rolled Cigarette Maker's Union," which is located in the City of New York, and which has adopted a label of its own, advertising to the public that the said label is the only proof that cigarettes are union made; and,

WHEREAS, The said label will conflict with the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers International Union, which is placed on bona fide union made cigarettes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemn the action of the Cigarette Makers of New York and in forming themselves into an independent union, and using a label unauthorized by the A. F. of L., when the Tobacco Workers International Union has jurisdiction over the paper rolled cigarette industry, and is placing its Blue Label upon cigarettes made under union conditions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and its friends will not recognize any device which may be gotten up by this or any other dual organization to take the place of the Tobacco Workers Blue Label, but will give the Tobacco Workers International Union all possible assistance in driving out the cigarettes bearing such device, and use their purchasing power in favor of cigarettes bearing the Blue Label.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 204.—By Delegate R. H. Allen:

WHEREAS, The laws of the state of Illinois oppose the printing of union labels on school text books to be used in the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, recommend that the local organizations of labor throughout the state demand of their members to the state Legislature that they repeal all laws that discriminate in any way against the use of union labels on union made school text books.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 214.—By Delegates James M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

RESOLVED, That printed package wrappers containing union made goods, and on which the union label of the producing craft appears, should also bear the allied printing trades council union label.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

The committee reported Resolution No. 172 to read as follows, and recommends its adoption.

On Resolution No. 172.—By Delegate Chas. Byrne:

WHEREAS, The Watch Case Engravers International Association of America have established a blue label as a guarantee of union engraved watchcases; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this label be indorsed by the A. F. of L.

Report of committee adopted.



On Resolution No. 177.—By Delegates Jas. Davis:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. endorse the label of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers International Union of N. A. Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 188.—By Delegate Ernest Bohm:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor bodies in many cities and the State Federation branches in many states have adopted resolutions favoring co-operation with the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association; and

WHEREAS, The intention of said co-operation is to advance the sale of all union label products by the members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers Association, and that the members of organized labor shall only patronize such places selling union label products; be it

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor indorses the intents and purposes of such co-operation in the interest of label products.

Committee reports the following substitute for the resolution:

RESOLVED, That we recommend that the various central or local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L. appoint committees to confer with similar committee representing the Local and National Retail Liquor Dealers Association, whenever such action may seem to be of mutual benefit.

Committee recommends its adoption.

Delegate J. Lynch moved the privilege of the floor be granted Mr. Nolan on this matter.

Agreed to.

Delegate Lennon moved that the introducer of Resolution No. 188 be requested to withdraw same.

Delegates Wild, Groshans, Downey, Bohm, G. Warner, Fitzpatrick and Jones debated the motion.

Delegate Morrison moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee.

Delegate G. Warner moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Motion to table adopted.

Delegate O'Connor moved to remain in session until 7 o'clock.

On motion of Delegate G. Warner, the motion of Delegate O'Connor was laid on the table.

On Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The union label, as a means of advancing the welfare of labor, depends largely upon the confidence the consumer has that the label actually represents the conditions which it guarantees; and,

WHEREAS, The union possessing a label is dependent upon the support given by members of other unions, and who, therefore, are entitled to some positive assurance that said label is not being misused by being placed upon articles made under unclean and unfair conditions; therefore, it is

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose integrity the entire labor movement has confidence, be requested to inquire into the methods pursued by the respective unions in distributing the label with a view of correcting any apparent deficiencies; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That said Council be instructed to report any union which violates union requirements in the granting of the label to the next convention of the body.

Committee reports favorably with above changes.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 139.—By Delegate Joseph H. Schiekel:

WHEREAS, The Trunk Makers International Union of America have established a union label, to be used on all trunks, bags, valises, telescopes, etc., made by members of the above named union; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, indorse said label.

Committee reports favorably, with amendment. Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 141.—By Delegate J. L. Feeney:

WHEREAS, The Allied Printing Trades Councils of the country are endeavoring to have placed on all school books now in use in the public and private schools of the United States the Allied Printing Trades Council Label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with all central and local bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., and request them to appoint a special committee to call on all school boards or whoever be in control of the schools in their respective localities and to use their best endeavors to have labeled school books adopted.

Committee reported favorably.

Report concurred in.

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned.

## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order by Vice-President Mitchell.

Roll call and absentees as below:

Absentees.—Delegates Mullholland, Tobin, Slayton, Tracy, O'Brien (W.), Innis, Lenard, Wheeler, Smith (P.), Call, Sherman (C. O.), Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Miller (O.), Thomas, (L.), Mahon, Schickel, Kidd, Jacobs, Moore, Greedig, Hayes (M. S.), MacDonagh, Johnston, Carlson, Bradley, Connoley, Wheeler (F. C.), Tuttle, Breckon, Fahey, Rutledge, Kleffner, Jordan, Nelson, Rosenberg, Gothier, Miller (J.), Nash, Brophy, Parks, Harvey, Woodmansee, Puckett, Hall, Urquhart, Burton, Kessler, Smith (H.), Taylor, Martin, Boland, Eller, Dement, Carter, Julin, LaBlonde, Hall, Seabrooke, Hasley, Kline, Hill (J.), Troutman, Pratt, Rice, Lamb, Donaldson, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Mason, Harron, Schenk, Devor, Olson, Kuhn and Rodgers.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate McCracken asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution.

Objections were raised.

The Committee on Labels continued their report.

On Resolution No. 167.—By Delegate F. C. Dickens:

The American Flint Glass Workers Union, composed of fourteen different departments of the glass working industry, finds itself confronted by a condition in the bottle department that it is unable to control by the ordinary methods employed by it; and, therefore, appeals to your honorable body for assistance, and requests that you adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the bottle blowing business fully ninety per cent of the wares made other than common flasks are made in union houses, and by union workmen, under conditions satisfactory to the employees and creditable to the organization able to secure them; on the other hand, fully ninety-five per cent of all the common whisky flasks manufactured are made in non-union houses, at wages fully fifty per cent less than those in union houses, and under conditions that are a menace to the entire bottle-blowing trade. These flasks are all made in the Gas Belt of Indiana, and by the following firms: Woodbury Glass Company, Parker, Ind.; Millgrove Bottle Company, Millgrove, Ind.; Dunkirk Flint Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Indiana Glass Works, Dunkirk, Ind.; Hartford City Flint Glass Works, Hartford City; Daleville Glass Co., Daleville, Ind.; Lapel Bottle Co., Lapel, Ind.; Lapel Flint Glass Co., Lapel, Ind.; Indiana Bottle Co.,

Shirley, Ind.; Skillen-Gooden Glass Co., Yorktown, Ind.; Swayzee Glass Co., Swayzee, Ind. The product of these houses is controlled entirely by the following jobbing Houses: Cupples Wooden Ware Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lampton-Crane & Ramey, Louisville, Ky. The conditions surrounding employment in these factories are such as to appeal strongly to those who believes that employees have rights that should be respected. The majority of the employees are young men, without homes or any fixed place of abode, who are knocked about from place to place and exploited by these manufacturers for their own advantage. The real force and power behind this non-union condition are the jobbing houses above referred to, and it is they that our association has found it so hard to reach. We have spent, at different times, in order to change this condition, fully \$100,000.00, but, while we have done much to retard the spread of this evil, yet the condition is much the same as when we took up the fight against it. We have concluded to fight fire with fire, and invade the market of these jobbers. For that purpose, we have erected, and are operating, at Summitville, Indiana, a bottle house owned and controlled entirely by the American Flint Glass Workers Union, for the purpose of making flasks to be sold in competition with the jobbers and manufacturers above referred to. Every article of glass turned out from this factory bears a label blown into the side of the bottle, as follows: An elliptic circle, with letters "A. F." on the inside, and around the outside the words "Union Made," "Trade Mark." These bottles are superior, in every particular, to the product of the non-union houses, our ware being made by workmen possessing the highest degree of skill in blowing bottles.

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge on our members everywhere when purchasing flask bottles, that they have blown into the side the union label of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, and that we direct our officers everywhere to assist all in their power to further the success of the American Flint Bottle Co., and the American Glass Workers Union.

The committee offers the following substitute for the resolution:

RESOLVED, That we indorse the label of the American Flint Glassworkers Union, and urge on our members to purchase only such flasks or bottles as have this label blown in the side.

Substitute was adopted.

The committee reported on Resolution No. 151, and asked the same be referred to Committee on Boycott. Agreed to.

Delegate Klapetzky, for the committee on Organization, made the following report:

On Resolution No. 38.—By Delegate James Wilson:

WHEREAS, The postal clerks in the post office meet in annual convention at Milwaukee on Labor Day, 1901, and,

WHEREAS, These postal clerks are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but many of their locals have affiliated with different central bodies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do appoint a representative to go to their convention and endeavor to have them affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 125.—By Delegates Klapetzky and Fischer:

WHEREAS, At the nineteenth annual convention of this Federation, a resolution prevailed whereby the present Executive Council was instructed to issue a circular letter to all affiliated central bodies; and

WHEREAS, The said circular was intended to give the Journeyman Barbers International Union of America information with reference to locals of that craft who might be affiliated with central bodies, and not affiliated with the international; and

WHEREAS, Said information has been a source of untold value to the organizing department of that union; and

WHEREAS, Many new central bodies have been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since the issuing of the above named circular letter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to issue another letter to those central bodies which have been affiliated since the issuing of the last one, and seek to secure the same information and on the same conditions as the previous resolution, to the effect that the information gathered be transmitted to the general secretary-treasurer of the Barbers International Union of America.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Delegate Wilson moved to amend that it be published in the official organ—the *American Federationist*.

Amendment lost. Committee report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 137.—By Delegate W. L. Reddick:

WHEREAS, The oil and gas fields of the country contain about seventy-five thousand skilled workmen, who should be in the organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor render the Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers any and all assistance in such organization as said board may deem expedient.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 138.—By Delegate W. M. Holman:

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, being yet in its infancy, is not in a position, financially, and otherwise, to carry on the work of organization as it should; and

WHEREAS, The Order of Railway Clerks of America, if organized, would prove a great factor within the ranks of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to use all efforts possible to secure membership, organize local lodges of the order in their respective territory, and render such other service that will advance the interest of that order.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 171.—By Delegate Jerome Jones:

WHEREAS, Organization is the instrument by and through which we advance our wages, improve our conditions, and insure happiness; and,

WHEREAS, As so tersely put by our President Gompers, in his message, we are here to legislate in the interest of the unorganized as well as the organized; and,

WHEREAS, There is a class of workers who are so environed by circumstances and conditions as to make it impossible for them to organize without some extraordinary efforts being put forth to that end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urge its organizers to put forth their best efforts to the organization of telephone girls of America.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Delegate Sherman (H. W.) spoke on the subject.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 173.—By Delegate Marshall Roper:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has always advocated that all organizations affiliated be composed of *bona fide* wage earners; and

WHEREAS, International Team Drivers Union are allowing employers to become members of the aforesaid organization, thereby allowing the employers to regulate the wage scale as best suited to their individual interests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, are not in favor of any employers becoming members of any organization established for the betterment of the conditions of wage earners.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Team Drivers Union for action.

Since the committee took action on the above, the delegate who introduced the resolution has asked consent to withdraw the same, which is satisfactory to the committee, and is, therefore, so recommended.

The recommendation to withdraw same was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 182.—By Delegates Henry John Nelson, J. L. Feeney, Mason Warner, E. J. Bracken, Henry C. Barter, Max Morris:

WHEREAS, Labor writers on both the labor press and the daily newspapers have proved to be of great value in promoting the work of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, It has been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Associated Labor Press of America, which is composed entirely of labor writers and trade unionists, in so far as is compatible with the welfare of the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the American Federation of Labor do not have the time to collect and distribute labor news and at the same time attend to the heavy duties of their office; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to immediately employ a member of the American Federation of Labor who shall be known as the "Labor Reporter," and furnish him the necessary information and opportunity to fill the duties of his position; and further, be it

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the said reporter to collect labor news and distribute it to members of the Associated Labor Press of America, of which organization he shall be a member, to be in attendance at all conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and do all in his power to further the labor movement; and finally, be it

RESOLVED, That the said reporter shall be at all times under the supervision of the Executive Council, and that he shall be paid a salary and expenses, to be decided upon by the Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the resolution be not concurred in.

The following delegates debated the subject, viz.: Feeney, French, Klapetzky, Nelson, Agard, Donnelly, Tracy and Driscoll.

Delegate Rosonski moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate H. C. Barter:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has issued many charters to the different national and international trades and crafts; and

WHEREAS, The issuing of many of these charters has been the means of causing some right of jurisdiction over other crafts that have already been granted charters; and

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of trade and labor organizations during the past year has nearly completed the formation of the skilled and mechanical trades; and

WHEREAS, The future form of organization points to industrial lines; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed not to issue any more charters until a joint conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the National and International crafts affiliated have been held for the purpose of determining the proper jur-

isdiction of all charters now held and those granted in the future.

The Committee desires to report unfavorably on this resolution.

Delegates Barter, Mahon, Furuseth, Onstott and Mitchell spoke on the subject.

During debate President Gompers took the chair.

Delegate Ryan moved to lay the matter on the table until the Grievance Committee report. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 184.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, There are a number of shipwrights, ship joiners and caulkers already affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take the necessary steps to form a National Union of Joiners, Shipwrights and Caulkers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Westoby favored the resolution.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 186.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of House Carpenters and Joiners now wish to claim shipjoiners unions, which are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time will not admit ship carpenters, and as the two trades, shipwrights and ship-joiners, have always been a separate craft and trade from house carpenters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all National and International Unions be restrained from interfering with the Shipwrights and Joiners Union, and that the failure of the National or International shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council. Concurred in.

On Resolution No. 189.—By Delegate Chas. Hank:

WHEREAS, The Detroit convention adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Council to organize the brickmakers wherever possible; and

WHEREAS, We desire to thank the Board for the good work performed during the past year, but believing that their work has only begun; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be hereby requested to use their best efforts toward organizing local unions of brickmakers.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 191.—By Delegate Elmer E. Oakes:

WHEREAS, A careful canvass of the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast states shows only too plainly that the unskilled wage earners in this part of the industrial field are ripe for organization; and,

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, representing all branches of industry and all parts of the country, should cover this great industrial field in the interest of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and are hereby instructed to appoint, as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, four permanent organizers, to be employed for the ensuing year in the North-middle, Northwestern, Intermountain and Pacific Coast states.

Mr. Elmer E. Oakes appeared before the committee in advocacy of the adoption of the resolution. As this resolution has been already acted upon, no further consideration was given it other than to listen to Mr. Oakes on the resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 196.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The condition of all the Southern unions is not as prosperous as it should be, due largely to the fact that there are so many surrounding crafts that are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for Northern industries to compete with those of the South so long as this condition continues, thereby causing the unions over the whole country to suffer from having to compete with long hours and low wages; and

WHEREAS, The only remedy for this condition is to thoroughly organize the Southern states, thereby placing them in a position to better their condition; and,

WHEREAS, Recent developments have shown that the best plan of organizing a community is to organize the largest craft first, thereby creating a protection for the smaller crafts that may wish to organize, as well as creating a desire among the smaller crafts to become organized; and

WHEREAS, The textile workers are always in the majority in communities where they exist at all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we hereby declare our determined intention to organize the textile workers of the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, together with all other crafts, beginning with the textile craft of these states; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to at once put an organizer to work in the above named states, who shall himself be a practical and well known textile worker, and a citizen of one of the above named states; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council shall watch over him, and in case he is not giving satisfaction, he shall be called in and another one sent out.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate McCracken spoke on the resolution.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 206.—By Delegate Emma Lanphere:

WHEREAS, Organized labor throughout the country has begun to realize the necessity of educating the women of the day in the uses and abuses of the union label; and

WHEREAS, The Ladies Label League—headquarters situated at Muncie, Ind.—has been established for the purpose of educating the women, "especially the house-wives," to encourage the union label, sustain the boycott and assist in the shortening the hours of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Such an organization would be of assistance to all organizations using a label or card; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers and delegates here assembled renew their efforts toward the advancement of such an organization; and, where such an order does not exist, exert his or her effort toward perfecting one, and all efforts possible be made in the placing of organizers in the field for this purpose.

The committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in, with all after the word "one," in the third line of the last "resolve," stricken out.

Recommendation concurred in.

On Resolution No. 210.—By Delegate J. S. Richardson:

RESOLVED, It be the sense of this convention that the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters Helpers, shall have full right and jurisdiction to run all pipe work that is used in the construction or installation of fixtures for fire, culinary or domestic uses.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the joint conference already provided for; and further recommends that this be one of the questions to be adjudicated by the said conference.

Report concurred in.

Delegate Richardson requested to be recorded as voting against committee's report.

Delegate Furuseth reported the following supplemental report of Committee on President's Report:

Louisville, Ky., December 13, 1900.  
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on President's Report respectfully presents the following:

Referring to the conditions in Shoshone county, Idaho, we recommend as follows:

WHEREAS, In the investigation made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives the testimony unmistakably shows that *habeas corpus* was suspended, that citizens by the hundred were arrested without warrants and kept in prison, many for a period of six months, without any hearing and without any indictment, and that they were finally discharged from prison as they had been arrested and kept there without due process of law. The testimony further shows that during the summer of 1899, with

the grand jury in session unobstructed in its business, the court in session absolutely unobstructed in its session, and its labor, martial law was continued, but had application only to what may be designated as industrial difficulties, such as inducing others to leave employment, or inducing men to refuse to accept employment, or for working without special permission issued by one Sinclair, a representative of the Governor of Idaho. The testimony further shows that in order to ascertain who was or who had been a member of the Miners Union of the Coeur d'Alene, the Governor of Idaho caused to be issued and put into use a species of "industrial passport," which was only issued to such men as were satisfactory to the said Sinclair, and for working without which men were sent to prison; and,

WHEREAS, A resolution was introduced in the House by Hon. John J. Lentz, of Ohio, requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone county, Idaho but was never acted upon. The permit or "industrial passport," is yet in vogue; and the United States military is still in Shoshone county, Idaho, sustaining the Governor of that state in his unjustifiable and un-American usurpation of the rights of the workers to seek employment without let or hindrance from the State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we condemn the usurpation there perpetrated, and ask our fellow-workers to consider carefully what our condition is to be when the military may, in the discretion of any executive, be used to take from us individual rights which have been the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon since the granting of the Magna Charta; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon organized labor, and other friends of freedom to petition Congress for the adoption of the Lentz resolution; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we tender our thanks to those Congressmen for their efforts in bringing out the facts in this sad affair.

We agree with the President that the contract labor law has proven its inefficiency. It is, indeed, a sad commentary on this law that about 500,000 immigrants, the majority of whom unquestionably came under some contract or arrangement entered into prior to leaving their homes, and we, therefore, recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized to confer with the immigration officers and the committees of Congress having this subject in charge, and seek to have formulated such legislation as may be necessary to meet the exigencies which confront us.

Referring to the subject of the Chinese Exclusion Act, your committee heartily indorse the views expressed by the President, in his report, and would recommend that the incoming Executive Council hold conferences with the United States Immigration officers, and that they be authorized, too, to take this matter under advisement, and urge such legislation as may be necessary.

On the subject, "Avoid propositions which hinder legislation," your committee recognize the importance of the suggestion of the president, and we regret that organizations have not always recognized that, in the matter of obtaining legislation, it is necessary that we concentrate our forces upon bills which have, by the convention, been recognized as the most important at the time, and express the hope

that in this, as in other things, we may learn to work together, doing one thing at a time, and doing it well.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW FURUSETH, Chairman,  
JOHN C. DERNELL,  
L. R. THOMAS,  
HENRY W. SZEGEDY,  
JOHN M. HUNTER,  
D. A. HAYES,  
JOHN F. TOBIN, Secretary.

The report was adopted.

Also supplemental report of Committee on President's Report, on Resolutions referred to this committee.

On Resolution No. 131.—By Delegate Rosenberg:

WHEREAS, Recent events have increased the danger threatening the American workers from Mongolian labor; and

WHEREAS, The Chinese Exclusion Law expires in 1902; and

WHEREAS, The Pacific coast and Inter-Mountain States are suffering severely from Chinese and Japanese cheap coolie labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress strengthen and re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Law; including in its provisions all Mongolian labor.

Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to carry out the spirit of this resolution. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 180.—By Delegate H. J. Nelson:

WHEREAS, A joint committee of the United Labor League, of Philadelphia, and Typographical Union No. 2, of the same city, seeks to remind the rising generation that unselfish devotion to the cause of labor, as represented by the career of the late George Chance, unpaid volunteer organizer of the American Federation of Labor and member of its Legislative Committee, does not go unnoticed in the turmoil of this busy world; and

WHEREAS, The said committee is collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of the said George Chance in a suitable memorial; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate \$100 to the said committee, and issue a circular letter to all affiliated unions to request them to make such contributions as they may be able to afford.

Your committee would recommend that the Resolution No. 180 be referred to the incoming Executive Council for such action as will be most appropriate.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 169.—By Delegate Martin Fox:

WHEREAS, There is a marked tendency on the part of employers engaged in the same line of industry to combine together in associations in order that they may more effectively meet the demands of organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, The advent of these associations of employers has made it possible, where the trade or trades interested are well organized, to negotiate and ratify national agree-

ments affecting wages and conditions of labor of a most beneficial character; and, has made it possible to apply the principles of conciliation and voluntary arbitration in trade disputes, and to lessen to an appreciable degree the number of strikes and lockouts which, at times, disturb our industries; and,

WHEREAS, There has been a most notable movement toward the ratification of national agreements of this character with associations of employers among the Metal Trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that such national agreements are commendable and in the best interests of the organized workers, providing they do not embody in their terms the forfeiture of the right of organized labor to demand the completest form of recognition in the shops of the members of the association with which the agreement is ratified, nor relegate to the employer the sole right to determine the competency of the workmen to receive the minimum wage agreed upon, nor otherwise compromise the just rights and privileges of the trade unionists.

Your committee recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW FURUSETH, Chairman,

JOHN C. DERNELL,

L. R. THOMAS,

HENRY W. SZEGEDY,

JOHN M. HUNTER,

D. A. HAYES,

JOHN F. TOBIN, Secretary.

Adopted.

Delegate M. S. Hayes, for Committee on Compulsory Arbitration, made the following report:

Louisville, Ky., December 14, 1900.  
To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Special Committee, to which was referred that part of the President's report dealing with "Compulsory Arbitration," begs to submit the following:

We are in full accord with the president, when, in substance, he says that the right to quit work, at any time, and for any reason sufficient to the worker himself, is the concrete expression of individual liberty.

Liberty has been defined as a right to freely move from place to place; hence, any curtailment of this right by and through law, or by and through contract enforced by law, is, in fact, a negation of liberty, and a return to serfdom.

We have had before us "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Law of New Zealand," "The Law Creating and Governing the Indiana Labor Commission and Arbitration Board," copied from laws of 1897, and issued by the Indiana Commissioners; and "The Arbitration Law of Illinois," as well as "An Act Concerning Carriers engaged in Interstate Commerce and Their Employees," approved June 1, 1898, along with such other information from this and European countries, as was available at this time; and we find that the kernel of all this species of legislation is a desire to prevent strikes by punishing the striker.

Our existing form of society is, unquestion-

ably, based upon manufacture, commerce and transportation, and anything which disturbs the industries is resented, and means are sought to prevent a recurrence and to clothe it in such a garb that public opinion will accept it and permit of its execution.

Dealing with this matter more specifically, we find that the New Zealand law provides for a Board of Conciliation with power to use their best efforts in bringing the contending parties together and in causing them to make some agreement. This failing, it goes, upon the demand of one of the contending parties, before the Industrial Court, which has the same powers as any other court, namely, to hear and determine; and the award—sentence—is enforced by the state in the usual way, by fines or imprisonment, or both, the only distinction being that the trial by jury is dispensed with, and an appeal denied. The only relieving feature about this law is, that individuals can not claim its protection. Men must voluntarily enter into a labor union or association in order to come under its provisions; hence, at least a semblance of individual liberty is left, but we are of the opinion that it is destructive of the right of combination and of actual individual liberty, because those who consent to arbitration by joining such organization have the power to bind all the rest.

The industrial courts of France are, as we understand it, organized much in the same way.

The bill to prevent strikes, which was introduced in the German Reichstag, at the instance of the government, has the same underlying motive, and practically the same way of attaining its purpose.

The law adopted by the Hungarian Diet, and which provides that agricultural workers must make agreements for specific terms of service (and that where such specific agreements are not made they shall be implied) also provides that any violation of the agreement shall subject the offending party to imprisonment. Again we meet the same purpose—to prevent strikes by punishing the striker.

The question of extending the master-and-servant laws of Sweden to the industrial workers of that country was under discussion in the Swedish Riksdag and was fiercely combated by the lovers of liberty in that country. It was, however, finally passed, and the Swedish government the other day crushed a strike on the electric tramways in Stockholm, by arresting and sentencing the leaders to long terms of imprisonment.

Coming, now, to our own country, we find that a bill was introduced in Congress which would admit of every train being made a mail train, and which, under the postal laws, would have subjected strikers in railroad transportation, to imprisonment, for delaying the mails. Through the efforts of the railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, the bill failed. Then followed the introduction of the Olney Arbitration Bill, which provided for arbitration voluntary in submission or in its initiatory stages, but compulsory in obedience to the award; that is, the award was to be enforced by a direct penalty of imprisonment for any individual violating the same, or by injunction, and then the penalty for contempt of court.

We find in the Indiana law, Section 6, page 131, the following:



"An agreement to enter into arbitration under this act shall be in writing, and shall state the issue to be submitted and decided, and shall have the effect of an agreement by the parties to abide by and perform the award."

And Section 10, page 133, reads as follows:

"The clerk of the Circuit Court shall record the papers delivered to him, as directed in the last preceding section, in the order book of the Circuit Court. Any person who was a party to the arbitration proceedings may present to the Circuit Court of the county in which the hearing was had, or the judge thereof, in vacation, a verified petition referring to the proceedings and the record of them in the order book and showing that said award has not been complied with, stating by whom and in what respect it has been disobeyed. And, thereupon, the court or judge thereof, in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause within five days why said award has not been obeyed, which shall be served by the sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule, the judge or court, if in session, shall hear and determine the questions presented, and make such order or orders directed to the parties before him in personam as shall give just effect to the award. Disobedience by any party to such proceedings of any order so made shall be deemed a contempt of court and may be punished accordingly. But such punishment shall not extend to imprisonment except in case of, willful and contumacious disobedience. In all proceedings under this section the award shall be regarded as presumptively binding upon the employer and all employees who were parties to the controversy submitted to arbitration, which presumption shall be overcome only by proof of dissent from the submission delivered to the arbitrators, or one of them, in writing before the commencement of the hearing."

It will be observed that this may be called "voluntary arbitration," because it is voluntarily entered into. The parties agree, from the very beginning, that if they, for some reason sufficient to themselves, should decline to abide by and perform the award, they are willing that the judge alone, without any jury, and without any limit as to time, may send them to prison until they shall consent to perform the labor which the award enjoins upon them. The thought underlying this law is, that individual man may alienate his right to liberty, and it is, therefore, destructive of the fundamental principle of the Republic of the United States. It is equally dangerous with the New Zealand law, the Hungarian statute, or the proposed law of Germany, because it aims at tying the worker to the mine, the factory, or the means of transportation upon which he works, in the same way in which the agricultural worker, during the feudal era, was tied to the soil. We are not singling out the Indiana law as different from all the rest, or as worse than the rest—we quote it simply because it is before us.

Paragraph 5a, of the Illinois law, reads as follows:

"In the event of a failure to abide by the decision of said board in any case in which both employer and employee shall have joined in the application, any person or persons aggrieved thereby may file with the clerk of the circuit court or the county court of the county in which the offending party resides, or in the case of an employer in the county in which the

place of employment is located, a duly authenticated copy of such decision, accompanied by a verified petition reciting the fact that such decision has not been complied with and stating by whom and in what respect it has been disregarded. Thereupon, the circuit court or the county court, as the case may be, or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause, within ten days, why such decision has not been complied with, which shall be served by the sheriff as other process. Upon return, made to the rule, the court, or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall hear and determine the questions presented, and, to secure a compliance with such decision, may punish the offending party or parties for contempt, but such punishment shall in no case extend to imprisonment."

The difference between this section and the one quoted from the law of Indiana, aside from the final proviso, the value of which is doubtful, is in verbiage only; and further comment is, therefore, unnecessary.

We are informed that the Manufacturers Association of the south, meeting during the last year, decided to submit to the legislature of each of the southern states a law providing for term contracts, the violation of which would be punished as a felony, and that they did this with the specific purpose of preventing strikes and of inviting Northern capital. When their attention was called to the fact that they were, as yet, not "bothered" by labor organizations, they are said to have answered, "That's true; and that's just the reason why we decided to take steps to prevent the formation of any, and to stop strikes in the most effective manner."

All these laws are reactionary in their character. They mean simply that the employers of today find themselves in a somewhat similar position to the employers of England after the "Black Death." The King issued a proclamation at that time that any one who would refuse to continue to work for the wages usually paid in a specified year of the King's reign, would, by the State, be compelled to labor at such wages, regardless of any wishes that he or she might have. The English Parliament later enacted this into a statute known as the "Statute of Laborers," and re-enacted it periodically, with ever-increasing penalties, until Henry VIII, finding himself in need of funds, confiscated the guild funds, and, by impoverishing the organizations of labor at that time, succeeded in enforcing the Statute of Laborers from that time on.

That law was every bit as fair, upon its face, as the law of New Zealand, of Indiana, Illinois, or any other of those laws with which your committee have any acquaintance, because it provided that the judges sitting in quarter sessions should hear both sides and then determine upon a fair wage for the year. Readers of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorald Rogers, Professor at the University of Oxford, will know the result to the English working people. Their daily hours of labor were increased, their wages reduced, until it was necessary to enact the "Poor Laws," and to quarter the worker upon the occupier, because he was continually being robbed by the employer. It has been stated by others that this law reduced the physical stature of the British workers about two inches, and that the poverty—the real, dire

poverty—to be found in the back alleys of English cities, even to this day, is largely caused by that species of legislation.

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude, may perhaps be quoted to show that in our country no one can be compelled to work against his or her will, and that, therefore, there is no serious danger to individual liberty in these so-called "voluntary arbitration" laws.

In order that the working people, and the true friends of freedom, may make no mistake on this question, we quote from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Robert Robertson, et al., vs. Barry Baldwin*, January 25, 1897, and beg to remind them that this is the only construction of the thirteenth amendment and the term "involuntary servitude," so far as we know, even given by the court. It reads as follows:

"The question whether Sections 4598 and 4599 conflict with the thirteenth amendment, forbidding slavery and involuntary servitude, depends upon the construction to be given to the term 'involuntary servitude.' Does the epithet 'involuntary' attach to the word 'servitude' continuously, and make illegal any service which becomes involuntary at any time during its existence; or does it attach only at the inception of the servitude, and characterize it as unlawful because unlawfully entered into? If the former be the true construction, then no one, not even a soldier, sailor or apprentice, can surrender his liberty, even for a day, and the soldier may desert his regiment upon the eve of battle, or the sailor at intermediate port or landing, or even in a storm at sea, provided only he can find means of escaping to another vessel. If the latter, then an individual may, for a valuable consideration, contract for the surrender of his personal liberty for a definite time and for a recognized purpose, and subordinate his going and coming to the will of another during the continuance of the contract; not that all such contracts would be lawful, but that a servitude which was knowingly and willingly entered into could not be termed involuntary. Thus, if one should agree, for a yearly wage, to serve another in a particular capacity during his life, and never to leave his estate without his consent, the contract might not be enforceable for the want of a legal remedy, or might be void upon grounds of public policy, but the servitude could not be properly termed involuntary. Such agreements for a limited personal servitude at one time were very common in England, and by statute of June 17, 1823 (4 Geo. IV. ch. 34. sec. 3), it was enacted that if any servant in husbandry, or any artificer, calico printer, handicraftman, miner, collier, keelman, pitman, glass man, potter, laborer or other person, should contract to serve another for a definite time, and should desert such service during the term or the contract, he was made liable to a criminal punishment. The breach of a contract for personal service has not, however, been recognized in this country as involving a liability to criminal punishment, except in the cases of soldiers, sailors and possibly some others, nor would public opinion tolerate a statute to that effect."

The only dissent from this construction comes from Justice Harlan, who, in his dissenting opinion, sends out to the country a warning against the awful consequences logic-

ally followed from this decision in the following words: "In considering this case it is our duty to look at the consequences of any decision that may be rendered. We can not avoid this duty by saying that it will be time enough to consider supposed cases when they arise. When such supposed cases do arise, those who seek judicial support for extraordinary remedies that encroach upon the liberties of freemen will of course refer to the principles announced in previous adjudications and demand their application to the particular case in hand.

"It is, therefore, entirely appropriate to inquire as to the necessary results of the sanction given by this court to the statute here in question. If Congress, under its power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, can authorize the arrest of a seaman who engaged to serve upon a private vessel, and compel him by force to return to the vessel, and remain during the term for which he engaged, a similar rule may be prescribed as to employees upon railroads and steamboats engaged in commerce among the states. Even if it were conceded—a concession to be made only for argument's sake—that it could be made a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for such employees to quit their employment before the expiration of the term for which they agreed to serve, it would not follow that they could be compelled, against their will and in advance of trial and conviction, to continue in such service. But the decision today logically leads to the conclusion that such a power exists in Congress. Again, as the legislatures of the states have all legislative power not prohibited to them, while Congress can only exercise certain enumerated powers for accomplishing specified objects, why may not the states under the principles of this day announced, compel all employees of railroads engaged in domestic commerce, and all domestic servants, and all employers in private establishments, within their respective limits, to remain with their employers during the terms for which they were severally engaged, under the penalty of being arrested by some sheriff or constable, and forcibly returned to the service of their employers? The mere statement of these matters is insufficient to indicate the scope of the decision this day rendered."

We believe that the reason why many well-meaning, honest and conscientious men and women favor some form of compulsory arbitration arises from the fact that their attention has been called to the refusal to arbitrate, on the part of large corporations or other employers of labor. It is felt that the rest of the public are made innocent sufferers and victims, and that there ought to be some way to give to the public the facts, in order that it might know who is actually to blame. Whenever they are asked, "Do you want to send a man or a woman to jail for quitting work?" they immediately answer "No, no." What they seem to desire is, that these corporations or employers who refuse to arbitrate shall, in some way, be compelled to do so. This is manifestly impossible. Laws that are "juggled," even if possible of enactment and execution, invariably have the handle so placed that the large corporations and employers of labor keep hold of the handle. Commissions, with power to examine and report, would seem to be more in line with what is actually desired, but we would call attention to the fact that even these have in them a fea-

ture dangerous to liberty, because from them may come—and sometimes do come—reports which have a tendency to warp public opinion and prepare it for measures which without such preparation the public would unhesitatingly reject.

We, therefore, reaffirm the previous position of the American Federation of Labor, namely, that we are utterly opposed to any law enacted by the state which will in any way, by consent or otherwise, deprive the worker of his right to quit work at any time and for any reason sufficient to himself; and we recommend that the different State Federations and Local Central Bodies in the several states insist upon the repeal of any compulsory features in any arbitration laws now on the statute books, and use their utmost endeavor to prevent any such laws from being enacted in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR A. PERKINS, Chairman,  
A. FURUSETH,  
JOHN J. McKERNAN,  
FRANK J. WEBER,  
JAMES BRANNON,  
JAS. S. RICHARDSON,  
MAX S. HAYES, Secretary.

Delegates Furuseth and Mahon spoke on the report.

Delegate Ryan moved the adoption of the report of the committee with the thanks of the convention. Agreed to.

Delegate O'Brien for the Committee on Grievances, submitted the following:

We, your Committee on Grievances, after a careful consideration of the several matters which have been submitted to our attention, beg leave to present the following findings, and, with your permission, we desire to preface these findings with some general remarks and recommendations, which appear to us both opportune and in the best interest of the great movement with which we are all identified.

At each succeeding convention of the American Federation of Labor we find that of the grievances presented for adjudication the great proportion of them involve questions of jurisdiction, which arise between bodies very often, both being chartered by this body. These disputes become of a more aggravated character when it is demonstrated to your committee that each party has apparently been accorded jurisdiction over the field immediately in dispute by American Federation of Labor charter. Particularly is this the case when the dispute involves one of what we might term the composite charters granted by the American Federation of Labor. And often, as a result, we find ourselves confronted with the undesirable task of limiting on the one hand what is popularly regarded as trade autonomy, or, on the other, of disintegrating a composite organization which, while in existence, has demonstrated its ability both to protect and advance the interests of its members to a remarkable degree. In such cases we are strongly of the opinion that narrow conceptions of strict trade autonomy should give away to the policy which, in our judgment, will best serve the interests of the workers immediately involved, and best promote the power of the general movement. We desire further to say that this body can not, in our opinion, presume, by resolution or otherwise, to transfer bodies of men

from one organization to another, unless with their consent.

Another point to which we desire to call your attention is that, notwithstanding any finding that may have been rendered by the Grievance Committee of the American Federation of Labor, or that may have been rendered by the convention itself, the dissatisfied party comes year after year with the same complaint, and it is not an unusual thing to find the same grievance considered by successive Grievance Committees, and the policy pursued of continuing to present such grievances until a committee or convention can be found which will render a more favorable decision. We believe this to be an undesirable proceeding to the majority of the delegates, and that they will welcome a proposition which, while giving relief, will also conserve the ends of justice.

As a further result of our experience, we would give it as our opinion that this convention should not attempt to settle disputes of jurisdiction against the will or protest of one of the parties at interest. Believing, as we do, and subscribing to the principle of voluntary arbitration, we are of the opinion that this convention should only assume the privileges and power of a court or arbitration in such questions by mutual consent of the organizations at interest. Such a policy would have a beneficial effect in avoiding to some degree the friction which develops in this convention as a result of these opposing claims, and would compel the disputants to make a more serious effort to follow a policy of conciliation and get together in conference, with a view to settling their differences. Were such a course pursued, we feel confident that disputes would be more readily and more satisfactorily adjusted, and the interests of the movement immeasurably advanced.

It is also the settled conviction of your committee that were half the energy displayed in these inter-union disputes applied to the betterment of the condition of the disputants the effect would be more profitable and redound to the greater credit and prestige of the trade union movement.

In line with these opinions, we beg to submit the following recommendations, with the hope that they will be concurred in, and that they will be referred to the Committee on Law, with instructions to engraft their substance in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

First—That hereafter, when granting a charter to organizations of a particular craft or calling, jurisdiction over which, in whole or in part, has been granted by the terms of a charter already issued to another organization, the limitations of the new jurisdiction shall, as far as practical, be defined by the Executive Council after consultation with the organization having the priority claim. And if such limitations be unsatisfactory to the new applicant, no charter of the American Federation of Labor shall be granted. In all cases, whether of the acceptance of limitations by the younger organization, or of the relinquishment of jurisdiction by the other, the same shall be secured, specifically stated, in writing from the proper officers of the interested bodies, and preserved for the future guidance of this convention.

Second—When a dispute has once been decided upon by this convention, neither party shall have the right to introduce it again for

the period of three years unless it can convince the Executive Council, previous to the meeting of the Annual Convention, that it has new evidence of an essential character at its disposal, or that conditions have so changed that the interest of the general movement would be best served by the re-opening of the case. If there be sufficient merit in these representations, in the judgment of the Executive Council, they shall recommend its further consideration to the convention, or give it consideration themselves, if agreeable to the parties interested.

Third—That the American Federation of Labor shall hereafter refuse to decide questions of jurisdiction involving national or international affiliated bodies unless the consent of the opposing interests, and with the understanding that each is willing to accept the decision of the American Federation of Labor as a final settlement of the dispute.

Delegate Hart moved that the report be received and recommendation concurred in.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 16.—By George Beinke:

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers Union, by retaining engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters, and men of other trades that are organized and affiliated herewith as members of their unions, are preventing them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; and,

WHEREAS, With two national heads endeavoring to control the wages and hours in any trade, there is bound to be conflict of authority to the disadvantage of the workers at the trade in the attainment of higher wages and shorter hours of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, and herewith expressed, that national and international unions of any trade affiliated herewith shall have exclusive jurisdiction of that trade without interference from the National Union of United Brewery Workers; be it further

RESOLVED, Conforming to the above, that the convention directs the National Union of United Brewery Workers to instruct all engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters and other mechanics employed in breweries whose trades are organized and affiliated herewith, to immediately join the legitimate union of their trade and to withdraw from membership in the National Union of United Brewery Workers, be it further

RESOLVED, That the national Union of United Brewery Workers be further directed to refrain in the future from initiating mechanics whose trades are otherwise organized and affiliated herewith, and that all such applicants must be referred to the legitimate union of their trade; be it further

RESOLVED, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is further directed to prevent its members from interfering with or endeavoring to work at any of the trades of the mechanics above mentioned in the brew-

eries where such work is done; be it further RESOLVED, That failure on the part of the National Union of United Brewery Workers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter, in which event it shall be revoked by the Executive Council.

Your committee recommends, inasmuch as compliance with the terms of this resolution would disintegrate the United Brewery Workers Union, that the best interests of the movement will be conserved by resting the jurisdiction over the employees of the brewery in the United Brewery Workers Union. As the enforcement of this decision might work to the injury of those who have been organizing under previous decisions of the A. F. of L., we desire to outline the following limitations of its operations.

First—That all coopers employed on new work or on repair work in a brewery should be members of the Coopers International Union.

Second—That all painters employed on new or old work or men employed in the capacity of painters, shall be members of the Painters and Decorators Union.

Third—That the organizations of engineers, firemen or other crafts, or any members thereof at present employed in breweries, under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workers, shall be permitted to continue to work as members thereof without interference from the United Brewery Workers, unless they should at any time voluntarily determine to unite with said United Brewery Workers Union.

Fourth—Team drivers, employed in the delivery of the product of a brewery, shall be under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery Workers Union. This shall not be construed as applying to team drivers engaged by agencies or distributing depots of a brewery in localities other than that in which the brewery is situated, nor as applying to any temporary or extra help, each of which shall properly come under the jurisdiction of the Team Drivers International Union.

While your committee recognize that this convention can not legislate for any affiliated body, we would respectfully recommend to the different organizations interested in this resolution that they endeavor to come to an agreement providing for an interchange of cards.

It was moved to concur in the report of the committee.

The following delegates debated the report:

Delegate Beinke, Morton and Black.

In accordance with an understanding reached last evening, the following delegates recorded their vote on the substitute of the committee on Resolutions 100, 114 and 215: Ayes—Delegates Downey, McKernan and Reese 31 votes.

Pending discussion on report of Grievance Committee, at 12 o'clock the convention adjourned.

## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

At 2 o'clock the convention was called to order with President Compers in the chair.

Upon motion the roll call and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

Discussion was resumed on the report of the Grievance Committee on resolution No. 16, which was indulged in by Delegates D. D. Hayes, Ward, Shamp, Duncan, Innis, Bohm, Bechtold, Klapetzky, Bradley, McCarthy, Seikman, Byrne, M. S. Hayes, Agard, Sullivan, Kassel, Valentine, Mitchell, Kneeland, Mahon, Hunter, G. Warner, Taylor, Kerr, Gilthorpe and O'Connell.

Delegate Szegedy moved that all debate close at 4:15 and a vote be then taken.

Delegate Bechtold moved to amend that that part of the report with reference to drivers for agents be referred back to the committee.

Delegate McCarthy moved to amend by striking out recommendation No. 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That all engineers and firemen be instructed to join the union of their craft.

The roll was called on Delegate McCarthy's amendment, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Kerr, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Hank, Crimmins, Nelson, Blackmore, Henry, Compers, Tracy, Dernell, Sullivan, Innis, Lenard, Wheeler, Sherman, Taylor, Beinke, Byrne, Morton, Onstott, Heilbronn, Hayes, (D. A.), Agard, Duncan, Muirhead, Smith, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Call, Downey, O'Connor, Kneeland, Thomas (L. R.), Lee, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith, Middendorf, Hughes, Auston, Furuseth, Hart, Davis, Lennon, Bolander, Powell, Schiekkel, Engel, Jones, Holder, Jacobs, Driscoll, Krause, Jarrett, Moore, Meechau, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Feeney, Wilson, Johnston, Bradley, Shamp, French, Goodman, Nelson, Faison, Rosenberg, Groshans, Moench, Reid, Lossie, Green, Merrill, King, Burbank, Gadsden, Roper, Coleman, Turner, Davie, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Westoby, Kohlmeyer, Kee—1,902 votes.

Nays.—Klapetzky, Fischer, Gers, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Boyer, Slayton, Thomas, O'Brien, Morris, Hawksworth, Reichers, Dickens, O'Brien, Jones, Bracken, Keefe, Barter, Lynch, Leo, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller, Seikman, Mahon, Frazier, McCracken, Fischer, Witzel, Lynch, Morrison, O'Rourke, Kidd, Ge-

belin, Braunschweig, Ryan, McDonnell, McKernan, Huebner, Howell, Williams, Donnelly, Hayes (Max S.), Wild, Lanphere, Brannon, Perkins, Carlson, Breckon, Davis, Corven, Gothier, McLean, Kassel, Rosonski, Reese, Bert, Meise, Allen, Weber, Craig, Rodgers—2,999 votes.

The amendment of Delegate McCarthy was lost. Ayes—1,902. Nays—2,999.

The amendment of Delegate Bechtold was lost.

The question then recurred on the report of the committee, on which the roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Delegates Klapetzky, Fischer, Gers, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Boyer, Slayton, Thomas (H. D.), O'Brien (J. R.), Morris, Sullivan, Hawksworth, Reichers, Hayes (D. A.), Agard, Dickens, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Jones, Williams, Bracken, Keefe, Barter, Lynch (E. J.), Leo, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Hoskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller (Owen), Kneeland, Seikman, Mahon, Frazier, Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Fischer, Witzel, Lynch (James), Morrison, O'Rourke, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Ryan, McDonnell, McKernan, Howell, Williams, Donnelly, Hayes (M. S.), Wild, Lanphere, Brennon, Perkins, Carlson, Rutledge, Goodman, Davis, Corven, Gothier, McLean, Kassel, Rosonski, Reese, Meise, Allen, Craig and Rogers—3,384 votes.

Nays.—Delegates Kerr, Gilthorpe, Tobin, Lovely, Hank, Crimmins, Nelson (J. L.), Blackmore, Henry, Compers, Tracy, Dernell, Innis, Lenard, Wheeler, Sherman (H. W.), Taylor (M.), Beinke, Byrne, Morton, Onstott, Heilbronn, Muirhead, Smith, O'Connell, Creamer, Warner (G.), Call, Downey, O'Connor, Thomas (L.), Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Bowman, Smith (V. B.), Middendorf, Hughes, Auston, Furuseth, Hart, Davis (J. A.), Lennon, Schiekkel, Engel, Jones (J.), Holder, Jacobs, Driscoll, Krause, Jarrett, Moore, Meechau, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Wilson (J.), Johnston, Bradley, Shamp, French, Nelson, (H. J.), Faison, Rosenberg, Groshans, Bert, Lossie, Green, Merrill, King, Burbank, Gadsden, Roper, Coleman, Turner, De Spagna, Cosgrove, Westoby, Kohlmeyer and Kee—1,613 votes.

The report of the committee was adopted. Ayes—3,384. Nays, 1,613.

Delegate Driscoll moved that when we adjourn we meet again in session at 8 o'clock tonight. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 45.—By Charles Moench: WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union No. 7236, American Federation of Labor, of St. Louis, having differences in regard to work done by members of our organization for the last five to ten years, and which comes under our jurisdiction, and which work is now claimed by the Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6 of the United Brewery Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The Brewery Porters and Freight Handlers' Union 7236 have made every effort trying to effect a settlement in bringing about an agreement and friendly feeling but failed each time; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board are hereby instructed to send one member of said Board to St. Louis, Mo., to investigate the case and to do all in his power to effect a settlement at the earliest date; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of organized labor assembled in convention, that the Brewers National Union shall not interfere with the contract of the other party, but all differences shall be settled by arbitration.

We recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to send one of its members, to St. Louis, Mo., to effect a settlement of this question in accord with the decision of this convention upon the recommendations of the Grievance Committee on Resolution No. 16. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon was called to the chair.

On Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan.

WHEREAS, The firms of David Stott Milling Company, Robert Henkel Milling Company and the Joseph Beck Milling Company, of Detroit, Mich., have been placed on the unfair list by the Coopers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Bakers' Unions Nos. 40 and 63, of Detroit, Mich., are allowing the use of their stamp on bread made from the product of these unfair firms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the stamp of the Bakers' Union should not be allowed on bread made from flour manufactured under unfair conditions.

We recommend that, as it is claimed the complaint has not yet been brought to the notice of the Bakers and Confectioners International Union, the resolution be not concurred in, and the Coopers International Union be advised to communicate with the Bakers Union with a view to arriving at a satisfactory understanding. The report was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 67.—By Delegate Nicholas J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, Coopers' tools are being used in tightening the hoops on loose cooageage packages and the inspecting of cooageage is

being done in some breweries by members of the National Union of United Brewery Workers, they (the brewery workers) being protected therein by their national union; and

WHEREAS, This is recognized as a part of the coopers' trade in all other industries where coopers' work is performed, and is an unwarranted infringement on the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union in the brewing industry; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, is of the opinion that cooageage work such as tightening hoops and repairing cooageage and all other work done on cooageage requiring the use of coopers' tools is work that properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Coopers' International Union and all men engaged in such work should be members of the Coopers' International Union.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the National Union of United Brewery Workers is hereby directed to refrain from striking against members of the Coopers' International Union in breweries, or otherwise working them out and replacing them with unskilled men who do not understand the cooageage business.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That where coopers' machinery, and particularly hoop-driving machines, are used in breweries, it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor that members of the Coopers' International Union should be employed to perform such work.

We recommend that the resolution be not concurred in and reaffirm the finding of the Nineteenth Annual Convention as follows:

"That the tightening of loose hoops either in the wash house, cellar or beer wagon is under the jurisdiction of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, but all repairing and new work should be done by members of the Coopers International Union."

Delegate Sullivan moved to non-concur in the report of the committee. Motion to non-concur was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 77.—By Delegate James O'Connell:

WHEREAS, The Grievance Committee appointed at the nineteenth session of the American Federation of Labor, held at Detroit, Mich., December, 1899, in reporting on Resolution No. 38, which was introduced by Delegate O'Connell, in its recommendation most emphatically said that "with a view to settling the dispute once and for all that existed between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union, a committee of arbitration should be appointed by each of the parties to the dispute, who would act in conjunction with a third committee of three disinterested trade unionists by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; this committee to have authority to give the dispute the fullest possible consideration and investigation." This was adopted by the convention. And

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor and the International Association of Machinists, in strict compliance with the action taken by the said Nineteenth Session of the American Federation of Labor, appointed



committees to take the necessary action, and up to the present the International Typographical Union has refused to appoint a committee or in any way act in accordance with the dictum expressed by this body at its last session; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor put itself on record as to whether it stands for trade autonomy or not, and without any equivocation or evasion say whether a man shall or shall not belong to the union of his craft, irrespective of where he is employed, and that it does here and now settle for once and all this dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union; and that it demands the immediate transfer of such machinists as are at present members of the International Typographical Union to the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union is hereby instructed to comply with the decision of this body within the period of ninety (90) days, or stand suspended from the A. F. of L. until this decision is complied with.

Your committee finds that the complaint advanced in this resolution by the representatives of the Machinists Union, to the effect that the Typographical Union had declined to

arbitrate their difference as recommended by last convention is correct, the representative of the Typographical Union taking the ground, as an explanation of their refusal to comply with the recommendations of the Nineteenth Annual Convention that the members of their organization could not consent to arbitration upon any part of their constitution. We beg to say that in our opinion the broad principles we have already enunciated in this report would have to apply in this case. But as it appears, one of the parties interested in this dispute refuses to accept the decision of the A. F. of L. as a final settlement, we recommend that this body declines to render a decision and non-concurs in Resolution No. 77.

Delegate J. Lynch moved to concur in the report of the committee.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Arguments were made by Delegates O'Connell and J. Lynch, and pending discussion on the subject at 6:15 the convention adjourned until 8 p.m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Evening Session.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Gompers.

Upon motion the roll call and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

Debate was resumed on the report of the Committee on Grievances on Resolution No. 77. (See Resolution No. 77, on page 149.)

Delegate G. Warner debated the question.

Delegate James M. Lynch moved, and Delegate J. J. Creamer seconded the motion that the privilege of the floor be given to John Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. T. U.

Mr. John Bramwood spoke on the question at some length.

Debate was continued by Delegates Creamer, Rosenberg, Driscoll, Mitchell, McCarthy, Duncan, Lennon, Furuseth, Black and Gompers.

Delegate McCarthy offered the following amendment:

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union is hereby instructed to order all Machinists that are members of its union to join the Machinists Union within six months from date or stand suspended from the A. F. of L. until this decision is complied with.

During debate Vice-President Kidd was called to the chair.

Delegate Duncan offered the following substitute for Resolution No. 77:

While we concede that in this controversy the I. T. U. is within its constitutional powers in reserving to itself the right to say whether or not the dispute between that union and the I. A. of M. on the linotype controversy shall be arbitrated we deeply regret that the I. T. U. did not accept the expressed desire of the American Federation of Labor in the Detroit Convention, to submit the dispute to a fair tribunal for adjustment, and instead of declaring by vote or otherwise that we shall take no action in the premises, or that the charter of the I. T. U. be revoked; the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled pledges its good services for further mediation between the organizations concerned and directs the incoming Executive Council to stand ready to act in that capacity should opportunity of doing so present itself during the incoming year.

The committee accepted the substitute.

Delegate O'Connell asked that the question under consideration be laid over until the report of the Grievance Committee is finished, as a conference between the I. A. M. and the I. T. U. delegations would be held for the purpose of trying to reach a settlement of the difficulty.

Delegate James M. Lynch stated that he did



not understand the matter in that light and was in favor of having the substitute acted upon.

Delegate Rosonski moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The substitute accepted by the committee was adopted.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

On Resolution No. 83.—By Delegate Harry D. Thomas:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are attempting to compel members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to relinquish their membership in said society and join the brotherhood in localities where the Amalgamated has no branch; be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is hereby ordered to instruct its locals that the card of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners entitles the bearer to work on all buildings and in all mills within the jurisdiction of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

It appears from the testimony submitted, that the complaint of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners does not indicate a general policy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and is based upon an isolated case for which adequate redress can be had by making the necessary representations to the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood. We recommend that course to the representatives of the Amalgamated Society, and take no action on Resolution No. 83. Report agreed to.

On Resolution No. 107.—By Delegate Francis de Spagna:

WHEREAS, "Mosaic" work is that of an ancient and very skilled trade; and,

WHEREAS, It has always been the custom to separate mosaic and tile work by the size of the pieces of material regardless of their substance, this being borne out by the testimony of experts and of workmen; and,

WHEREAS, The International Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union has recently seen fit to unauthorizedly add to its name the word "Ceramic," thus creating a trade difference based on substance rather than size of material; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tile Layers Union has proceeded further and refused to allow the members of Mosaic Workers Union No. 8145, to carry on their old business of laying designs of their own make, composed of pieces of material one inch and less in size; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to order the said Tile Layers Union to keep strictly within its own trade limits, and to cease styling itself "ceramic" workers, under penalty of expulsion from the said American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommend that this resolution

be referred to the Executive Council for immediate action.

Delegate de Spagna offered the following amendment:

Mosaic Workers are in favor of the proposition of the Tile Layers, to arbitrate their differences, provided, each side selects an equal number of arbitrators, they to select one other arbitrator who shall be an expert architect, and further, that the arbitrators meet in Philadelphia, Pa., the place where the disputing unions are located; and, finally, that the arbitrators meet within thirty days from the close of this convention, and in case of failure of any of the parties concerned, the case shall be pronounced against the failing union, and the decision endorsed by the A. F. of L. by expelling the said failing union.

Recommendation of committee and amendment was referred to Executive Council by motion.

Delegate Duncan read the following supplementary report for the Executive Council.

Comrades: Upon the application of the Box Makers and Sawyers for a charter, the Executive Council decided that nothing has been shown to warrant a change of the conclusion reached upon a similar application several times made by the same organization and, therefore, decline to grant the same. Box Makers and Sawyers are eligible to membership in, and are members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union and a number of local unions of that branch already have charters under the Jurisdiction of the A.W.W.I.U., and are doing well. We, therefore, earnestly urge the applicants to become part of the A.W.W.I. U. and thus unite the whole trade.

We received an application from the Stogie Makers League for a charter from the A. F. of L., and in this, as well as all others interested were given a full hearing. We find that the last convention of A. F. of L. had the same matter under consideration, and adopted the following: "That no charter of affiliation shall be granted to the Stogie Makers League by the American Federation of Labor, but that they be advised to affiliate with the Cigarmakers International Union of America, as local Stogie Makers Unions, under the control of the Cigarmakers International Union of America, with the understanding that they shall have the regulation of their own bill of prices and shall have a special label to be known as the Stogie Makers Label, such label, however, to be granted under the rules and regulations governing the Cigarmakers International Blue Label except in reference to the wage scale governing the same."

We reaffirm this position and recommend that a copy of this report be transmitted to the representative of the applicants, and the president of the Cigarmakers International Union of America requesting that the same receive the serious and favorable consideration of both organizations, and that the officers of the C. M. I. U. of A. endeavor to secure a final adjustment of this matter by its forthcoming convention in 1901.

We decline to give support for the formation of a National Organization of Milk Dealers, preferring that the matter should receive further investigation.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council Report.

Report continued of Grievance Committee.

On Resolution No 118.—By Delegate Thomas Westoby:

WHEREAS, The resolution No. 35, page 136, in report of proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which expressly states that each trade and craft shall be guaranteed absolute self government, being eternally opposed to the encroachment of one craft across the trade lines of another; and,

WHEREAS, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners allow their members to cross the lines of the ship-wrights and joiners, who are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, we again reaffirm said Resolution No. 35, page 136, report of the Nineteenth Annual Convention, and that the Executive Council be instructed to enforce the aforesaid resolution.

Committee, by request of all parties interested, recommend that his resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 124.—By Delegates Robt. B. Kerr and J. W. Morton:

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Branch of the United Mine Workers of America have declared that all blacksmiths and firemen employed in or around the mines must become members of the United Mine Workers of America, regardless of the fact that the blacksmiths and firemen above mentioned have international organizations of their own, duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with a properly defined jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This action on the part of the United Mine Workers of America has resulted in the disruption of several local unions of the above mentioned crafts or callings, and has engendered a bitter feeling amongst the organizations named, which is productive of much evil, and is detrimental to the interests of organized labor at large; therefore, be it, by this, the twentieth convention of the American Federation of Labor,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at this convention, settle at once and for all, the question of whether it is prepared to uphold the principles of trade au-

tonomy as set forth in its constitution, and to which so much of its success hitherto has been due, and declare, beyond all manner of doubt, whether a man shall, or shall not, belong to the union of his own craft or calling, irrespective of where he is employed, or which particular branch of his trade or calling he represents; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of this declaration being made in the affirmative, the United Mine Workers of America be and hereon are instructed to within thirty days from the date of such decision transfer all blacksmiths and firemen within their ranks to the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, in districts where locals of the above mentioned crafts exist, and that they, the United Mine Workers of America at no time in the future be allowed to encroach upon the jurisdiction, either of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths or the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

In rendering a decision on this resolution we must reaffirm our adherence to the broader conception of trade autonomy, already expressed, as applied to such cases, and in the light of the evidence submitted to us by all interested parties, and the necessity for solidarity among the laborers employed in and about the mines, we are of the opinion that jurisdiction over the blacksmiths and firemen employed about the mines should be vested in the United Mine Workers of America, and so recommend to this convention, and our non-concurrence in Resolution No. 124. We would further recommend that the organizations interested be advised to make provision for an equitable exchange of cards.

Delegate Lennon moved that the convention take no other action in the matter other than to offer our good offices to adjust the existing difficulties. Agreed to.

Special order was then taken up, being the setting of the time for the election of officers, and after motions to set the time for same the entire matter on motion, was laid on the table.

At eleven p.m. the convention adjourned.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

President Gompers called the convention to order at 9 a.m.

Upon motion, the call of the roll and the reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

Committee on Grievances continued their report:

On Resolution No. 126.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, of Rochester, N. Y., has declared the Ontario Beach Park unfair, because of the fact that the said park has refused to recognize Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in the employment of musicians; and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly passed a resolution indorsing the action of Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, which was afterward reconsidered by the Rochester Trades Assembly, and the said Rochester Trades Assembly, although often requested by Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, to re-endorse the action of No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, in declaring Ontario Beach Park unfair, and has refused to do so, for which it gives no reason; and

WHEREAS, This action of the Rochester Trades Assembly, nullifying every effort of Local No. 66, American Federation of Musicians, has made, or may make, to unionize this park; and,

WHEREAS, The management of the park have announced their intention of employing a band not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, for the summer season, and

WHEREAS, The Rochester Trades Assembly is not represented in this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for final disposition, with full power to act.

Your committee recommend concurrence in the resolution.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 127.—By Delegates Owen Miller and James O'Connor:

WHEREAS, The Kentucky State Federation has accepted an organization of Musicians known as the Musicians Home Protective Union, of Covington, Ky., which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, contrary to Section 1, Article 12, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Kentucky Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to oust said union within thirty days after the adjournment of this convention. Failing to comply, the charter of the Kentucky Federation shall be suspended until this resolution is complied with.

Upon the assurances of the Secretary of the Kentucky Federation of Labor that nothing would be done by that body contrary to Section 1, Article XII, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., we recommend that all after the word "resolved" be amended to read: "That the attention of the Kentucky Federation of Labor be called to the standing of the Musicians Protective Union of Covington, Ky., with instructions that Section 1, Article XII, must be complied with."

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 132.—By Delegate John S. Henry:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Woodworkers, by forcing wood carvers to join them, thereby preventing them from harmonizing themselves with their own trade interests, and from joining the legitimate union of their trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Amalgamated Woodworkers be restrained from compelling wood carvers to affiliate with them and they be instructed to compel the wood carvers now members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers

to affiliate themselves with the legitimate union of their trade.

RESOLVED, That the failure of the Amalgamated Woodworkers to observe the sense of this resolution shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter by the Executive Council.

By request, your committee recommend that resolution be withdrawn and stricken from minutes.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 134.—By Delegate Wm. J. O'Brien:

WHEREAS, The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers Union of New York and vicinity desire the good offices of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of bringing about an amicable understanding between the International Tile Layers Union attached to the American Federation of Labor and themselves trusting the effort may prove successful.

Committee reports to concur.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 146.—By Brewery Workers Union:

WHEREAS, It has been generally agitated by the Team Drivers International Union and its members at Buffalo, N. Y., that the laundry drivers' proper place was in that international body, and they, the team drivers, have arranged to bring up that subject at this convention of the A. F. of L.; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers International Union protest against being compelled to affiliate with the International Team Drivers Union, claiming as we do, that our proper place is in the International Laundry Workers Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we appeal to the A. F. of L. convention to have this matter settled once and for all, and to use their best endeavors to bring this about to the satisfaction of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

Only one of the interested parties appearing, your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to Executive Council for investigation.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 149.—By Delegate Lee M. Hart:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., ordered the secretary of the A. F. of L. to print and circulate the special committee's report of the attitude of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union, No. 1, in the present lockout in all the theaters of the city of Detroit, Mich.; and,

WHEREAS, The aforesaid report was lost and the order of the convention has not been carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention reaffirms the decision of the Detroit convention by endorsing the attitude of the Detroit Theatrical Stage Employees Union in this lockout, and again order the committee's report printed and circulated.

Your committee recommends that the words "and circulated" be stricken out, and the fol-

lowing words inserted: "in the proceedings of this convention."

The report referred to is as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Special Committee, appointed to investigate and endeavor to adjust the present lock-out of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union, Local No. 14, by the combine of all managers of the Detroit theaters, having reported the managers statement of the cause for their action, beg leave to submit the side of Local Union No. 14, Theatrical Stage Employees.

The union does not deny that they sent a committee to go before the State Legislature at Lansing, Mich., and endeavored to have the law passed for the closing of all theaters on Sundays. In assuming this position they were actuated thereto because the various heads of departments had to devote each Sunday without time for securing either dinner or supper, and actually without any remuneration. This condition did not exist in any other city where Sunday performances are given. The Sunday closing law was indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Detroit, not so much as a reform measure, but for the reason already assigned. This action was taken in March, 1899, or the middle of the regular theatrical season. From this time on, and unbeknown to the Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 14, or their National Union, the Managers Association, in a secret manner, sent out communications to managers and theatrical stage employees in the various cities of Canada and several cities of the United States to work for them for the season of 1899 and 1900, and by the time the season was opened, in August, 1899, they had secured a sufficient number of non-union men to run their theaters. So that when the Executive Board of Local Union No. 14 went on their annual visit to the managers to have their agreements signed, the managers not alone refused to sign such agreements, but said they would not deal with the union as a whole, but with the individual members even to the extent of signing individual contracts. As the Manager's Association refused to sign the usual agreements (fac simile of those signed for the past six years), recognizing their union as a whole, but would sign individual contracts, which would have destroyed the fundamental principles of unionism, they by unanimous vote refused to sign under such conditions and for this act were locked out, and which condition exists even to the present time.

While in all former agreements there was no clause for a recognized board of arbitration, and all disputes to be adjusted by arbitration recommended by the Managers Association and the Musical Union, and readily accepted by the Stage Employees Union No. 14, but again the managers refused to adjust matters. We further find that General Secretary-Treasurer Lee M. Hart, of the National Alliance of Stage Employees, visited Detroit upon several occasions to adjust this trouble, but has always met with failure, as did also the efforts of the Trades and Labor Council, and his Honor Mayor W. C. Maybury, of Detroit, the union at this time being willing to go back to work as positions may be open, and still are refused.

We further find that the accusations of the managers against the personal and moral conduct of the members of Local Union No. 14

are entirely unfounded and false; that upon all occasions these men have always acted as men of character, equal to any set of men in the community, and Local Union No. 14, we think, could win on a suit for defamation of character if instituted, and we recommend that the American Federation of Labor condemn the action of the Managers Association of Detroit, Mich., and extend to the locked out Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 14 our entire moral support, and that this report be printed in the proceedings of this convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

GUS BEINKE, Chairman.

ARCHIE M. GIBSON,

JOS. LAMBERT,

MASON WARNER,

GEO. F. BERT,

MICHAEL FRYE,

ALBERT E. HILL,

SIDNEY I. KENT,

GEORGE H. WARNER, Secretary.

Recommendation of the committee agreed to.

On page 4, fifth day's proceedings, a complaint of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to the effect that the International Association of Machinists refused to recognize their card, was referred to us by the Committee on Executive Council's Report, and, after hearing from both sides, it developed that the complaint was still under the consideration of the officers of the International Association of Machinists, and as no decision has been rendered, we deem it inadvisable to adjudicate upon the case until such has been done.

Report adopted.

A similar complaint of the A. S. E., against the Pattern Makers League of America, was also referred to us. We find that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been duly granted a charter by the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor, and this must be taken by your committee as proof of the standing of its members as union pattern makers, that craft having been comprehended in their charter when granted by the A. F. of L., and we must, therefore, decide that the card of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should be recognized by the Pattern Makers League of America.

Delegate Thomas moved that the report of the committee be non-concurred in.

Delegate Lennon moved that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Hawksworth, Wilson, O'Brien (W.), and G. Warner debated the report.

Delegate Lennon's amendment was adopted.

On Resolution No. 197.—By Delegate E. J. Bracken:

WHEREAS, The members of the Lathers Union at New York City were locked out on March 5, 1900, on all jobs of the Roebeling Construction Company, of 71 Liberty Street, New York; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union took the places of the locked out lathers, and are still holding them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive

Council investigate the circumstances and right the wrong if proven to exist; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Roebing Construction Company be placed on the unfair list if it be found unfair in its treatment of organized lathers and refuse to become fair.

No report, as the resolution was withdrawn by introducer.

On Resolution No. 207.—By Delegate Wm. Jacobs:

**WHEREAS**, The Kentucky State Federation of Labor, having been recently formed; and

**WHEREAS**, Many of the local organizations of the State have failed to connect themselves with the Kentucky State Branch; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the A. F. of L. be, and is hereby, instructed to request all local unions of the state to join the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Your Committee recommends concurrence.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 218.—By Delegate Gustav Meechau:

**WHEREAS**, Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, located at Baltimore, Md., has severed his connection with the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and accepted a position with a local organization, known as the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades, as their business agent; and

**WHEREAS**, The said Baltimore Federation of Building Trades is composed of several unions that have seceded from the Baltimore Federation of Labor, one or two local unions that have no connection, and one local union that is comprised of expelled and suspended members of an organization that was one of the founders of the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The acceptance of the last union referred to has caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, There has been, and is at present, an effort made to organize local unions of crafts that have located in this city, that will conflict with the trade autonomy and the autonomy guaranteed by the Baltimore Federation; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. James H. Sullivan, being an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and business agent of the above mentioned Building Trade Council and has an opportunity to use position as organizer of the A. F. of L. to the detriment of the legitimate unions connected with Baltimore Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twentieth Annual Convention assembled, instruct the Executive Council to annul the commission of Mr. James H. Sullivan, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at once.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council institute an immediate investigation and act according to their findings.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID BLACK, Chairman.

JOHN ROBERT O'BRIEN,

OWEN MILLER,

CHAS. F. RICHERS,

W. D. MAHON,

E. E. OAKES,

WM. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Delegate Meechau moved to non-concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Meechau, Seikman, Lennon, Dickens and Kneeland debated the report.

The motion to non-concur in the report of the committee was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

The resolution (No. 183) by Delegate Barter, which was reported unfavorably by Committee on Organization, was then taken up for action.

After some debate by Delegate Barter and others, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Agard moved the reconsideration of the substitute adopted in lieu of Resolution No. 167. Agreed to.

Delegate Agard then moved to amend the report of committee to strike out all after the word "Union" to read as follows:

"**RESOLVED**, That we indorse the label of the American Flint Glassworkers Union."

Delegates Agard, Dickens, Oakes and McCarthy spoke.

Delegate Valentine moved the resolution under consideration be recommitted to committee. Motion to recommit lost.

Amendment of Delegate Agard agreed to.

Delegate Rosenberg, for Committee on Executive Council's Report, submitted the following:

December 14, 1900.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report submits the following:

First—The committee fully approves of the Executive Council's action in urging legislation favorable to the workers, and in preventing the passage of laws inimical to their interests. Sinister influences are now more than ever at work in Congress to deprive workers of the rights slowly and arduously wrested by them from the employing class, and the council should continue to carefully scrutinize all measures, both for and against labor, urged upon Congress by labor's friends, or its enemies, and then either advance or oppose such measures with all the means at its disposal.

Second—In the matter of the labor troubles on the Chicago News and Record, the committee indorses the council's procedure, urging at the same time that the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, in the common interest of the trades they represent, as well as for the advancement of the cause of labor in Chicago generally, try to arrive at an amicable agreement on the steps to be taken to end the Chicago News and Record controversy. Further recommend that the Executive Council be and hereby is instructed to again render

its assistance to urge the settlement of this dispute.

Third—The matter of the International Typographical Union versus International Association of Machinists was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Fourth—The abolition of slavery and involuntary servitude in Hawaii, the direct result of the work of the Law and Legislative Committees of the Federation, fully justifies the council's action in this matter, and the committee approves same.

Fifth—The Council's action in aiding the miners of Shoshone, Idaho, both financially and by appointment of a special Committee of Investigation, the committee approves; also recommends that the council aid in the re-establishment of civil liberty in Shoshone county, Idaho, now denied the workingmen of that county by the dangerous usurpation of power by the state and federal authorities.

Sixth—In the matter of the Georgia Child Labor Bill, the committee approves the council's recommendation.

Seventh—The committee approves the efforts of the council to secure the benefits of the eight hour law for postal clerks, likewise indorses the recommendation of the council bearing on this matter. The committee recommends that the council pay special attention to the violation of the eight hour law as reported on Tybee Island, Georgia, and that whenever possible active steps be taken by the Council and affiliated unions to vigorously prosecute all violations of this law.

Eighth—The reports of the officers of the Federation show the great benefits resulting to the labor movement from the work of the general and volunteer organizers; therefore, the committee approves the council's appointments, and recommends that the convention hereby expresses its thanks to the men and women who have so nobly helped the workers to procure fair returns for their labor.

Ninth—The matters of Bottlers versus Brewers, and Firemen's Engineers versus Brewery Workers, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

Tenth—The appropriation of \$2,000 to aid the Granite Cutters in their efforts to establish the eight hour day, the committee approves and congratulates the Granite Cutters on their success.

Eleventh—The efforts of the council to secure the settlement of the dispute over jurisdiction between the Steam Engineers versus Coal Hoisting Engineers, by an amalgamation of the two contending bodies, the committee fully indorses and expresses the opinion that whenever and wherever possible these questions of jurisdiction should be adjusted by amalgamation, so that the full power of the workers in these trades can be used for the advancement of the cause of Union Labor.

Twelfth—The refusal of charter to "The Grand Epicurean League" the committee indorses.

Thirteenth—Revocation of charter of the American Agents Association the committee indorses.

Fourteenth—The committee approves of the action of the council in furthering the amalgamation of the unions of Textile Workers and wishes success to the conference called for this purpose.

Fifteenth—The committee approves the revocation of charter of Brooklyn Lacemakers Union No. 8013.

Sixteenth—The issuance of circulars to organizers, thus effectually directing their energies to the best points of vantage, the committee fully approves. It is also recommended that affiliated unions furnish to the Federation office information when and where the best results would accrue from the work of organizers.

Seventeenth—The committee approves the measures of the council to preserve to the Carriage and Wagonworkers the benefits of the International Union affiliated with the Federation. It further recommends that the council continue to exercise special supervision over that International, and take such steps as in its judgment are required to preserve the solidarity of that union. The committee also concurs in the views of the council on the disputes over jurisdiction.

Eighteenth—The action of the council in protesting against expulsion of the representatives of the miners organizations from Indian Territory resulting in the restoration of the right to these representatives to spread organizations in that territory, the committee indorses. The committee also approves the efforts of the council to secure sanitary conditions in the mines in the Indian Territory.

Nineteenth—The Executive Council's addresses to the working people of the country, urging more thorough organization, the discussion of the shorter workday, and of the principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands, the committee heartily approves and recommends the widest publication and discussion of such addresses.

Twentieth—In the matter of Trenton College, we recommend that a sub-committee of two of the council further investigate this project by personally inspecting the college, its methods of teaching by correspondence, and that this sub-committee also get definite data from the British Trades Union Congress on the work of the college at Oxford, England. While the committee favors the general idea of the Trenton College method, no indorsement of the college should be made until the receipt of further data, and no agreements should be entered into with the promoters of this college until approved by the convention.

Twenty-first—We approve the assessment levied by the council in support of the cigar-makers strike at New York.

Twenty-second—In the matter of an application for charter from the Custom Clothing Makers Union of America, action of the council in calling for a conference of the trades interested the committee indorses. It also indorses the supplemental decision, rendered by the council on the sixth day's session of the convention. The committee further recommends that the Journeymen Tailors Union and the United Garmentworkers meet in conference and agree on questions of jurisdiction.

Twenty-third—We approve action of the council in the matter of the dispute of the Plumbers Association and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters; likewise, we indorse the supplemental decision rendered by the council on the sixth day's session of this convention.

Twenty-fourth—In the matter of the Labor Guarantee Association, we state that the committee gave a hearing to S. P. Shope and W. R. Trasher, of Chicago, but in view of the gigantic scope of the proposal, and the important bearing it will have, if adopted, upon present methods of affiliated unions, we deem it inadvisable for the convention to take a



definite stand for or against the association. The matter should, during the coming year, be further investigated by the council, and if then considered favorably, the whole matter should be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions, the next convention to take final action. We further wish to say that the greatest care should be exercised by the convention in matters which involve the indorsement of financial proposals, that, in their very nature, are foreign to the adopted and well-tried policy of the labor movement.

We recommend rejection of the offer made by the Independence Gold and Copper Mining Company of Utah. We believe that the Federation should not lend its name to purely business concerns of this kind.

Twenty-fifth—The committee concurs in the action of the council on the Chicago Building Trades strike.

Twenty-sixth—In the matter of the St. Louis Street Railway strike, we endorse the efforts of the council to aid in its settlement. We also fully concur in the condemnation of the acts of the *posse comitatus*. Such brutal use of power, where the authorities, by willful murder of peaceable citizens try to break strikes, presents one of the gravest dangers threatening the liberties of the people.

Twenty-seventh—The committee approves the successful efforts made by the Council to bring peace into the divided ranks of the painters and decorators.

Twenty-eighth—We endorse the Council's action in forming the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers International Union. We wish success to these much oppressed toilers, and recommend that the organizers of the Federation aid them to the fullest extent in strengthening their International.

Twenty-ninth—We endorse the Council's action in electing Messrs. Hunter and Kent as fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, vice Messrs. Lennon and Pierce, resigned.

Thirtieth—The committee endorses the Council's condemnation of the "Resistencia," an organization fostered by the employers of Tampa, Florida, for the purpose of obstructing the work of the International Cigarmakers Union. The ignorance of workers in thus allowing themselves to be used as willing tools of designing employers is pitiable and calls for the utmost efforts to bring the victims to the realization of the danger they are incurring by their acts.

Thirty-first—The dispute of the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners being still under consideration by the Council and the Grievance Committee, we trust that it will be speedily adjusted.

Thirty-second—We concur in the action of the Council in bringing about the United Labor Movement of Louisville, Kentucky.

Thirty-third—We regret to learn that differences exist in the Trade and Labor Assembly of Kenton and Campbell counties, Kentucky, and recommend that the Council give this matter a thorough investigation within sixty days.

Thirty-fourth—We heartily concur in the action of the Council in the matter of the National Labor Institute. We also second the warning the Council issued in this connection.

Thirty-fifth—The Council's action in fostering work of the Women's Label League the committee endorses, and wishes success to this movement, so well adapted to advance the interest of organized labor in general.

Thirty-sixth—We heartily concur in the efforts now being made to form a closer alliance of the Metal Trades unions. Closer affiliation of kindred trades will aid materially in the solution of the so often vexed questions of jurisdiction, and secure to the workers of such trades fairer conditions.

Thirty-seventh—The committee recommends that action of the Council on the remaining five clauses be concurred in.

Thirty-eighth—The committee approves action of the Council, submitted on the fifth day's session of the convention, in refusing charter to the Piano and Organ Workers International Union.

Thirty-ninth—Denial of charter by the Council to the National Paperhangers Protective and Benevolent Association, submitted to the committee on the sixth day's session of the convention, we approve.

Fortieth—The three resolutions referred to the Committee were re-referred as follows: No. 38 to the Organization Committee, No. 63 to the Committee on Resolutions, and No. 153 to the incoming Executive Council.

Forty-first—Refusal of charter to the Box Makers and Sawyers, referred to the committee by Council in its supplemental report on the eighth day's session of the convention, also its recommendation, we endorse.

Forty-second—The committee approves the Council's refusal of charter to the Stogie Makers League. We heartily second the Council's recommendations, and express the hope that they will be adopted by the parties in interest.

Forty-third—We approve action of the Council in matter of Milk Dealers application for the formation of a national organization.

Forty-fourth—The other matters, referred to by the Council in its report, the committee endorses without special mention.

The splendid progress which the labor movement has made during the last year conclusively proves that zeal, wisdom and courage were used by the members of the Executive Council in the fulfillment of their duties. They are entitled to great credit for their good work. May the incoming Executive Council do as well, continuing to advance labor's grand cause.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Chairman.  
JOHN MULHOLLAND,  
J. R. T. AUSTON,  
THOS. WHEELER,  
H. BLACKMORE,  
JAS. J. CREAMER,  
ED. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

It was moved the report of the committee be adopted.

Moved by Delegate Byrne that the report be considered *seriatim*.

Delegate Smith (V. B.) amended that the matter of the Chicago *News* and *Record* be considered separately and the balance of the report be concurred in.

Amendment of Delegate Smith was agreed to.



Delegate D. D. Hayes was called to the chair.

Delegate Hart then moved that the report of the Committee on Chicago News and Record be placed in.

Delegates Smith (V. B.), Hart, Auston, Lennon, Fitzpatrick, Bowman, Valentine and Jas. Lynch spoke.

Delegate Middendorf offered the following amendment:

That the incoming Executive Council be, and is hereby, instructed that, in event of a non-settlement in three months, the News and Record be placed on the unfair list.

Delegate Rosonski called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendment of Delegate Middendorf was lost. In favor, 25; against, 62.

The report of the Committee on Chicago News and Record was then adopted.

Delegate O'Connor moved that the election of officers be taken up at 3 p.m.

Delegate Kidd amended to strike out 3 p.m. and insert 4 p.m. Agreed. In favor, 48; against, 43.

Motion as amended agreed to.

At 12 o'clock the convention adjourned until 2 p.m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by Vice-president Kidd.

Upon motion the call of the roll and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate E. J. Lynch, for Committee on Labels, read the following report:

On Resolution No. 187.—By Delegate G. B. McCracken:

WHEREAS, The different textile organizations of the United States will hold a convention in Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of amalgamation and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor; and  
WHEREAS, If this amalgamation is successful it will bring many thousands into the ranks of the American Federation that are now unaffiliated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to lend their untiring efforts to bring about this amalgamation.

RESOLVED, That this Executive Committee direct the attention of that convention to the fact that none of the textile organizations of the United States have a union label, and impress upon them the importance of adopting one that will cover all branches of the trade.

Committee recommended its reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. M. LYNCH, Chairman,

P. H. CONNOLLEY,

H. FISCHER,

ED. F. WARD,

COLLIS LOVELY,

F. MCCARTHY,

E. J. LYNCH, Secretary.

Delegate McCracken offered the following substitute for the report of the committee:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Textile Workers have never adopted a union label;

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge upon the Executive Board of the I. U. of T. W. the importance of adopting a union label.

Substitute was adopted.

Delegate Lennon for the Committee on Law submitted the following supplementary report:

Your committee have carefully considered the subject matter referred to them from the report of the Grievance Committee, and have, so far as we are able and believe advisable, covered the same by proposed laws and one resolution, which are herewith respectfully submitted, with the recommendation that they do pass.

Section 5; Article III. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this constitution, intended for consideration by the convention, shall be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The secretary shall have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization, and no resolution or constitutional provision shall be considered unless printed in the program or that is introduced before the close of the second day's session of the convention, except by unanimous consent.

Delegate O'Connor moved to amend to strike out second day's session, and insert "third day's session." Amendment agreed to.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

A new section, as Section 11, of Article III:

No grievance shall be considered by the convention that does not appear in the program, and no grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention (except upon the recom-

mentation of the Executive Council), nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Adopted.

A new section, as Section 11, of Article IX:

No charter shall be granted by the A. F. of L. to any national or international union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such union.

Adopted.

We submit the following Resolution No. 220:

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the executive officers of all affiliated national and international unions, requesting them to submit a written declaration defining their claims of trade jurisdiction. The information so received to become a permanent record of the American Federation of Labor, and a guide as to the issuance of charters.

JAS. O'CONNELL,  
D. J. KEEFE,  
J. CRIMMINS,  
C. J. BARRETT,  
MARTIN FOX,  
JNO. B. LENNON,

Adopted.

The constitution as amended, was then unanimously adopted as a whole.

Delegate Kidd, for Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, A boycott has been placed on the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, Said boycott has been indorsed by the International Teamdrivers Union and central bodies, and Chicago Federation of Labor, after careful consideration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the above organizations affiliated be indorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, Ill., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, now assembled, and published in the unfair list of the *Federationist*.

Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon. Adopted.

Referred to the Executive Council for action thereon.

Delegate Reichers desired to have stricken out all of that paragraph in Resolution No. 55 beginning with the words "the effort therefor" and ending with the words "the greatest number."

The request of delegate Reichers was agreed to.

On Resolution No. 68.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Wiedemann Brewery, of Newport, Ky., have refused to use union made cooperage, a committee of Union No. 59, C. I. U. of Cincinnati, Ohio, having endeavored to reach a settlement and sign an agreement; and

WHEREAS, They come in competition with the breweries of Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville, who have signed an agreement with the Coopers International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor Convention, assembled, indorse the action of the Central Labor Union of Louisville, the Kentucky State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Kenton County and Campbell County Central Labor Unions, and the Coopers International Union.

It is with keen pleasure your committee reports that the conflict between the Wiedemann Brewing Company and the Coopers International Union is settled favorably to the Coopers. We, therefore, recommend that no action be taken by this convention on Resolution No. 68.

Report of Committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 69.—By Delegate N. J. Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union is boycotting three of the worst labor-crushing concerns in the country, the Hauser, Brenner & Fath Cooperage Company, of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, of Cincinnati, and the St. Louis Cooperage Company, of St. Louis, Mo., because they have refused to recognize the Coopers' International Union, and,

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that these three firms, with their cheap child labor, have brought ruin to the cooper trade, and,

WHEREAS, We realize that they will never recognize organized labor, unless compelled to; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, ention of Labor endorse the action of the Coopers' International Union, in declaring the above-mentioned firms on the unfair list.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 86.—By Printers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The printing trades of Chicago have for some time been fighting the non-union firms of W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind., and Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago, Ill.; and these firms have rejected all propositions looking to a settlement; and

WHEREAS, These firms are largely engaged in the production of cheap editions of standard works, juvenile publications, and school books, which are sold chiefly to wage-earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares the publications of the W. B. Conkey Co., and Donohue & Henneberry unfair, and recommends that all union men and women do everything in their power to prevent the sale of these publications.

Your committee recommends the reference of this resolution to the incoming Executive Council for action thereon.

Delegate Morrison moved that we reaffirm our action of placing the above named firms upon the unfair list. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 87.—By Boot and Shoe Workers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, Mass., shoe manufacturers, makers of "Queen Quality" shoes, persistently antagonize the organization of their employees, and maintain a system of fines that make serious inroads upon the already very low wages of the men and women in their employment; and

WHEREAS, The edge setters of this firm are now on strike against a reduction of wages, the company refusing the good offices of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration to effect a settlement, or to otherwise accept a fair adjustment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Thomas G. Plant Company be placed on the unfair list, providing the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L. are unable to bring about a fair adjustment of the dispute.

In connection with Resolution No. 87, your committee perused voluminous correspondence submitted by the Plant Company to President Gompers, in which the company makes a general denial of the charges made against it. It suggests that President Gompers should act in conjunction with a representative of the firm and the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, in instituting a searching investigation of its treatment of its employees. To the suggestion of the company the delegates from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union assent, and your committee would recommend that the President of the A. F. of L. be requested to endeavor to bring about such an investigation, before any action is taken declaring this firm unfair.

Delegate Lovely opposed the report of the committee.

Report adopted.

On Resolution No. 88.—By Cigarmakers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The firm of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, cigar manufacturers of New York City and Pennsylvania, locked out and discharged their employees about ten months ago for refusing to accept a reduction in wages, and have refused to consider any fair proposition for a settlement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare the product of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer unfair, and be placed on the unfair list.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Tracy moved an amendment to the report of the committee, that the application be endorsed.

Amendment adopted.

On Resolution No. 89.—By Shoe and Boot Workers Delegation:

RESOLVED, That the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reinforce the contest of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union against the Hamilton-Brown Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Rice &

Hutchins, Marlboro, Mass., and Cranston, R. I., State Prison, and that the boots and shoes made by the above firms be continued on the unfair list until a recognition of the union by the above firms is secured.

Your committee reports favorably upon this resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 90.—By Delegate Gers: WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has discharged every member of Bakers and Confectioners Union No. 15, and said firm placed on the unfair list by said local and central body of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company ships about 15,000 loaves of bread to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri; be it

RESOLVED, To place the McKinney Bread Company on the unfair list, and request all affiliated unions in above named states to refuse to handle any bread of said concern.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 92.—By Delegate Leo: WHEREAS, The Goodall Cutlery Company, of Antrim, New Hampshire, have refused to recognize, and have taken a determined stand against organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said company be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 93.—By Delegate Leo: WHEREAS, As the Whitcome Metallic Bedstead Company, of Derby, Conn., have made conditions and wages in their factory so obnoxious to the polishers that they were compelled to strike to protect their interest; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the said firm be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 94.—By Delegate Leo: WHEREAS, As the Yale & Towne Co., Hardware Company, of Brantford and Stamford, Conn., have locked out their polishers and refused to recognize organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the boycott list of the A. F. of L.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 95.—By Delegate Leo: WHEREAS, As the Oliver Brothers, manufacturers of brass bedsteads in Lockport, N. Y., have decided to run their business on a basis detrimental to the interests of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That they be placed on the boycott list of the A. F. of L.

Committee recommends that the usual course be pursued in dealing with this resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 102.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers International Union have been, and are still, engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "twin tobacco trusts;" and,

WHEREAS, Said trust controls a large proportion of the output of the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Companies; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Your committee reports favorably upon this resolution.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 103.—By Delegates Fischer and Witzel:

WHEREAS, The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company, of Covington, Ky., have forced upon their employees such unjust conditions that they were compelled to resort to a strike; and,

WHEREAS, The said Tobacco Company, having cut down the wages of some of said employees, have refused to restore same, or to allow the matter to be arbitrated, as per the request of the Tobacco Workers International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., place the seal of their disapproval upon the action of the Lovell & Buffington Company, and place their brands of tobacco upon the unfair list; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members of organized labor assist in pushing the boycott on the brands of the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Company and use their influence against the unfair product.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 112.—By Delegate De-ment:

WHEREAS, As yet, the Watt-Mining Car Wheel Co., of Barnesville, Ohio, who manufacture exclusively the "Self Oiling Mining Car Wheel," have not, as yet, made a satisfactory settlement with Federal Labor Union No. 8347, and refuse to recognize organized labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the above firm be placed upon the unfair list.

Committee recommends the reference of this resolution to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 117.—By Delegate Carlson:

WHEREAS, The Textile Workers employed at Hall & Company's Worsteds Mills, in Jamestown, N. Y., are engaged in a struggle for an increase in wages; and,

WHEREAS, The strike was justified by every consideration of right, and has been endorsed by organized labor in Jamestown, N.Y., and by the Executive Council of the International Union of Textile Workers; and,

WHEREAS, The firm has adopted arbitrary, coercive and unfair methods to defeat the objects of the strike; be it

RESOLVED, That the name of the said firm of Hall & Company be placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that this be referred to Executive Council.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 121.—By Machinists Delegation:

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of New York City has introduced the system of piece work in their machine shop, which system was contrary to the principles of the International Association of Machinists, resulting in the members of that organization refusing to accept the piece work system; and

WHEREAS, The De La Vergne Company are furnishing machinery to several establishments where union labor is employed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be requested to place the goods of this firm on the unfair list.

Your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate G. Warner moved that President Gompers act in conjunction with committee from Machinists. Agreed to.

Report as amended was then adopted.

On Resolution No. 122.—By Machinists Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, of which Jacob Ruppert, Congressman, is the president, and the stockholders of the brewing company are the controlling owners of the De La Vergne Machine Company, which establishment has forced its employees in their machine shop to go on strike against the piece work system where they have been carrying on the struggle for seven months; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the products of the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company be placed on the unfair list by the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that the usual course be pursued in dealing with this resolution.

Delegate G. Warner moved that the President of the A. F. of L. at his earliest convenience act in conjunction with a committee from the Machinists. Adopted.

On Resolution No. 129.—By Delegate J. A. Davis:

RESOLVED, That when an organization affiliated with this body petitions for an endorsement of a boycott on any firm, and produces evidence that all other means to secure a settlement of their grievances, as set forth in their petition, have failed, the Executive Council shall immediately proceed to investigate the case, and should the case, as set forth by the petition, be sustained by the investigation, the said Council shall endorse the boycott, as petitioned, without any further delay, and assist in making the same effective.

Inasmuch as the requirements of this resolution are already provided for by the laws and usages of the American Federation, your committee reports unfavorably upon it.

Report concurred in.

The following resolution was referred to your committee by the Committee on Labels:

On Resolution No. 151.—By Delegates John F. Tobin and Collis Lovely:

WHEREAS, The T. C. Sampson Manufacturing Co., and Weber Bros., North Adams, Mass., shoe manufacturers, have adopted a device purporting to be a union label, and bearing the letters and words "L. P. U. Union Lasted," which device is issued by the Lasters Protective Union, an independent body representing only a small part of the shoe craft; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., be directed to secure its withdrawal of this so-called union stamp, and failing to secure its withdrawal, all products bearing this stamp be declared non-union and unfair, and the same course be pursued against all counterfeits and substitutes for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, indorsed by the A. F. of L.

Your committee favors striking out the words "non-union and," in the third line, and, with this change, recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 152.—By Delegate Call: WHEREAS, The boycott upon the Swift Packing Co. has been in existence for nearly three years; and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott has received but little attention from organized labor, as the business of the said firms has increased one hundred per cent in the past year; and,

WHEREAS, The said boycott has worked a great hardship upon the international organizations of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., as it prevents the organizing of the men working in many of the large plants of the Big Four (so-called), and has also disrupted many of our Local Unions of Meat Cutters throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention do instruct the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to designate two members of said board to at once proceed to Chicago, and in conjunction with President Donnelly, of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., and Secretary-Treasurer James A. Cable, of the C. I. U., secure an interview with the said firm of Swift & Co., and effect a settlement of the existing differences.

Committee recommends that sections 2 and 3 be stricken from this resolution and the rec-

ords and that it be adopted as amended by your committee.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 170.—By Delegate Byrne: RESOLVED, The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, and the T. Zurbroog Company, of Riverside, N. J., locked out their men last January for daring to join the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America, A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Our Association submitted our case to the Executive Council in Washington, D. C., who placed the above concerns on the unfair list;

RESOLVED, That this convention approve the action of the Executive Council, and continue the Keystone and T. Zurbroog Companies on the unfair list until such time as they make due reparation for their cruel and unjust action and are prepared to deal fairly by the members of our craft.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 175.—By Delegates Miller, O'Connor and Hart. Introduced by the A. F. of M. and the Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has placed the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit on its unfair list for locking out Local No. 20 A. F. of M. and Local No. 7, Stage Employees; and

WHEREAS, Peter McCourt, manager of the circuit, has secured a perpetual injunction against the Musicians and Stage Employees, making it impossible to fight this manager in the usual way, except at the risk of contempt of court, with the consequences that that implies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. endorse the boycott placed on the Peter McCourt Theatrical Circuit by the Denver Labor Council.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for action.

Delegate Morris moved that, inasmuch as the usual course had been pursued, the application be endorsed. Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 176.—By Delegate Brannon:

WHEREAS, The McSherry Company, of Middletown, O., has demonstrated its hostility towards organized labor by locking out, in November, 1899, ten members of the Iron Molders Union, No. 282; and,

WHEREAS, Said Company is a manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and also operates a "jobbing" shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said company be, and is, considered unfair.

Committee recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council.

Report agreed to.

On Resolution No. 179.—By Delegate J. Davis:

WHEREAS, The members of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers Union Local No. 4, of Belleville, Ill., have been on strike since June 13, 1898, against the Belleville Stove Company, and have exhausted all means at their command to secure a settle-

ment of their grievances without avail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The A. F. of L. place the Belleville Stove Company on the unfair list.

Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report was concurred in.

On Resolution No. 192.—By Delegate McCracken:

WHEREAS, The accompanying letter shows forth the viciousness of mill owners against organized labor, and also the unfair methods they are using to keep their operatives from organizing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That these mills be placed upon the unfair list, together with Hall & Company, of New York.

RESOLVED, That in the future the A. F. of L. officers be instructed to inquire into the laws of the United States and of the states of South Carolina and North Carolina and see if there is not some way to stop this underhanded work, and also to use their influence to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws in all the states of the United States.

RESOLVED, That this letter be printed in the proceedings of this convention.

RESOLVED, That this convention request all affiliated branches to lend their moral and financial assistance to put down such high-handed work, whether practiced by cotton mill owners or any other branch of industry.

Your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 199.—By Delegate Call:

WHEREAS, The firm of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Kansas, and Wichita, Kansas, entered into a contract with the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in October 1899; and

WHEREAS, The said Jacob Dold Packing Company refused to carry out the conditions of said contract, and forced the men in their employ to go out on strike in order to enforce the carrying out of said contract; and

WHEREAS, When the Executive Board of the Butcher Workmen requested an interview with the said firm, with a view of effecting an honorable settlement of the existing differences, the said firm refused to meet the said representatives of the Butcher Workmen and stated that they would not again meet them, or in any way recognize a representative of organized labor; therefore, the Butcher Workmen were compelled to place the said firm upon the unfair list; and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, condemn the said unfairness by the said Jacob Dold Packing Company, and request all affiliated bodies to render the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. all the assistance possible, and denounce the unfairness of the said Jacob Dold Packing Company.

Your committee recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 200.—By Delegate Morris:

WHEREAS, The object of organized labor is to shorten the hours of labor; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Marshall & Ball, of Newark, N. J., refuses to grant to the retail

salesmen employed in their store one hour at noon, so that they may have sufficient time in which to partake of their noon meal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming President communicate with this firm with a view of bringing about the objects intended; and, be it

RESOLVED, That, should the effort of the President prove unsuccessful, the firm of Marshall & Ball in Newark, and Elizabeth, N. J., be placed on the unfair list.

Your committee recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council.

Adopted.

On Resolution No. 201.—By Delegate Byrne:

WHEREAS, The Keystone Watch Case Company of Philadelphia presented to the Manufacturers Association of America, a resolution to lock out every engraver in the United States, last April, and by the refusal of two manufactures to lock out their men, our association was in a position to maintain ourselves in the ranks of organized labor; so be it

RESOLVED, Should a similar attempt be made next year, the Watch Case Engravers International Association of America shall receive the protection of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Agreed to.

On Resolution No. 203.—By Delegates J. M. Lynch and James H. Bowman:

WHEREAS, Although repeated effort has been made to adjust the difficulty existing between the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, and the Chicago *Freie Presse* and *Daheim*, all negotiations have failed, and the owner of these papers, Richard Michaelis, continues to employ non-unionists in all the mechanical departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the *Daheim* be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize List" of the A. F. of L.

Your Committee recommends that the boycott on the *Freie Presse* be reaffirmed, and that the application on *Daheim* be referred to the Executive Council.

Report of Committee concurred in.

On Resolution No. 205.—By Delegate Hank:

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Brick Company of Litchfield, Ill., has locked out its employees because they joined the Brickmakers Union; and

WHEREAS, The Litchfield Central Labor Union, the Illinois State Federation and the Brickmakers Union have placed this firm on their unfair list; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation in convention assembled, do declare the Litchfield Brick Company of Litchfield, Ill., to be unfair.

Committee recommends that this resolution take the regular course.

Adopted.

Your committee recommends that all future applications to place unfair firms on the "We Don't Patronize List" should be made direct to the Executive Council.

Inasmuch as Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution provides that "no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council," the adoption of this recommendation will be the saving of much valuable time of the convention.

Respectfully submitted,  
THOS. I. KIDD, Chairman,  
JOHN WITZEL,  
JOHN ALEXANDER,  
H. D. THOMAS,  
W. D. KEE,  
J. L. NELSON,  
W. H. HASKINS, Secretary.

The recommendation of the committee on the subject of boycotts was agreed to.

Delegate Tracy read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor:

In accordance with the suggestions made in the President's Report in relation to the work being performed by Mrs. Sarah Crossfield, in the formation of Women Label Leagues, the various trades having labels met and selected James M. Lynch, of the Typographical Union, as chairman, and T. F. Tracy, of the Cigarmakers Union, as secretary. Among the organizations having labels represented at the conference were:

Cigarmakers, Printers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Hatters, Wood Workers, Garment Workers, Tobacco Workers, Tailors, Molders, Horse Nailmakers, Salmon Fishermen, Bakers, Coopers, Tanners and Curriers, Teamsters, Leather Workers, Brewery Workers, Mattressmakers, Broommakers, Carriage and Wagonmakers, Brickmakers, Bicycle Workers, Bottle Blowers, Brushmakers, Metal Polishers, Machinists, Hrusheshoers, Pianomakers, Cannmakers, Engravers, Ladies Garment Workers, Lathers, Flint Glass Workers, The Clerks, Barbers, and Waiters have a card.

Various delegates fully endorse the work being performed by Mrs. Crossfield, and believe that she is performing a vast amount of good in the formation of the Women Label Leagues, thereby bringing to the notice of the public in general the necessity of purchasing only goods bearing the Union Label, and patronizing Union Clerks. We are of the opinion that the work should be continued, and the various delegates present recommend to the executive officers of their several organizations that such sum of money as they deem advisable shall be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in the performance of organizing Women Label Leagues. We are of the opinion that this work can best be regulated by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, hence the reason we suggest the sending of all money to that office.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES M. LYNCH, Chairman.  
T. F. TRACY, Secretary.

Delegate Lennon moved that the secretary of the A. F. of L. be empowered to add the names of all unions using labels to the list, and a copy forwarded to each secretary of the union. Agreed to.

The question was debated by Delegates Owen Miller, Bowman, Tracy, Bracken.

Delegate Connolley for committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 174.—By Delegate A. Miller:

**RESOLVED**, That no local affiliated with an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L. shall be permitted to join any central body that has affiliated or that may become affiliated with any organization that has seceded from an international or national body chartered by the A. F. of L.

Any local violating this resolution must be suspended by its international or national, until this resolution is complied with.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Report concurred in.

Delegate Klapetzky, for Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

On Resolution No. 198.—By Delegate Wm.

J. Giltthorpe:

**WHEREAS**, The Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders deem it expedient at this time to establish a line of demarcation between themselves and the bridge and housebuilders, for the purpose of mutual satisfaction, the same is hereby made known to be that all boiler work shall be defined as follows: "All iron work contracted for by regular boiler shops, in the forms of tanks or pans of any kind, smokestacks, breechings, uptakes, steam or hot water boilers and all connections pertaining to the above shall be performed by the members of this brotherhood. Upon which we ask the indorsement of this convention.

It is the recommendation of your committee that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for adjudication.

Report concurred in.

On Resolution No. 202.—By Delegates R. H. Seikman and F. J. Kneeland:

**WHEREAS**, There is a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in New York City; be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be and are directed to use every means in their power to have their local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the city of New York, to recognize members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers local union affiliated with the Brotherhood in said city.

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Report concurred in.

Committee reported on the following resolutions:

On Resolution No. 212.—By Delegate Paul Huebner:

**WHEREAS**, The Building Trades Council hold practically the same relation to the central bodies of the A. F. of L. as do the Union Label Leagues, etc.; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to prepare a proper circular showing the necessity to the chartered central bodies to have building trades sections, label sections and all other auxiliary sections in the labor movement in the industrial centers under the direct jurisdiction of the chartered central bodies thereof.



On Resolution No. 213.—By Delegate Jas. S. Richardson:

The American Federation of Labor shall provide for the formation of a permanent organization to be known as a General Section of the Building Trades, to whom shall be referred disputes and grievances arising between National and Locals of said Building Trades, and all organizations representing the building industry be encouraged to affiliate with the said section and the American Federation of Labor.

As Resolutions Nos. 212 and 213 are somewhat similar in character, your committee makes one report on both resolutions, namely, that Resolution No. 212 be approved, with the addition of the words "and that the incoming Executive Council be directed to give the subject of chartering Building Trades Councils special consideration during the incoming year, and report upon the feasibility of same to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor."

We recommend this report for the adoption of the convention as a substitute for both resolutions.

Signed by the committee,

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman,  
RICH BRAUNSCHWEIG,  
EUGENE F. O'ROURKE,  
GEO. R. FRENCH,  
C. N. BOLANDER,  
W. E. KLAPEZKY, Secretary.

The recommendation of the Committee for Resolutions No. 212 and 213 was agreed to.

Wm. J. Spencer, by unanimous consent, was seated as a delegate from the Plumbers, in absence of Delegates Lee and Richardson.

Delegate Duncan, for Committee on Resolutions, reports the following:

The Committee on Resolutions at this, the last session of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, takes this opportunity of presenting for adoption, the following, which, we believe, will meet with your hearty and unanimous approval:

RESOLVED, That this convention extends to the local unions, to the Central Body, and to the people of Louisville an expression of our appreciation and thanks for their kindness, hospitality and cordiality shown to delegates to this convention ever since said delegates arrived on Kentucky soil.

RESOLVED, That we extend our thanks to the press, both local and general, for its uniform fairness, in, and fullness of, reports of the proceedings of this convention.

Resolution adopted.

Delegate Gother, for committee on Fraternal Delegates' Report, submitted the following: To the Officers and Delegates Assembled in Convention:

We, your Committee, appointed to examine the reports of our Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress of Canada, recommend that the reports be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be tendered the delegates.

We also considered the advisability of giving greater scope to our Fraternal Delegates, and inasmuch as the increased cost will be comparatively small compared with the benefit that will be derived by the different trade organ-

izations that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Fraternal Delegates to the next British Trade Union Congress be, and are hereby, instructed to investigate into the workings, conditions and wages paid in the different trades of Great Britain and that they be given two weeks time after the adjournment of the British Trade Union Congress in which to do this work.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Chairman,  
FRED. J. KNEELAND,  
W. D. KEE,  
CHAS. W. CRAIG,  
THOS. WESTOBY,  
GEO. GOTHER, Secretary.

Report adopted.

Delegate Lennon on question of personal privilege said he desired to make an apology for not attending the last convention of the British Trade Union Congress. He said the failure was caused by trade difficulties in his organization, which were of such a character that he felt it to be his duty to remain. He thanked the delegates for their confidence.

Fraternal Delegates Weir and Carey responded to a general call from the delegates and delivered interesting addresses.

Delegate O'Connor desired to express his thanks to the president and delegates for the uniform kindness he has received. He understood that this was the first time a blind man had been honored with a seat in an American Federation of Labor convention.

President Gompers replied to the remarks made by Fraternal Delegates Weir and Carey.

At 4 o'clock President Gompers called Delegate Owen Miller to the chair. Chairman Miller stated the hour for the special order for the election of officers for the ensuing term had arrived.

Nominations for President.

Delegate Kneeland nominated Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers International Union of America, for President.

Delegates Hart, Bowman, Jerome Jones and Bracken seconded the nomination.

Delegate Mahon moved the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Samuel Gompers for President. Agreed to.

The Chair declared Samuel Gompers elected President of the A. F. of L. for the ensuing term, in accordance with the ballot cast by the Secretary.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Nominations for First Vice-President.

Delegate Agard nominated James Duncan of the Granite Cutters National Union.

Delegates Hart and Heilbronn seconded the nomination.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for James Duncan.

The Secretary having cast the ballot of the convention the President declared James Duncan elected First Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Second Vice-President.

Delegate James Lynch nominated John Mitchell of the United Iron Workers.

Delegate Emma Lanphere seconded the nomination.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John Mitchell.

The ballot being cast, the President declared John Mitchell elected as Second Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Third Vice-President.

Delegate L. Thomas nominated James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists.

Delegates Creamer and Oakes seconded the nomination.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President.

The vote being cast, the President declared James O'Connell elected Third Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Fourth Vice-President.

Delegate Ryan nominated Max Morris of the Retail Clerks International Association.

Delegates Rosenberg, Moore and McLean seconded the nomination.

The Secretary, was, upon motion, instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Max Morris.

The ballot was cast in accordance with instruction and the President declared Max Morris elected Fourth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Fifth Vice President.

Delegate Hart nominated Thomas I. Kidd, of the Wood Workers International Union.

Delegates Szegedy, Bolander, Bowman and Miller seconded the nomination.

Delegate O'Connor moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Thos. I. Kidd. Agreed to.

The Secretary having cast the ballot, the President declared Thomas I. Kidd elected Fifth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Sixth Vice-President.

Delegate Tracy nominated D. A. Hayes.

Delegate Fischer nominated W. D. Mahon.

Delegate Braunschweig nominated Henry Blackmore.

Delegate Seikman nominated Fred Kneeland.

Delegate O'Connor nominated Miss Esther King.

Delegate Smith (V. B.) nominated James O'Connor.

Delegates Beinke, Szegedy and Feeney seconded the nomination of D. A. Hayes.

Delegates Driscoll and Ward seconded the nomination of Fred Kneeland.

Delegate Blackmore declined the nomination.

The roll was then called with the following result:

For D. A. Hayes.—Delegates Mulholland, Fischer (J.), Kerr, Gompers, Tracy, Dernel, O'Brien (J.), Morris, Beinke, Morton, Reichers, Heilbronn, Agard, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Jones, Williams (T.), Bracken, Smith (P.), Keefe, Barter, O'Connell, Warner (G.), Creamer, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Thomas (L.), Szegedy, Hughes, Furuseth, Frazier, Davis, Lennon, Bolander, McCracken, Lynch (J. M.), O'Rourke, Morrison, Ryan, Krause, Howell, Gredig, Williams (F. J.), Feeney, Lanphere, Bradley, Champ, Rutledge, Nelson, Faison, Rosenberg, Gother, McLean, Groshans, Rosonski, Warner (M.), Moench, Lössie, Green, Oakes, Allen, Merrill, De Spagna, Cosgrove and Westoby. Representing 3,134 votes.

For Fred J. Kneeland.—Delegates Klapetzky, Gilthorpe, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Hank, Crimmins, Nelson, Blackmore, Slayton, Sullivan, Barrett, Connelley, Muirhead, Lynch, (E. J.), Leo, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Engel, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Meagher, Driscoll, McDonnell, McKernan, Jarrett, Meechau, McCarthy, Brannon, French and Reese. Representing 1,122 votes.

For W. D. Mahon.—Delegates Tobin, Lovely, Innis, Wheeler, Sherman (H. W.), Hawksworth, Dickens, Call, Mahon, Auston, Hart, Powell, Fischer, Witzel, Jacobs, Wild, Wilson (J.), Johnston, Corven, Kassel, Meise, Seabrook, Turner and Kohlmeyer. Representing 487 votes.

For James O'Connor.—Delegates Lenard, Miller (O.), O'Connor, Bowman, Smith (V. B.), Middendorf and Fitzpatrick. Representing 177 votes.

For Miss Esther King.—Delegate Downey. Representing 29 votes.

Delegate D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, having received a major-

ity of all votes cast, were declared by the President to be elected as Sixth Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Nomination for Treasurer.

Delegate Gilthorpe nominated John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America.

Delegate Valentine seconded the nomination.

Delegate G. Warner moved the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John B. Lennon.

The ballot being cast, the President declared John B. Lennon elected as Treasurer for the ensuing term.

Nomination for Secretary.

Delegate Feeney nominated Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Heilbronn moved the President cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Frank Morrison. Agreed to.

In accordance with the instruction of the Convention the President cast the ballot and declared Frank Morrison elected Secretary for the ensuing term.

President Gompers then feelingly expressed regret that P. J. McGuire could not have been at this convention but shattered health caused by the severe and untiring labor in the movement had prevented his presence at this time.

Nomination for Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate Duncan nominated Daniel J. Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Delegates Ryan and Szegedy seconded the nomination of D. J. Keefe.

Delegate Fischer nominated John White and then withdrew the nomination.

Delegate V. B. Smith nominated Eugene O'Rourke.

Delegates Hawksworth and O'Connor seconded the nomination of Eugene O'Rourke.

Delegate O'Rourke declined the nomination.

It was moved to make the election of Daniel J. Keefe by *viva voce* vote. Agreed to.

President Gompers then declared Delegate Keefe elected as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate Lennon nominated Joseph Valentine of the Iron Moulders Union of North America as the second delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate Furuseth seconded the nomination of Joseph Valentine.

Delegate Bowmen nominated Eugene O'Rourke, who declined.

Upon motion Joseph Valentine was elected by acclamation as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and was so declared by the President.

The following were placed in nomination for Delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress:

Delegate Feeney nominated Mason Warner. Delegates Beinke and Auston seconded the nomination.

Delegate Coleman nominated J. R. O'Brien. Delegate G. Warner nominated D. Driscoll. Delegates Wilson and Kneeland seconded the nomination of D. Driscoll.

The roll was then called with the following result:

For John R. O'Brien—Delegates Klapeizky, Gers, Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Nelson, Blackmore, Gompers, Tracy, Dernel, Morris, Wheeler, Sherman (H. W.), Hawksworth, Reichers, Heilbronn, Agard, Keefe, Mitchell, Hunter, Dolan, Haskins, Fox, Valentine, Black, Miller, O'Connor, Pressman (45 votes), Lennon, Lynch (J. M.), O'Rourke, Morrison, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Howell, Wild, Emma Lanphere, Rosenberg, Sara Groshans, Allen, Burbank, Coleman, De Spagna and Westoby. Representing 2,813 votes.

For Dennis D. Driscoll—Delegates Fischer, Gilthorpe, Hank, Slayton, O'Brien (J. R.), Sullivan, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Barrett, Connelley, Muirhead, Jones, Williams (T.), Smith (P.), O'Connell, Warner (G.), Creamer, Call, Leo, Kneeland, Seikman, Thomas (L.), Lee, Richardson, Szegedy, Pressman (46 votes), Frazier, Hart, Davis (J.), Bolander, McCracken, Powell, Fischer, Engel, Meagher, Jacobs, Krausse, Meechan, McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Wilson (J.), Johnston, French, Rutledge, Faison, Gothier, Kassel, Rosonski, Warner (M.), Bert, Moench, Meise, Lossie, Green, Oakes, Merrill, Gadsden, Craig, Turner, Cosgrove and Kohlmeier. Representing 1,484 votes.

For Mason Warner.—Delegates Beinke, Morton, Dickens, Bracken, Barter, Lynch (E. J.), Downey, Hughes, Mahon, Auston, Furuseth, Witzel, Driscoll, Feeney, Bradley, Nelson and Esther King. Representing 484 votes.

Delegate J. R. O'Brien, of the Retail Clerks International Association, having received a majority of all votes cast, was duly declared elected delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

The following cities were placed in nomination for holding the next convention:

Delegate Creamer nominated Richmond, Va.  
 Delegate Krause seconded the nomination.  
 Delegate Mitchell nominated Scranton, Pa.  
 Delegate Lennon nominated Toronto, Ont.  
 Delegate Kidd nominated Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Delegates Bowman and Crimmins seconded the nomination.

Delegate Feeney nominated Washington, D. C.

Delegate Szegegy seconded the nomination.  
 Delegate Jerome Jones nominated Atlanta, Ga.

Delegate Bracken nominated Columbus, O.

The roll was called with the following result:

For Scranton.—Delegates Ward, Bohm, Bechtold, Alexander, Gompers, Tracy, Dernel, O'Brien (J.), Morris, Beinke, Morton, Reichers, Hayes (D.), Agard, Keefe, Barter, Lynch (J. M.), O'Rourke, Morrison, Ryan, McDonnell, Wilson (J.), Emma Lanphere, Bradley, Shamp, Nelson, Gothier, Sara Grosshans, Rosonski, Warner (M.), Brophy and Craig. Representing 2,538 votes.

For Milwaukee.—Delegates Hank, Crimmins, Nelson (J. L.), Blackmore, Slayton, Sullivan, Wheeler, Sherman (H.), Hawsworth, Dickens, Duncan, O'Brien (W.), Jones, Downey, Miller (O.), O'Connor, Kneeland, Seikman, Lee, Richardson, Bowman, Smith, (V. B.), Middendorf, Frazier, Hart, Bolander, Fischer

(H.), Witzel, Engel, Kidd, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Jacobs, Driscoll, Howell, Meechau, Fitzpatrick, Wild, Johnston, French, Bert, Meise, Weber, Burbank, Gadsden, Coleman, De Spagna, Cosgrove and Westoby. Representing 1,309 votes.

For Washington.—Delegates Gers, Gilthorpe, Heilbronn, Thomas (L.), Szegegy, Auston, McCracken, Feeney, and Esther King. Representing 277 votes.

For Richmond, Va.—Delegates O'Connell, Creamer, Warner (G.), and Krausse. Representing 226 votes.

For Toronto, Ont.—Delegates Lynch (E. J.), Leo, Furuseth, and Lennon. Representing 108 votes.

For Atlanta, Ga.—Delegates Mahon, Merrill and Jerome Jones. Representing 37 votes.

For Columbus, Ohio.—Delegate Bracken. Representing 6 votes.

Scranton, Pa., having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared the place selected to hold the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1901.

There being no further business, the delegates joined with Fraternal Delegate Weir in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and then President Gompers declared the Twentieth Annual Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

JOHN C. DERNELL,

Assistant Secretary.

